THE WEATHER

Clearing and colder tonight; Friday fair, brisk to high north to northwest winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

5 O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878 | LOWELL MASS. THURSDAY MARCH 4 1909 | PRICE ONE CENT

TAFT WAS INAUGURATED

SMITH IS GUILTY

He Was Sentenced to the House of Correction

Nellie A. Ellis, a young woman about 26 years of age, was arraigned in police court this morning on a complaint charging her with the larceny of a peck of potatoes, four pounds of sugar and a pound of tea, the property of Cornelius Sullivan. She pleaded guilty to stealing a portion of the articles mentioned in the complaint and the hearing of the case developed a rather complicated condition of affairs.

Sullivan testified that he kept house for himself at the corner of Watson and Whipple streets, and of late has missed numerous articles of food. Yesterday morning he decided to do a little detective work on his own account and locking himself in the house awaited developments.

He had been in hiding but a short time when he heard a key being inserted in the lock of the door and a little later the Ellis woman entered and he asked her what she was doing. She answered that she was looking for fish heads. The woman was then turned over to Patrolman Conway and the latter sent her to the police station.

Mrs. Ellis stated that she was confined in a hospital about three weeks ago and Sullivan visited her and said he wanted some one to take care of his house. After she left the hospital she went to see Sullivan and told him that she would like to work for him until she could get other employment. She said that she stayed with Mr. Sullivan for a couple of days, but left his place for cause.

Sullivan was recalled and said that the Ellis woman had stayed at his house for a couple of days. When asked what she was doing in the house Sullivan said he had her there to keep the fire going.

She was found guilty and a fine of $5 imposed.

Assault and Battery

The case of Michael Smith, charged with assault and battery on William Rudges, came up on continuance. The case was opened last Saturday and grew out of an assault which took place in the vicinity of South and Spring streets on Feb. 19.

Dr. Fred Murphy, the first witness called, testified that he attended Rudges on the 19th of February and found that the latter was suffering from a swollen nose, small cut under left eye, left ear swollen, small sharp cut on top of head, and two small bruises on back of head. Witness said that in his opinion the cut on the top of the head was caused by a sharp instrument but that the others were caused by something blunt.

Michael Smith, the defendant, denied that he assaulted Rudges. On the night of the alleged assault after eating supper he went out to get a can of beer, and returned a little later to the boarding-house. He said it was 8.30 o'clock when he entered the saloon and nine o'clock when he left it. From the time he returned from the saloon he did not leave the house until he was placed under arrest. He denied that he was in Clark's barroom at five minutes of eleven that night. Witness acknowledged that he had been arrested for drunkenness on three different occasions.

Rosa Condratowicz, who conducts the boarding-house where Smith lives, testified that she has not seen John Shobeck (whom the defense claims was Rudges' assailant) since the night of the assault. Smith was playing cards in the house till about nine o'clock, when he went out to a saloon to get some beer, returned in about five minutes and stayed in the house till he retired about eleven o'clock.

Witness said that about midnight Shobeck rushed into the house and after saying "I have done up Rudges," ran out through the back door and she has not seen him since.

Mike Ogulewicz, a boarder at the house in Spring street, corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witnesses.

Alexis Pilewicz said he retired at 10.30 o'clock and that Smith had been in the house during the night with the exception of the time that he went out for the beer.

Witness testified that after he had been in bed for some time he was awakened by a noise and saw Rudges, an interpreter and a police officer in the room. He heard the officer ask Rudges which man assaulted him and Rudges failed to identify anyone present as the man who had committed the assault and said that it was John Shobeck who had hit him. Witness continuing said: "Then Rudges pointed Smith out as the man and Smith was placed under arrest.

Patrolman Gilbert Sheridan called in rebuttal testified: "I saw Smith and another fellow in the Blackthorn at 10.15 o'clock and at 10.30 o'clock he came out. I saw him again at five minutes of eleven in Clark's barroom at the corner of South and Middlesex streets, which is about 100 feet from where the assault took place.

"When we went to the boarding house in Spring street Rudges immediately picked Smith out and said: 'There he is.'"

Witness said that he had occasion to watch the boarding house during the night and saw five or six cans of beer taken into the house. He heard loud noises in the house.

Patrolman Sheridan admitted that he was going to "lay" for Smith while he is at large because he is a trouble maker.

After the testimony had been submitted counsel made brief arguments and Judge Hadley found Smith guilty and ordered him to serve six months in the house of correction at Cambridge, three months for assault and three months for drunkenness. He appealed and was held under $400 for his appearance before the superior court.

In commenting on Patrolman Sheridan's testimony relative to watching the house, Judge Hadley said: "His testimony is only that of a prudent officer who watches his beat."

Drunken Offenders

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a parole man from the state farm, will be returned to that institution.

Jeremiah F. Collins, Michael F. Kenney and John Ward, second offenders, were each assessed $6.

Two first offenders were fined the customary $2 and four simple drunks were released.

The case of Patrick Cummings, charged with threatening his wife, Mary E., was continued till tomorrow morning.

The case of Edward K. McGovern, charged with the larceny of $9 in money, the property of Lorenzo A. Ayer, of 557 Varnum avenue, was continued till tomorrow. This case is the result of litigation over a sewing machine.

House Raided

Edward Binley pleaded not guilty to the illegal keeping of liquor at his house which is located near the ice-houses of the Boston Ice company in North Chelmsford.

Officer Fred I. Vinal testified to having watched Binley's house prior to the raid and had seen men enter and leave the house and on one occasion saw men stagger away from the place.

When the place was visited on Feb. 25th the officers found a quantity of whiskey in lager beer bottles.

Two jugs were also found, there being a little rum in one of the jugs, while the other smelled strongly of whiskey.

Officer Gookin was called and corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witness and added that the whiskey in the beer bottles was found on the supports on the underside of the sitting room table.

Special Officer Foote, who assisted in the raid, testified along the same lines as did the other officers.

At this point a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

ITALIAN CONSUL

Frank Malino, who formerly kept a little candy and fruit stand at the corner of Central and Middle streets and who was arrested on complaint of his being a vagrant and who yesterday was assigned to a temporary home with a fellow-Italian in Charles street, is to receive assistance from the Boston Italian Immigrant society of Boston.

Saturday when Malino was brought before the court Judge Hadley thought that the Italian consul in Boston might be able to offer some assistance and accordingly penned a letter to the consul, and this morning received the following answer:

Regio Consolato D'Italia,
In Boston, Mass.
March 3, 1909.

Hon. Samuel P. Hadley,
Justice of the Police Court,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that the case of Frank Malino was today referred by me to the "Boston Italian Immigrant society," 202 Hanover street, Boston, which will see what can be done in order to help the Malino man.

I enclose herewith $2.00 and shall be very glad if you will kindly turn same over to Malino.

Thanking you for the interest you took for one of my countrymen, I remain, sir,

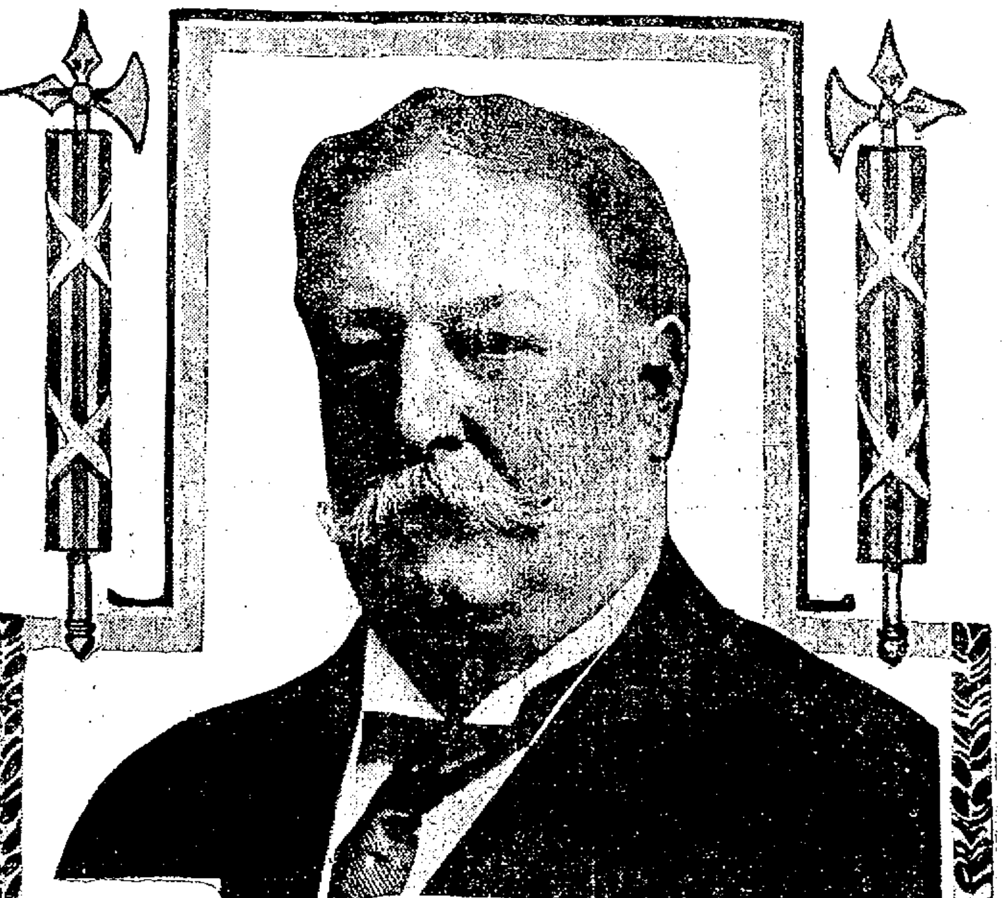
Respectfully yours,
C. Peccardi,
Royal Consul for Italy.

A Lady in Society

Said to her friend the other day that she had used Hood's Lotion on her chapped hands and liked it very much. She advised her friend to try it, and her friend said she would, and so another sale was assured. The hearer could not help thinking that this widely sold preparation, though not much advertised in newspapers, is given the best advertising it is ever possible to give anything—the sincere recommendation of its users. Hood's Lotion makes the skin smooth and soft and beautifies the complexion. 25c or 50c.

THE CEREMONIES

Were Held in the U.S. Senate Chamber



WILLIAM H. TAFT'S FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH AND NEW VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Wild Storm Raging in Washington and the City Is Practically Isolated—Owing to the Storm Inaugural Was Delivered Inside the Capitol

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington was swept by a blizzard early today and although President-elect William Howard Taft insisted up to almost the last moment that this inauguration should be held in front of the capitol building as planned by the committee on arrangements finally decided that the ceremonies should be held in the senate chamber.

Mr. Taft said he did not mind the snow and wind in the least [illegible] Senator Knox in charge of the program decided it would be unwise to subject the aged chief justice and the other members of the senate to adverse weather conditions.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were escorted to the capitol promptly at the hour set this morning, their progress in the blinding snow being met with cheers from a thin fringe of hardy [illegible] who stood ankle deep in [illegible] of the Pennsylvania avenue. The [illegible] party entered the capitol [illegible] o'clock and was escorted to the [illegible] president's room in the same way.

A wet [illegible] snow, driven before a stinging [illegible] northwest wind, fell throughout [illegible] night and wrought havoc [illegible] telephone and telegraph wires, [illegible] isolating the capitol [illegible] country for many hours. [illegible] filled the streets to the [illegible] of a foot or more in places. The wind thrashed many of the city's decorations to threads. The [illegible] reviewing stands were filled with [illegible] Street cars and railroad [illegible] were impeded to the extent of [illegible] delaying the arrival of thousands.

President [illegible] and Mrs. Taft spent last night at the White House as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I always knew it would be a cold day when I was made president of the United States," was the laughing remark of Mr. Taft this morning as he looked out of the White House windows on one of the [illegible] winter [illegible]

The [illegible] trees and shrubbery [illegible] the White House grounds were [illegible] of [illegible] forms. It was [illegible] o'clock and Mr. Taft had just finished his breakfast. He had spent the early hours of the morning going over his inaugural address, eliminating paragraph after paragraph which he intended to omit in reading the document today. The address for publication he allowed to stand in full.

Mr. Taft said he had never felt better in his life and personally the terrible weather was not a hardship to him, but he deeply regretted the conditions that confronted the men of the militia and the marching clubs who had traveled so many miles to take part in the parade.

President Roosevelt who has always chosen stormy weather for his most strenuous diversions greeted his successor with rare good humor as they met at breakfast and there was much bantering between the two friends who played today such important roles in the newly written chapter of American history.

With dawn the weather bureau's prophesy of "fair and somewhat cooler" was found to be but an empty dream. The splendid parade planned for the afternoon will undoubtedly be greatly curtailed.

Crowd Disappointed

Washington is filled with a record-breaking throng whose disappointment today knew no bounds. Owners of reviewing stand privileges and ticket speculators will lose thousands of dollars.

Today's storm—the worst Washington has known in ten years—followed weather which for a time yesterday was suggestive of late April.

In spite of the continuous fall of snow Prof. Willis Moore in charge of the weather service sent a message to Mr. Taft at the White House last night assuring him that he would talk under cloudless skies with a flood of sunshine and a temperature of about 40 degrees.

Downtown Washington was deserted this morning during the hours which in previous inaugural years have witnessed the struggling of thousands for places of vantage along the route of the big parade.

When Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt met this morning in the breakfast room Mr. Taft's greeting to the man he was going to succeed, was:

"Mr. President, even the elements protest."

"Mr. President-elect," quickly rejoined Mr. Roosevelt, "I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the minute I went out of office."

Notwithstanding the fury of the storm outside, there was good cheer inside the White House up to the moment that Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt started for the capitol. Vice President Fairbanks and the entire membership of President Roosevelt's cabinet had arrived by a quarter of ten.

The Party Starts

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft left the White House at 10.10 a.m. for the capitol. As he came out of the front door, Mr. Roosevelt bade goodbye to the various officers and attendants who were gathered on the portico.

Mr. Taft followed. The president was first to enter the carriage taking the right hand seat. Mr. Taft sat beside him. Senator Knox and Senator Lodge of the committee on arrangements also entered the carriage, which was drawn by four horses. The two leading horses were unruly and one of them kicked out of the traces and it seemed that the driver would lose control. Everything was soon straightened out, however, and the president and Mr. Taft drove away with the cheers of the White House attendants ringing in their ears. The officers of President Roosevelt's cabinet also took a carriage, being given places in line immediately following the presidential equipage. Troop A of Cleveland, the famous black horse cavalry of the Ohio National Guard, which has acted as escort to a number of presidents, performed a similar service today. The large veterans escort also was on hand promptly this morning in spite of the storm and were loudly cheered by the crowd which began to gather along Pennsylvania avenue in the snow and slush after 10 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt was the last of the presidential family to leave the White House.

In the Limousine automobile purchased for the Taft family and which had taken Mrs. Taft to the capitol, Mrs. Roosevelt took her final departure from the White House at 11 a. m. She was accompanied by two other ladies. The auto carried the party directly to the Union station where Mrs. Roosevelt awaited the arrival of her husband in the presidential suite of rooms.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt and party will leave Washington in a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train leaving Washington at 3 p. m.

At Long Island City the Roosevelt party will be supplied with a special train leaving there at 9 o'clock tonight, due at Oyster Bay at 10.15 p. m.

CITY OF WASHINGTON WAS COMPLETELY ISOLATED

NEW YORK, March 4.—The city of Washington where President-elect Taft was inducted into office today was completely isolated for many hours by a severe storm which necessitated the holding of the inaugural ceremonies in the senate chamber and the changing of other ceremonial features of the inaugural. The last reports from the national capital were received in New York at 11 a. m. today, after seven hours of wire prostration and stated that it was snowing heavily and that the thoroughfares were covered with snow and slush. Efforts to reach Washington by every means of communication have so far proved unavailing.

A despatch received from Washington shortly after 3 o'clock gave the information that the street cleaning department of the District of Columbia was waiting until the fall of snow had ceased when it would commence immediately to remove the snow from the line of march of the inaugural procession. Washington was visited by a similar storm during the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland and at the time though the formal ceremonies were carried out many of those who participated never recovered from the effects of the storm. Scores of the paraders at that time including many West Point cadets were stricken with pneumonia and several injuries resulted. Following the inauguration ceremonies agitation developed to have the next inauguration held on April 30, or some time in the month of May, but congress did not act in the matter.

The snow storm which swept the entire Atlantic seaboard early today attained blizzard proportions and lines of communication in all directions in the national capital were broken.

Train despatchers reported that train movements were hampered and storm aggravated the natural congestion of transportation in Washington.

As showing the complete isolation in Washington efforts to reach that point at 10 o'clock this morning were made by long distance telephone from New York to St. Louis, thence to Louisville and back to Lynchburg, Va., This resulted in a few words from Lynchburg which is 120 miles south of Washington and is practically the nearest point to Washington in communication with the outside world. It is stated that the weather at Lynchburg and northward was fairly pleasant but could give no indication of this morning's situation at Washington.

POLAND WATER

For Sale by
GEO. A. WILLSON & CO.
F. and E. BAILEY & CO.

GLASSES
LOW PRICES THIS WEEK
EXPERT WORK
The Babbitt Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
81 Mer'k St., cor. John
(Over Lawlers Book Store)

Deposits in the Mechanics Savings Bank, 202 Merrimack St., will draw interest from Saturday, March 6th.

Ladies
The
Electric
Servant

Will do your sewing, washing and ironing. It will light you upstairs and help you make your toilet. For breakfast it will serve you the most delicious cereal, coffee and toast. Always clean, quite and ready. Call and see how it works.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
50 Central Street.

THE WINCHESTER BOILER
Is the best in the world and
WELCH BROS.
ARE THE AGENTS

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Rep. Garcelon's Amendment to the Law Was Passed

BOSTON, March 4.—In the house yesterday Representative Garcelon of Newton won out easily on his bill to amend the corrupt practices law.

In this law is a provision that candidates may expend money only through political committees. This provision has caused much comment. Yesterday Mr. Garcelon declared that such a provision only causes men to become unintentional violators of the law, and that it never served any useful purpose. In the interests of frankness this provision should be stricken out, and in the interests of honesty candidates should be required to make full returns of all personal expenses, something they are not required to do by the present law. His bill provided for these things, the elimination of the provision for expenditure only through committees and the making of returns of "personal expenditures."

After he had explained the measure it was passed to be engrossed without division.

Representative Telman of Gloucester wanted the house to substitute, for an adverse committee report, a bill to make the stockholders of a corporation "severally" liable for certain of its debts.

This was opposed by Representative Riley of Malden, who suggested that such a liability would bear hard on innocent stockholders, especially of fake oil and rubber concerns. The stockholders are now jointly liable, he said, and that is quite sufficient.

The motion to substitute was lost.

The committee on insurance reported a bill permitting insurance companies with $400,000 capital to do fire and marine insurance.

Speaker Walker announced the receipt from the secretary of state of a certificate of the election of Clarence P. Bolles of Wilbraham as a member of the house, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Edwin W. Wall of Wilbraham. Mr. Bolles was present and was escorted by Representative Adams of Agawam to the council chamber, where he took the oath of office and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill to prohibit fortune telling.

Legal affairs—Mayor Hibbard's bill to provide that all contracts entered into by a city shall be open to public inspection.

Agriculture—Leave to withdraw on the bill to place the cattle bureau under the care of the state board of health rather than the board of agriculture.

Public lighting—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for 80-cent gas in Chelsea.

Military affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for the erection of a monument to the men who died in the war with Spain.

Taxation—Leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that the taxes of public service corporations shall be distributed to the cities and towns where their property is located.

Fisheries and game—A bill to permit the use of nets in fishing in Westport harbor. Senator Keith and Representatives Pattison, Morse and Curtiss dissent.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

No play in recent years has scored a quicker success than Clyde Fitch's newest comedy, "The Happy Marriage" which is just closing a most successful two weeks' engagement at the Hollis street theatre, in Boston. In fact, so great has been the pleasure afforded by this charming comedy that Mr. Charles Frohman, under whose direction it is being presented, was obliged to change his plans at short notice in order to comply with the insistent demand for its presentation in some of the New England cities. "The Happy Marriage" will be seen at the opera house, tonight.

"The Happy Marriage" is writen in Clyde Fitch's best vein. In fact it isn't at all certain that his newest play is not likewise his best. It deals with a subject of most vital interest to all classes and in spite of the fact that he is himself a bachelor, Fitch seems to have solved the marriage problem. Mr. Frohman has given the piece the usual lavish production for which he is famed, and has provided a company of unusual merit, headed as it is by Miss Doris Keane and Edwin Arden.

Every critic in Boston has been more than enthusiastic over Miss Keane's performance of the principal part in "The Happy Marriage." It is admitted that nothing much finer than her finished work in this play has been seen in recent years.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

At the Lowell opera house, Saturday matinee and evening, the famous "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be presented with Fred W. Pierce, in the leading role. His work is extremely fine and he has received some very complimentary notices by both press and public. Everyone should take advantage of the opportunity of seeing the play that has been so much talked of. Seats now on sale.

"MARRIED FOR MONEY"

In the new play "Married for Money" which will be the attraction at the opera house next Monday for three nights, the story is told of one John Stowe, president of the United Iron company, who, after acquiring wealth and position, tires of the wife of his early manhood and struggles against adversity, divorces her only to marry an actress. The story is one of absorbing interest and promises to rank among the best of this season's products of American authors.

HATTIE WILLIAMS

In "Fluffy Ruffles" the musical comedy in which Hattie Williams will be presented at the opera house on March 15, by Manager Charles Frohman, there are nearly a score of song gems, one of the most popular of which is "Burlesque Imitations,"—between the verses of which Miss Williams takes off to a nicety the little idiosyncracies of speech and manner of Ethel Barrymore, Rose Stahl, Mme. Nozimova, and other prominent stars.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

"Love's Garden," a delightful operetta in one act, ought to create much interest at Hathaway's theatre this week. The little work is filled with sweet music and it is admirably put on by Edmund Stanley & Co. Mr. Stanley sings and acts the role of the Oriental potentate, who disguises himself as a poet and who makes love to a princess. Miss Hortense Mazarett is the princess in question. She has a powerful contralto voice and one that will please much. Miss Rene Dietrich is the soprano of the company and it isn't too much to say that she is the most pleasing singer heard at this theatre this year. The scenic accessories are rich.

Jean Clermont has a first rate take-off on a traveling circus. Clermont has a keen sense of delicate humor and he uses it to good effect in his excellent parody. The circus arrives in town, goes through its paces, and then pulls up stakes and is away again. The equestrian act of the three ponies and the pretty mule with their German cavalry figures is a hit. The dog that plays "The Last Rose of Summer" on a piano is bound to score a double barreled hit. Other acts on the bill are: Barry & Halvers, in singing, comedy and dancing; Mulvey & Cecilli, acrobatic comedians; Burt & Bertha Grant, first class colored singing and dancing team; Mary Davis, good comedienne; and Claude M. Reode, slack wire performer. The motion pictures are good.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the remainder of the week. Special seats at matinees for women.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

This is the last opportunity to witness the pictures of President Taft and his party inspecting the work of building the Panama canal, the greatest work of its kind ever undertaken. All who have seen the pictures believe that statement of the film manufacturers that they are the perfection of motion photography for clear and more perfect pictures were never presented on the screen. The president is shown in the immaculate attire of the southland wearing his famous smile and the pictures not only show him and his party to excellent advantage but also give the spectator a fine idea of the magnitude of the work of connecting the two oceans by means of the Panama canal. These pictures are new and are seen here for the first time since their release from the factory and those who have not seen them should not miss the final opportunity to see President Taft. They are shown in connection with a fine program of moving pictures, illustrated songs and Travelettes and there will be a complete change of bill tomorrow. The performances today will be from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10.30. Don't forget the continuous performances from 2 to 10.30 on Saturday and Sunday. The price of admission is but five cents and that includes a good seat. There are a few reserved seats at five cents extra but there are hundreds of good seats at five cents.

THEATRE VOYONS

A new program full of the best procurable features will be shown at the Theatre Voyons today. All will be new and pleasing and the kind that one wants to see. "The Prince and the Dwarf" is a splendidly stagedctory picture by one of the best of the French makers. The picture is finely colored and its story affords a fine opportunity for pleasing costumes and beautiful stage pictures. "His Wife's Mother" is an American comedy rich in surprises and full of laughs.

It is expected that on Saturday of this week the Theatre Voyons will be able to offer for its patrons a complete series of motion pictures of the inauguration of William H. Taft as president of these United States.

STAR THEATRE

In addition to new motion pictures of drama, comedy and travel, a new talking picture was presented and new songs were sung at the Star theatre this afternoon. The efficient orchestra at the theatre, including a violinist, and the extensive assortment of effects electrical and otherwise, go to make up one of the best shows in Lowell for five cents, for which seats can be had.

The Chagnons in their sketch, "Wanted a Phonograph," are making a decided hit. Mr. Chagnon creates a laugh from the time the curtain rises.

C. E. SOCIETY

The regular monthly social of the members of the Intermediate society of the Christian Endeavor of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was held last night in the vestry of the church. The members turned out in large numbers and the affair was greatly enjoyed. Games were played and a program of musical numbers was also carried out. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

MEN WILL RECOVER

BOSTON, March 4.—The last two men who were thought to have been fatally injured in the trolley car collision last night in which one man was killed were said today to be suffering from nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

Patrick Blajzey of Dorchester whose identity could not be learned last night, was perhaps the most severely hurt, having received many abrasions on the body and hips. Arthur Beaumont, also of Dorchester, was suffering from shock and bruises.

HOME-MADE QUININE HAIR TONIC

The high cost of a good quinine hair tonic prevents thousands of men and women from using such a preparation daily on the hair. This has resulted in the study and investigation of the subject by some bright men and women who use quinine hair tonic regularly, but who do not care to pay for the expensive ready-made tonics. They find that by simply mixing one ounce of Beta Quinol with half a pint of water and half a pint of alcohol that they can make more than a full pint of a quinine hair tonic of better quality and more beneficial to the hair than any of the widely advertised brands. A tonic made as described here will help the hair to become beautiful, glossy, long and abundant. It tends to prevent dandruff and falling hair and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. This home-made tonic is used by women who have most beautiful hair and plenty of it, as well as those whose hair and scalp are not in perfect condition. The Beta Quinol and alcohol can be procured at any drug store for 75c or 80c, and they will make more and better hair tonic than you could buy for $2.00 in a manufactured state.

FARMERS' MEETING

ARTHUR H. CLUER, President.

REV. MR. ALGER, Pastor Pawtucketville Church

Held at the Pawtucket Church Yesterday

If the ears of state inspectors of dairies didn't burn yesterday it wasn't the fault of the Middlesex North Agricultural society. The society held an institute at Pawtucket church. Chairman George W. Trull presided and Sumner H. Reed of West Brookfield was introduced as the speaker of the forenoon and his subject was "The Production of Milk Under Massachusetts Laws."

He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The development of the production of milk is a matter of considerable interest. Centuries ago the goat gave the principal supply, and there are goats today that will give seven quarts daily. Europe studied the cow for improvement through many generations, and finally selected the Holstein as the best producer. Today the Yankee breeds the largest milking cow in the world. There is in this state a cow that has given a hundred pounds of milk for a hundred consecutive days.

"Cows have been bred for special purposes. The Jersey holds the record for butter; the Holstein still holds it for milk. By breeding we can produce a Holstein cow that will almost give water. Such a cow would give milk that was pure, and yet below the standard set by law in Massachusetts.

"Conditions have changed greatly in milk production in 50 years. Half a century ago nearly every family kept its own cow or got its supply from a neighbor. Ice was not stowed in any quantity then, and the railroads did not penetrate far into the country. Farmers worked their wives pretty nearly to death making their milk into butter and cheese. Now they sell direct to milkmen or contractors, and the railroads have become the backbone of the industry.

"It is interesting to note where our Massachusetts milk comes from. Hood of Boston buys in Maine as far as 250 miles. D. Whiting & Son go all through New Hampshire, and across the Canadian line. Alder Bros., go into Vermont and a part of Connecticut. D. Whiting & Co., draw a supply from New York state. The Springfield creamery maintains creameries in New York and C. Brigham takes from Central Massachusetts. The Elm farm is supplied from Connecticut. In all 30,000 cans come from outside the state all the time.

"The dairy bureau of the state has done the farmer a service in many ways. It has driven imitation butter from competition with the dairy article, and it has assumed control of milk peddlers. Our cattle commission has also done us a service in stamping out the foot and mouth disease and in cleaning out tuberculosis. Recently I saw a herd of 27 high grade cattle where all but seven were condemned as suffering from the disease, and in another herd of 35, 34 were condemned with the disease. The barn was cleaned up, a new herd put in, and no trouble has since been experienced.

"But the state board of health is a different proposition. It has been arbitrary in many cases because it has sent out men of no practical experience. One inspector who knows the dairy business will go through a town without making a disturbance, giving only a hint here and there that will result in the desired changes. But the inspector of the other type will perhaps go into a new barn, freshly painted and varnished, with all the modern improvements, and order the whole place whitewashed.

"In one town such an inspector visited 12 men who had been in the milk business for years, and made complaints that every dairyman knew were unfair. The law gives the inspector almost absolute authority, and he can withhold milk until the changes that he has ordered are made. Everything that tends to purer milk and better conditions meets with the farmer's approval.

"We are willing to carry out all the recommendations that the state makes to us as far as we can afford it; but that fact is driving many farmers out of the milk business. It accounts in part for the loss of 70,000 milch cows in the state last year. Only the rich can afford to equip the modern sanitary stable that will produce milk to sell at 10 and 12 cents a quart. The discovery of a contagious disease on a farm now cuts off the milk supply to the outside, and I hope that the bill now pending will pass to compensate the farmer for his loss at such a time.

"The newspapermen have injured our business to an untold degree. They have gone so far in the past two or three years that the public looks upon milk as the vehicle of disease above anything else. Whenever there is an epidemic of typhoid or diphtheria, or scarlet fever, it is charged up to the milk supply if no other cause can be found. It works discredit and great harm."

De Lacy Corkum to the Fore

Dinner was served in the church vestry. President Arthur H. Cluer was toastmaster and spoke of the plans already under way for the fair to be held in Chelmsford next fall.

The after dinner speakers included Rev. Mr. Alger, pastor of the church, James S. Murphy, DeLacy Corkum, who said that a "fresh inspector" after inspecting his fine cows which he prided himself were the cleanest in town, sent him a curt notice that they were filthy, and called his attention to a well that was near his barn, and that the speaker said had been filled up with rocks for several years; Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford, who said that the success that business men attained in farming depended upon the hard, earnest thought they gave to it; President Russell of the Essex Agricultural society, who spoke in favor of a standard of milk based upon its purity; Mr. Reed, the speaker of the morning described how a letter travels and Capt. J. P. Thompson, who told of "raising crops" in the south during the war.

There were readings by Miss Etta Hill of Lawrence.

Chairman Trull, in the early forenoon, called attention to the next institute to be held at Billerica Centre March 18, with the most important program of the season.

In the morning Prof. Clinton will speak on "Making the Most of the Country," and will be followed by Miss Mabel Hill of the normal school, who will speak on "Training Children for Citizenship." The afternoon will be devoted to the children, when prizes amounting to $90 will be offered in the various speaking and singing contests. Mr. Trull announced that $5 was also to be offered in prizes for the best drawing by public school pupils, the drawing to be done upon a blackboard in sight of the audience. It is desired that one pupil should enter from each town.

TALK OF THE TOWN

NEARLY EVERYONE IN ALBION, MICH., PRAISES MI-O-NA, THE PERFECT INDIGESTION CURE.

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 16, 1909—People in Albion are elated to an unusual extent because of the many and remarkable cures which have lately been made by Mi-o-na, which has a world-wide reputation for the cure of all stomach disorders. Everybody is endorsing Mi-o-na as a remedy of real merit. Here is what some respected residents say:

Mrs. E. C. Cass says: "Mi-o-na cured me of stomach trouble that had bothered me a long time."

Ed. Cooley says: "Mi-o-na cured me of distress in my bowels and stomach in a short time."

J. Nuseur says: "I only had to use one box of Mi-o-na before the much needed relief was given me."

Mrs. Emma Overy says: "For months I had dyspepsia, bad stomach distress, pains and nausea. Nothing I used relieved or cured till I used Mi-o-na."

W. H. Mott says: "Often I had doctored for months without help. I used Mi-o-na and since using it three years ago I have been free from the distressing malady."

Mrs. D. Sharpe says: "I doctored and used remedies for a long time for gastritis, pains in stomach, dizziness and dizzy headache, and pains over my side and loins. Mi-o-na cured me, and to it I give the credit."

Mi-o-na is sold in every town in America, and by Carter & Sherburne in Lowell for 50 cents a large box, and they think so well of it that they will give your money back if it doesn't cure. Mi-o-na purifies the stomach and bowels; it relieves at once sour stomach, belching, heaviness and shortness of breath. It makes mealtime a joy time. Prepared by Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

Booth's Laxative Pills are the kind you have been looking for. Best for liver and bowels. 25 cents at Carter & Sherburne's.

Saunders' Market

159 GORHAM ST., COR. SUMMER. TEL. 2489

Satisfaction is assured in all purchases, as we know a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

CANNED GOODS

Well filled cans, newly packed, pure delicious foods.

TOMATOES—Extra fancy, solid packed 7 1-2c

PEAS — Sweet and toothsome, 7 1-2c

Blueberries, finest high bush 12c
Red Raspberries 14c
Black Raspberries....14c
Peaches, luscious, ripe fruit 12c
Pineapple—Extra quality, 12c
Strawberries 10c
Silver Coin Brand, 3 for 25c.
Plums—Royalton Brand, 10c
Blackberries 12c
String Beans or Wax Beans 6c
Sugar Corn, Tender, sweet 6c
Baked Beans, very fine, 8c
Van-Camp and Columbia condensed soups. Made from the finest materials—All flavors. 6c
Sardines—Fancy American brand....7 for 25c
Potash, 1 can 6c
Karo 8c

CONDENSED MILK

Challenge Brand 9c
Lakeside Brand, 3 for 25c

SALMON

Pink .....9c can
Alaska Red .....11c can

TEAS

We are selling some of the finest blends of Formosa, Oolong, Gunpowder, Assam and Japan Tea at 25c lb. 5 lbs. for $1.00. We refund money if not satisfactory.

COFFEE

We are agents for United States Refining Co.'s Coffee and cheerfully recommend it as it is blended so as to produce a most pleasing taste.

1 lb. canister 20c
1 lb. bag 20c

COCOA

New England Cocoa, warranted strictly pure.

¼ lb. cans 7c
½ lb. cans 14c

SOAPS

All well seasoned. Welcome, Borax, Naphtha, White Ribbon.

7 bars for 25c
Swift's "Tuck" famous laundry, 12 bars for 25c
Famous Old Dutch Cleanser 8c
Borax—20 Mule Team brand 10c
Washing Powder, 4 lb. pkg. 15c
Swift's Old Mill.....10c to 25c
White Rose Soap, Ivory size, 10 for 25c

SPECIALS

Squire's & North's Sugar Cured Hams . . . 11c lb.

Large New Onions 25c pk.

Best Rump Steak, best cut of best heavy beef.....15c-18c
Best Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. for..... 25c
Nice Fresh Rump Butts ..... 8½c lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c

Swift's Best Smoked Shoulders 6c, 7 1-2c lb.

Hamburg Steak .....10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c
Fresh Pork Shoulders ..... 8 1-2c lb.

Fresh Pork Loins 10, 11c lb.

Pork Butts 9c-10c
Fresh Kidney Veal ..... 13c-14c lb.

Short Cut Choice Legs of Lamb 10c, 12c lb.

Best Corned Beef 5c-6c
Large New Potatoes, nice and mealy ..... 23c pk.
Rex Brand Skinned Smoked Hams..... 10c lb.

Fine Granulated Sugar 5c lb.

We allow 20 lbs. to a customer.

BUTTERINE-- The Very Best 13c to 15c

We carry the "New England" brand. This is a Butterine of absolute purity, according to a United States monthly sworn statement.

Customers Are Kindly Requested to Check Off Goods on Delivery, Otherwise the Market Will Not Be Responsible.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAISINS, 1 lb. box 7c

Wetmore's Cocoanut..6c
Codfish, pkg. 6c
Mince Meat, pkg. 6c
Prunes, large and fancy, 6c
Manhattan gelatine, bright and sparkling, 6c
New line of D'Zerta Food Co.'s goods.
D'Zerta Our Pie, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Jello, assorted, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Ice Cream Powder, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Quick Pudding, Chocolate, Vanilla, Orange Macaroon, Lemon, Tapioca Pudding 6c
Evaporated Apples, 1 lb. box 10c
Currants, 1 lb. box.....9c
Corn Starch.....5c pkg.
Lump Starch, 2 lbs. for 9c

LARD

Pure Lard—Swift's and National Packing Co.

38 lb. Pails .....11c lb.
3, 5, 10 lb. Pails....12c lb.
Compound Lard—20 and 40 lb. Tubs 8½c
Swift's Jewel, 3, 5, 10 lb. Pails ..... 9c lb.

BOTTLED GOODS

Lemon Pie Filling, 3 lb. Mason Jar 15c
Ketchup, 1 qt. size 10c. 3 for 25c
Extracts—Vanilla, Ginger, Peppermint, Lemon, best quality, absolutely pure 6c
German Mustard, large and fancy schooner..8c
Large bottle, 10c size, 6c
Worcestershire Sauce..6c
Horse Radish, 10c size..6c
Bluing—Large bottle, 6c
Ammonia—Large bottle, 6c

FLOUR

"Gold Key" and our celebrated "Searchlight" flour, $6.00 bbl., 80c bag.
"American" flour makes fine white bread, always gives perfect satisfaction, $6.00 bbl., 70c bag.
Pastry flour, ...65c bag
"Acme" or "Gold Best."
Hecker's Reliable Self-raising flour..19c pkg.
Hecker's Buckwheat Flour, 3 lb. pkg. 18c
1 1-2 lb. pkg. 9c
Hecker's Farina 7c pkg.
Hecker's Old Homestead Flapjack 9c pkg.

TAFT'S CABINET

Sketches of the Men Who Will Compose It

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Philander Chase Knox, who will be Mr. Taft's secretary of state, re-enters the cabinet after five years in the United States senate, to which he was appointed in June, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew M. Quay. Like most of his colleagues in the new cabinet Mr. Knox is a lawyer and first came into national prominence as attorney-general in Mr. McKinley's first cabinet when he successfully prosecuted the Northern Securities case. Mr. Knox is fifty-six years old, having been born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853. After graduating from Mount Union college at Alliance, Ohio, he began the study of law in Pittsburg and three years later was admitted to the bar in that city. When Mr. Knox was only twenty-four years of age he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. After a short term in office, however, he resigned and entered private practice with James H. Reed, under the firm name of Knox & Reed. The firm became counsel for many large interests and it is said that Mr. Knox has received some of the largest fees ever paid in this country. During the Homestead riots in 1892 he was counsel for the Carnegie Steel Co., and directed the legal end of that famous labor disturbance. When in 1901 Mr. McKinley appointed him attorney-general Mr. Knox's participation in the Homestead affair caused some opposition on the part of labor organizations to his confirmation. As attorney-general Mr. Knox not only prosecuted to a successful issue the government's suit against the Northern Securities company, but conducted the case against the so-called beef trust with the result that that combination was dissolved by the final decree of the United States supreme court. Mr. Knox has been credited also with having prepared and carried through the Panama canal purchase in 1903. It was shortly after the conclusion of the Panama purchase that Mr. Knox was appointed to the United States senate by Governor Pennypacker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, and afterward he was elected by the legislature for the full term expiring in March, 1911.

It was at Mount Union college that Major McKinley first became acquainted with young Knox. Mr. McKinley was at that time prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and the acquaintance, begun when they were both young, finally ripened into the friendship of later years, and culminated in the Pennsylvanian's entry into the second McKinley cabinet. It has always been understood that President McKinley sought to induce Mr. Knox to accept the attorney-generalship in his first cabinet, but the offer was declined on the plea of private interests. Mr. Knox is entitled to twice write the degree LL. D. after his name, both the University of Pennsylvania and Yale university having conferred that honor upon him.

Richard A. Ballinger

Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonsboro in 1858; after practising law in Illinois for a while he removed to Alabama, and in 1883 he became a resident of Port Townsend in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States commissioner at Port Townsend and later was elected judge of the superior court of Jefferson county. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected mayor of Seattle, and when his term as mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the general land office.

As a practitioner at the bar Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as commissioner of the general land office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as secretary of the interior.

Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and his ancestors on both sides participated in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He was prepared for college in the public schools and is a graduate of Williams college, class of '84. He is the author of "Ballinger on Community Property" and of "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statute of Washington." Mr. Ballinger is a republican state committeeman for the state of Washington, and was a member of the advisory committee during the last campaign.

Jacob M. Dickinson

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, the new secretary of war, is the southern member of President Taft's cabinet. A Mississippian by birth, he is a citizen of Tennessee and as a Cleveland democrat supported Mr. Taft for the presidency. Probably his most notable public service was as counsel for the United States in the Alaskan boundary case before the arbitration tribunal in London in 1903. He was an assistant attorney-general of the United States during Cleveland's administration, and has been general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company for some years, spending most of his time in Chicago, where the general offices of that company are located. Mr. Dickinson is fifty-eight years old, having been born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1851. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville, from which school he has a degree as master of arts, and he studied law at Columbia university, at the University of Leipsic, and in Paris. He is president of the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Chicago club, the Onwentsia and the Iroquois clubs, all of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is the owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm in Nashville.

George von Lengerke Meyer

George von Lengerke Meyer, who goes from the postmaster-general's office to the navy department, was brought into the cabinet in February, 1907, to succeed Postmaster-General Cortelyou. He was at that time ambassador to St. Petersburg, to which post he had been transferred from Rome, where he had served five years as ambassador. Mr. Meyer is a native of Boston, in which city he was born in 1858. After graduating from Harvard he entered the employ of a commission firm, and some years later became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, East India merchants, which had been established by his father. He is an officer or director in many large manufacturing and financial concerns, and has always been active in politics, having been a member of the Boston common council, an alderman, a member of the state legislature, serving as speaker of the lower house for three consecutive years. Mr. Meyer was elected a member of the republican national committee in 1899, and on McKinley's election he was made ambassador to Italy. He is a member of the Athletic, the Somerset and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and among other business offices is president of the Ames Plow Co. and a director of the Old Colony Trust Co. and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. Mr. Meyer is a sportsman and an angler, and is known as a crack shot.

George W. Wickersham

New York's representative in the new cabinet is George W. Wickersham, who becomes attorney-general. Mr. Wickersham is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York city, Mr. Wickersham is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Pittsburg in 1858. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh University, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered practice in Philadelphia, but later went to New York and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong and Cadwalader, of which President Taft's brother is a member, and eventually was taken into partnership.

Mr. Wickersham is counsel for a large number of corporations, among them the Interborough railroad, and as attorney for the railroads in the famous Chicago traction case came into considerable public prominence. He is fond of travel, usually spending a portion of the year abroad and is a devoted equestrian. He has a country residence at Cedarhurst, Long Island, and also a home in New York City.

Charles Nagel

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, the new secretary of commerce and labor, is better known among lawyers and educators than to the public at large, although he served as a member of the Missouri house of representatives and is a member of the republican national committee. He is a native westerner, having been born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1849. He comes of professional ancestors, his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, being one of a family of four brothers of whom three are physicians and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen. In the height of the Civil war the pronounced union sentiments of Dr. Nagel compelled him to remove from Texas to St. Louis. Here Charles Nagel soon entered the St. Louis High school. Graduating from there he took a two years' course in the St. Louis Law school and then went to the University of Berlin, where he took a special course in law and political economy. Returning to St. Louis in 1873 he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. In addition to being a member of the lower house of state legislature, he was for four years president of the city council of St. Louis. Although he has taken an active part in politics and has an extended law practice, he has found time to give much attention to educational matters. He fills a professorship in the St. Louis Law school, is a member of the board of trustees of the Public library, of the board of trustees of Washington university and a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Nagel, as the Missouri member of the republican national committee, served during the recent campaign as a member of the executive committee and was in charge of the western headquarters. Socially, he has been active in his native city, being a member of the University club, the Commercial club, the St. Louis club, the Round Table and Country clubs, and also of the Metropolitan club in Washington city.

Frank H. Hitchcock

Although the youngest member of

Continued to last page.

LAST DIPLOMAT

To Present Credentials to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senor Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador from Mexico, had the distinction of being the last diplomat to

present his credentials to President Roosevelt. Senor de la Barra in receiving his assignment to Washington mounted a round of the diplomatic ladder. For nine years he held the post of minister to Belgium.

Adds wholesomeness to the food.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It is no trouble to make good cake and biscuit with Cleveland's Baking Powder.

TWO FIRST LADIES OF THE LAND.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Sherman were honored today as no women ever were before at an inauguration. The wife of the president sat beside him during the inauguration ceremony, and both women rode with their husbands in the state procession to the parade reviewing stand. The gown Mrs. Taft wore at the inauguration ceremony was of heavy crepe de chine of the shade known as wistaria. The skirt was severely plain and the coat trimmed with silver. Her ball gown was of empire style in white chiffon embroidered with goldenrod wrought in crystals and threads of silver. Mrs. Sherman's ball gown was of white satin and lace and embroidered in silver and crystal.

OF OUR

Half Price Sale of

LAST SPRING SUITS

Does not rank in importance with the event in Washington today, but it is certainly of special interest to every man in Lowell. It is the one sale that is waited for each spring, because it is the one sale that never disappoints and we can safely promise that this will be the biggest and best we have ever held.

Last Spring Suits

"Hart, Schaffner & Marx" and our own make, all that are left of Last Spring's stock, about 500 suits that sold from $10 up to $25. Now on sale at about "HALF PRICE."

Lot 1 70 Suits, good clean styles and dependable fabrics that sold as spring at $10 and $12. Now on sale at **$7.75**

Lot 2 About 80 Suits in fine all wool worsteds in plain colors and fancy weaves, big sellers last Spring at $12 and $13.50. Now on sale at **$8.50**

Lot 3 Over 100 Suits in a variety of colors, fine fabrics that sold last Spring at $15. Now on sale at **$9.75**

Lot 4 50 excellent styles in men's and young men's models that sold last Spring at $15 and $18. Now on sale at **$11.50**

Lot 5 75 Suits in our best grades from H. S. & M. and our own workrooms that sold last Spring at $15 and $20. Now on sale at **$12.50**

Lot 6 60 Suits, the finest in our stock, nearly all H. S. & M. make that sold at $20, $22, $25. Now on sale at **$14.50**

Lot 7 A bunch of odd suits, only one of a style, that sold last spring at $10, $12 and $15. Good value every one of them and a fine trade if you can find your size. Your choice at this sale **$6.75**

Boys' Clothes

At About Half Price

At $1.85 We offer a collection of suits in several styles and fabrics for boys from 8 to 17 years that sold up to $3, now on sale at **$1.85**

At $2.65 We have a big variety of good suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $4, now on sale at **$2.65**

At $3.35 We give you the choice of some very fine suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $7, formerly **$3.35**

Reefers and Top Coats A collection of odd garments and small lots in all sizes from 3 to 15 years, sold at $3.50, $4, $5, now **$2.65**

The TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

"The Store That's Light As Day"

AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK, CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL CEMETERY

Annual Meeting of Directors Was Held Yesterday

Trustees Re-Elected for Three Years—Annual Reports Show Cemetery to be in a Firm Financial Standing

The Lowell Cemetery association held its annual directors' meeting at the rooms of the Middlesex Trust company yesterday afternoon. [illegible] members of the association being in attendance. In the absence of Major Charles A. Stott, James L. Chalmers presided.

The following were re-elected trustees for three year terms: Asa C. Russell, William S. Southworth, Solon W. Stevens and Walter Coburn. It was voted to request the trustees to consider the expediency of building an addition to the present office, as a general waiting room and lavatory.

Trustees' Report

The trustees' annual report was listened to with interest and it was, in part, as follows:

The number of burials the past year totals 151, 11 less than the year previous.

The total received from sale of lots amounts to $2916.84, $736.48 less than previous year.

The amount received in trust and for future care of lots was $1069.25, less than total of previous year, the amount being $4775.

At close of business years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, besides substantially increasing the reserved fund, we reduced the standing indebtedness by $500 each year. In closing the past year of 1908, we add $512.78 to the reserved fund, pay all current bills, including notes made in 1908, and reduce the standing indebtedness by $200.

Taking into account that during 1908 we have painted with two coats of paint all the buildings on the property and expended over $200 in moth fighting. If one is familiar with the work and business detail of the corporation he can by the foregoing comprehend at once the results of the year just closed.

Without attempting to gratify ourselves by words, it is to be said that in four years, besides properly maintaining the property and in so doing meeting the expense of several items of extraordinary event, we have increased the reserved fund by $3487.19 and have reduced the standing notes payable account by $1700. During this same four years period the trust funds for future care of lots have increased in principal and available interest by $22,544.89, the total on Feb. 25, 1909, as shown by 1047 Lowell Savings bank books being $143,-828.68, of which $10,789.25 is unused and available interest. These results will speak for themselves for their exact worth.

Past Expenditures

In 1907 we expended for salaries, clerk hire, labor as per payrolls and extra outside horse hire and labor, $8545.57. For the same items of expense we paid in 1908, $8826.65.

During last fall we ploughed and fertilized a portion of the southern slope of Fort Hill. It is here that we look for our hay crop and our indispensable supply of sodding material. During the winter we have cut what will measure perhaps 20 cords of hard wood useful in running the hot house fire in moderate weather. A considerable portion of the cutting was done on the knoll at the southeast corner of the property and for a double purpose. We thus rid ourselves of moth removing expense in some degree and we lessen the fire risk from burning leaves, this particular spot having been a continual menace in recent years from fires set and only by alertness has serious damage been prevented. The removal of trees will prepare for opening this ground which is a mine in itself of good loam and valuable construction stone. In our cemetery building the quantity of stone used in the construction of roads, drains and foundations is enormous, yet our own territory has supplied our needs thus far and will continue to do so for some years to come. We need have no immediate concern, either, of our loam supply. Natural resources for indispensable materials is and always has been a happy feature of much of our territory. One great lack and needed article is a good road gravel. Such as we find in our own neighborhood is of but little value in road building, compelling us to make a long haul from Tewksbury at no inconsiderable expense.

Speaking of maintenance expenses we call attention to what we are seemingly obliged to expend in moth warfare, an expense new to us until during last three years. How serious this pest has become may be judged by a few figures given.

During the season of 1906 we employed three men to do the work of removing and destroying. The reports show that we destroyed 1160 nests of the brown-tail and two of the gypsy moth, the expense for labor in so doing being $149.94.

In 1907 we employed five men and removed and destroyed 12,000 brown-tail nests and none of the gypsies, at a total cost of $223.41.

Brown-Tail Nests

During the present winter up to Feb. 1, we had removed 35,405 brown-tail nests and 144 gypsy nests, employing five men and at an expense of $246.57. Since Feb. 1 and up to time of this writing, we had removed 20,422 additional brown-tails, costing $127, and work still in sight and progressing. You will discover the situation a serious one. It would seem as if extermination must come in some form other than that from the result of warfare we poor human beings are able intelligently to wage. The pest is apparently on the increase in spite of all that has been done, is being done and is planned to do. The reappearance on our property of the gypsy moth, much more difficult and expensive to contend with than the brown-tail, is a matter of no small concern to us. Altogether what is in store for us in the line of battling the coming year must have to do in no small degree with the measure of our progress in 1909.

Future Care of Lots

We wish to avail ourselves in this report of the opportunity to urge earnest attention upon lot owners who have interests now or prospective in the trust funds providing for future care of lots, our motive being to have the situation clearly understood. In the past very many lot owners have made deposits for purpose of future maintenance who in many cases would have made deposits larger if the situation had been better understood. In the old days $100 was not only accepted by the cemetery authorities, but lot owners were even told that $100 in amount was sufficient. Now it is indisputable that the income from $100 will not safeguard the future maintenance of a 300 square feet lot in the Lowell cemetery. There will be years when such income will suffice, but there will be years when the unforeseen will happen and such income will be insufficient. Again, the income, whatever it may be, is derived from the dividends paid by savings banks. We do not have to tell you that there can be no guarantee in the rate paid by such institutions. That the present rate paid will be lessened is even now foretold. All of which being said and being accepted as true, which it certainly is, we urge all to make present insufficient principal sums larger. We urge our lot owners to give heed to this matter at once. Write or converse with our present treasurer. His experience is wide, his interest in the cemetery unselfish, and his willingness to make the subject clear is only equalled by his persistent desire to have every lot properly maintained, reasonably safeguarded and adequately trust funded.

The trustees closed their report with a beautiful tribute to the late trustee, Charles L. Hildreth, recently deceased.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer's report is as follows:

RECEIPTS

[illegible] from previous year		$ 1,883.70
[illegible] charges to lot owners	[illegible]	
New perpetual care funds	[illegible]	
Sale of lots	2,916.84	
Undertakers	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
Hot house [illegible] sales	[illegible]	
Tomb	[illegible]	
Interest on deposit	[illegible]	
Savings bank care fund interest	7,356.12	
Notes	22,750.00	$41,173.28
		$43,056.98

EXPENDITURES

For pay rolls and salaries	$ 8,445.05	
Other labor and horse hire	[illegible]	
Approved bills for supplies	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Insurance	[illegible]	
Notes	[illegible]	
Care funds dep. in savings banks	[illegible]	
Five per cent. sale of lots to reserved fund	152.34	
Bal. to new year, including $1959 perpetual care funds	1,078.50	
		$13,056.98

PERPETUAL CARE TRUST FUNDS

Entirety—Principal and accumulating interest March 1, 1908		$139,012.17
Net increase during past year		3,816.51
Totals March 1, 1909: Principal	$133,039.13	
Unused interest	10,789.25	$143,828.68

RESERVED FUND

Total fund on March 1, 1908		$24,113.08
Increased by interest earnings past year	$760.44	
Five per cent. sale of lots	152.34	912.78
Total funds March 1, 1909		$25,020.86

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bardstown, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and I decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. Joseph Hall, Bardstown, Ky.

Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—Mrs. Mary Wood, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

We never publish a testimonial letter without the special permission of the writer.

DRACUT

Martin J. Banks and Walter F. Garland, the democratic and republican candidates for selectmen, who were tied for third place at the election held Monday have petitioned for a recount of the votes. Representatives of the liquor interests in the town have also petitioned for a recount on the license question. Pending the decision of the board of registrars as to which candidate is entitled to office the two legally elected selectmen Messrs. Jones and Bassett, have already formed a temporary organization with Mr. Bassett as chairman.

One of the surprises sprung by the temporary body was the dispensing of the services of J. Joseph Hennessy, who has been town counsel for several years and the employment of Warren W. Fox, of Dracut.

PARIS PAPERS

Speak in Praise of Roosevelt

PARIS, March 4.—The papers of Paris today give much space to the inauguration of W. H. Taft and the retirement of Theodore Roosevelt. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt has had a remarkably successful and picturesque career. He has aroused the moral forces of the United States and internationally he has filled an important role on the world stage. Although he is a great preacher, he has been distinctly a man of action, "an athlete in politics as well as in sport, war and theology."

Mr. Taft, although less impulsive than his predecessor, is regarded as a man of great capacity and moral strength, consequently he is characterized as a "safer" president both for America and Europe.

"Neither the United States nor Europe," one paper says, "need now fear the theatrical coups which upset them under the Roosevelt regime."

BILLERICA

The Billerica Improvement association offers the following prizes to all residents of the town, other than tenants of the Talbot mills property, to whom similar offers are made by the management of the mills:

Class 1—Best kept premises, front and rear. Points to be considered: Condition of lawn and paths and back yards, including freedom from weeds, and general neatness of grounds and exterior of house. Wherever there is a strip of sidewalk turf, it will be considered a part of the lawn. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 2—Vines. On houses, porches, arbors, trolley or other posts in front of premises. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 3—Window and porch boxes. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 4—Flower gardens. Design or arrangement will be considered as well as variety and quantity of flowers. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 5—Vegetable gardens. Competition open only to children under 16 years of age. Suggestions and assistance from parents allowed. Points to be considered: Quality, quantity, variety and neatness of garden. Gardens not to exceed 600 square feet in area. Three prizes: $4, $3, $2.50.

In addition to the money prizes offered, the winners of the first prize in each class will be allowed a choice from a list of books and magazines appropriate to gardening in its various branches. Winners may also, if they prefer, take the equivalent of any prize in tulip, daffodil, or gladiolus bulbs at one cent each, a price very much lower than they can buy bulbs of equal quality.

ABOUT THE MAURETANIA

Editor Sun—Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper how many tons of coal used on the Mauretania of the Cunard line in a single passage between Liverpool and New York, and any other data concerning the size of this steamer. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

An Old Subscriber.

The Mauretania requires 6600 tons of coal for one trip between Liverpool and New York, the average consumption being 1000 tons every 24 hours. The dimensions, etc., of the Mauretania are as follows: Length, 790 feet; breadth, 88 feet; depth of boat deck, 80 feet; draught (fully loaded), 37 feet 6 inches; displacement in load draught, 45,000 tons; horse power of turbine engines, 68,000; height to top of funnels, 155 feet; height to mastheads, 216 feet; passenger accommodation, first class 550; second class, 500; third class, 1300; crew, 800 to 900. [illegible]

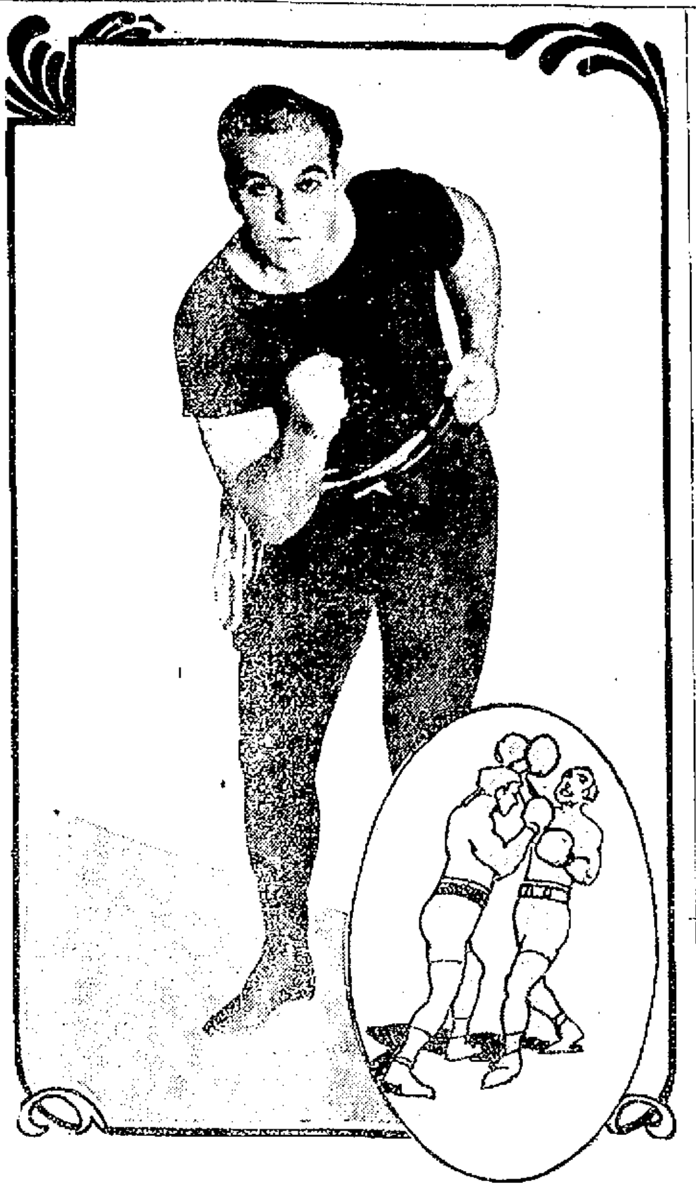
SODALITY FIVE

What will prove to be one of the best games of the season will be played in the C. M. A. C. hall on Friday night, when the Sodality Five face their strongest though friendly rivals, the fast St. John's College boys of Danvers. Last season the Sodality boys defeated the college boys, 13 to 11, in an overtime game at Danvers. St. John's five have won 14 games this season and among the teams they defeated we find the Malden, Medford, Somerville High school teams, and the Boston college, St. Mary's of Lynn, and the Mass. Institute Tech. which recently defeated the Harvard and Yale freshmen teams. As to the Sodality five we find that they have defeated the best Lowell teams and have defeated the best team in Boston, the Notre Dames.

Between the periods the fast Crescents and the K. L. G. C. of Lawrence will play. The Lawrence boys have won two out of three games played this season with the Lowell boys and this game should be as fast as the big game.

On Thursday night, March 11, the Sodality Five will face the Holy Trinity A. A. of Boston, who defeated the Notre Dames, 18 to 14 last week.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.



JIM JEFFRIES AS HE APPEARS NOW

NEW YORK, March 4.—James J. Jeffries, retired heavyweight champion of the world, is now thinking mighty seriously of getting back into the game, to take a few wallops at Jack Johnson. After repeatedly refusing to answer the question as to whether he would fight Jack Johnson or not, Jeff has finally weakened and comes out with the statement that he will meet the big black if he can properly condition himself. It all depends upon his ability to get into shape again, and he is fast working off the layers of fat which years of inaction laid on him. The only question is how long it will be before he returns to the ring. Jeffries is now in New York.

SEN. STEPHENSON

MISSED A FINE CHANCE OF ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—A special from Madison, Wis., says:

If the friends of Sen. Isaac Stephenson had been alive to the situation, Stephenson would have been declared elected United States senator by the joint ballot of the legislature at noon yesterday. There were 124 members voting. Senator Stephenson would have had 63 votes out of this total had not the joint assembly permitted Assemblyman Buslett to recall his vote from Stephenson and paired with Senator Brown.

Owing to some mismanagement on the part of the Stephenson managers, the fact that a pair for the senatorship is unlawful and cannot be recognized, was overlooked. Before the fact was recalled or brought out the record had been changed and Stephenson had missed the election.

Stephenson's managers will send the record of yesterday's proceedings to Washington.

ADMIRAL BARRY

TO COMMAND SECOND DIVISION OF PACIFIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, who was selected to command the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet will instead, it is officially announced, be appointed commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet in place of Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers. The latter will be appointed president of the naval war college at Newport in succession to Rear Admiral John P. Merrell. The vacancy in the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet will be filled by Captain Hugo Osterhaus, who will soon become a rear admiral.

ALCOHOL IN TUBERCULOSIS

An editor and doctor were talking at the club one night, and the specialist said: "Papers and patients are all praising the [illegible] New York Tuberculosis Exhibit. Think of the thousands who will benefit by the lectures we gave. The Fresh Air trains that can be taken from the East Side recreation piers to the suburban private golf links. The majority of people can have air, sunshine, clean water and plain food. We shall some day be so far from [illegible] and so all of the [illegible] that no poor or sick person will [illegible] crying for necessities, and it is a disgrace that they are today. Doctors will devote themselves to instructing people how to live and eat to keep well. Dangerous [illegible] and remedies will have no market, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] on medicines [illegible] we shall give or take."

[illegible]

"Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the [illegible] for all stages and symptoms of tuberculosis, and has already [illegible] thirty years. Beer, wines and alcohol are to be avoided. Scott's Emulsion is a pure food-tonic."

MAN MURDERED

HAD BEEN IN COUNTRY ONLY A SHORT TIME

JAMAICA, N. Y., March 4.—Francisco Abato, a young Italian, who had been in this country only a short time, was murdered at an unfrequented street corner here yesterday. His body was found several hours later. An uncle, who identified the body, said that Abato had been a member of secret societies in Italy and was probably slain by their agents. He could shed no light on the identity of the murderers.

HARVARD MAN

BROKE INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD FOR 220 YARDS

BROOKLINE, March 4.—Breaking the intercollegiate record for the 220 yards swim and winning the three sprint swims held in connection with the annual Harvard-Yale indoor swimming meet in the tank of the Brookline Swimming club last night, Roger Cutler of Harvard was the star of the meet, although the Yale swimmers won the set of events, 31 to 22. The new record in the 220 yards swim is 2.39 seconds, several seconds better than the previous mark.

Yale won the relay swimming race, while the Harvard water polo team defeated the Yale swimmers in an exciting contest.

The national championship plunge for distance was won by Albert M. McCormack of the Brookline Swimming club, with a plunge of 70 feet. Reid of Yale was second and Smith of the Brookline club was third.

Amherst defeated Brown in a relay swimming race, time 2.16 1-5.

EX-GOV. HILL

TO HEAD THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Former Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the republican national committee from that state, has been named as acting chairman of the committee by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock.

Chairman Hitchcock issued the following statement last night:

"Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee, announced last night the appointment of ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the committee from that state, as vice chairman. Mr. Hill has accepted the appointment and will become acting chairman of the national committee when Mr. Hitchcock retires from the chairmanship to take up his duties as postmaster general in the new administration."

Gov. Hill was one of the most important factors in New England in the campaign which led up to the nomination of Judge Taft. He long has been identified with New England politics, and for many years has been an intimate friend of Chairman Hitchcock. His selection was made after Chairman Hitchcock had conferred with members of the republican national committee now here and is substantially an action of the committee. It was expected that a meeting of the committee would be held here yesterday at which Mr. Hitchcock formally would present his resignation as chairman, but after informal discussion by the members it was decided that the announcement would be made in the way indicated.

Several members of the committee had been considered in connection with the place, but ex-Gov. Hill was the choice of Mr. Hitchcock and that choice was ratified by other members. It is understood that the selection of Mr. Hill is eminently satisfactory to Judge Taft and was made with his entire approval.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

EIGHT HOUR LAW

Mayor and Labor Leaders at Hearing at State House

BOSTON, March 4.—The bill which seeks to make evidence that men have worked more than eight hours in any one calendar day, when working for a contractor or sub-contractor, shall be prima facie evidence that the eight-hour law has been violated was given a hearing before the committee on labor yesterday afternoon.

Representative Fay of ward 18 declared that the employers have violated the law by hiring their men by the hour instead of by the day, and he maintained that the legislation sought was needed to strengthen the present law.

"As matters now stand," he said, "a man may work more than eight hours a day if he requests that he may do so in writing. In the working out of this provision it has been demonstrated that employers intimate to their men that the latter will lose their jobs if they do not make this request in writing. Sometimes the request is already in writing, and all the employe must do is to sign it."

Mayor Brown of Lowell also spoke in favor of the bill, as did Senator Doyle of Boston, W. L. LaFrancis of Springfield, John F. Mickle of Pittsfield and James F. Convery and Frank M. Bell, both the latter being from Lowell.

Mayor Brown of Lowell said the people of Lowell accepted the eight-hour law in 1895 by a vote of 9289 to 2511, and claimed they ought to be allowed to have it. He did not believe it would put the city to any great additional expense.

Chairman Ross asked:—"Do you have any city employes who work more than eight hours a day?" and Mayor Brown replied in the affirmative.

"How many hours do they work?" asked Senator Birch.

"Why, most of the city employes are working an eight-hour day, but in some cases the men have to work more than that," answered the mayor.

"Well, what is the cause of it; what are the conditions that make it necessary for them to work more than eight hours?" was the senator's next question.

Mayor Brown replied: "We have had some difficulty in our street department; the teamsters come in at half past four or five o'clock in the morning to feed their horses, and then they go out with the teams at 7 o'clock, not getting back to the barn until five, and then the have the teams to put up, so that they work considerably over the eight hours."

Senator Birch said: "Well, what benefit does the city derive from their working overtime? Can they be really said to be working more than eight hours for the city?"

"Oh yes, the teams have to be taken care of," replied Mayor Brown.

The senator then asked: "Have you calculated how much it would cost to have stablemen to take care of the teams, and leave nothing for the teamsters to do but to drive the teams?"

Mayor Brown answered: "No, I have not, but I should think it would be $2000 or $3000 a year."

SENATOR GRIMES

Opposed Bill for Second Assistant District Attorney

BOSTON, March 4.—There was a lively debate in the state senate yesterday afternoon on the bill to give the district attorney of the northern district (Dist. Atty. Higgins of Middlesex) a second assistant district attorney.

This bill went through the house without trouble, having been reported without dissenters from the judiciary committee. Although there were suggestions that additional assistance wasn't needed by Dist. Atty. Higgins, the real opposition lay in the contention raised that the bill was simply framed in their interests of ex-Representative Horace D. Hardy of Arlington, son of Judge Hardy of the superior court. There were echoes from the last convention which finally nominated Mr. Higgins and the charge was made that the pending bill was simply for the redemption of a promise made at that time. This charge was made by Senator Grimes of Middlesex and was denied by Senator Stevens and others. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, 22 to 9. Five of the eight Middlesex senators voted against the measure and three for it.

Grimes Opens the Debate

In opening the debate Senator Grimes declared that ten years ago an officer had been appointed in Middlesex county, and his office was one that the county had no need of. It was similar to the present proposed legislation. He called the pending bill a "graft measure." "Why," said he, "they had the effrontery to come before the committee and say that this measure was to provide a job for a former representative and son of one of the justices of the superior court." He trusted that for the honor of the commonwealth the bill would be defeated.

Senator Stevens said that all that the district attorney of Middlesex is now allowed to expend for additional assistance is $600, and the business of his district has so increased that where there were 980 cases in 1907 there are today 1259 cases, and he has four terms of the court. He has just finished, with his assistant and without calling upon the attorney general, a murder case in Lowell. "There are 400 cases practically every term, and I want to say that the chief justice and the judges of the superior court sent word to our committee that they favored this bill that Dist. Atty. Higgins should have this extra assistance."

Query by Evans

Senator Evans of Everett desired to ask the senator from Middlesex (Stevens) this question: "Whether this bill does not date back to the time of the county convention, and if it were not then stated that the district attorney could do the work if his first assistant would do his part?" . . . .

Senator Stevens—"I understand that the senator was in Europe at the time of the convention, but at any rate there was no promise. I know there was none, and it is all idle gossip. Dist. Atty. Higgins told me that he made no such promise. It is not a fair way to fight a bill that will give to Middlesex county the relief that it should have."

The roll call resulted as follows:

In favor — Birch, Bray, Bunting, Burnham, Butler, Crosby, Dickinson, Dixon, Doyle, Farley, Fisk, Hultman, R. M. Keith, Mahoney, Morse, Mulligan, Nash, O'Connor, Potter, Rockwood, Stevens, Turtle—22.

Against — Cowes, Evans, Grimes, Harvey, Hibbard, Packer, Salter, Spalding, Turner—9.

The committee on counties reported reference to the next legislature on the bill for a county court house at Lynn.

The same report was made on the bill for an additional appropriation for the Plymouth law library.

The committee on legal affairs made a like report on the bill to provide that no sports shall be allowed during the hours of the G. A. R. services on Memorial day.

ECZEMA CURED IN SIMPLE WAY

No More Dosing the Stomach—Cure the Skin Through the Skin.

When you have a scratch on your hand you wash it out and cleanse it and then the skin cures itself.

The best skin specialists today are agreed that the only way to cure the skin is through the skin. For statistics show that nearly all eczema sufferers are perfectly healthy in all other ways except as to their skin. And if the eczema patients were really suffering from an internal malady, the entire body and not only the skin would be diseased.

You can prove immediately the relief of a true skin cure by using oil of wintergreen as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription. This liquid kills the disease germs, while toning up the healthy part of the skin.

We have now handled this meritorious and thoroughly scientific remedy for so long and have seen its reliable results so many times that we freely express our confidence.

Carter & Sherburne, Falls and Burkinshaw and Ellingwood & Co. sell it.

AVOID THE KNIFE

CUTTING WON'T CURE PILES—INTERNAL TREATMENT NEEDED

A gardener doesn't kill weeds by cutting their tops. He attacks the root. Just so with piles—the cause is within, entirely out of reach of surgical instruments, ointments or suppositories. The only cure for piles is internal, and the only guaranteed internal remedy is Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid. It has cured 98 per cent. of cases, and 21 days' treatment is sold for $1.00 at Carter & Sherburne's, under positive guarantee. Or mailed by Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

Gold Filled Glasses and Chain

$1.19

Regular Price $2.50

Harry Raynes

JEWELER and OPTICIAN

68 Central Street

PATRIOTISM OF PEACE

Eloquent Lecture by Gov. Hanley of Indiana

In Y. M. C. A. Star Course Last Evening--Large Audience Was Thrilled by Classic Oratory of the Speaker

Hon. Frank J. Hanley, governor of Indiana and one of America's foremost orators, was the attraction in the Y. M. C. A. star lecture course, last evening, and for two hours he held a large audience spellbound during a brilliant discourse on the subject: "The Patriotism of Peace."

Preliminary to his main discourse Gov. Hanley went back to the foundation of the republic and the struggles of the colonists, stating that a nation cannot be born without pain and traced the fortunes of the nation through the Revolutionary war and down through the War of the Rebellion, in order, he said that the audience might realize the value and the cost of free institutions, and have presented to them a picture of that sublime passion that men call patriotism—the patriotism of war.

"But granted as it is," he said, "there is another passion born of the same parentage, welling from the same fount, differing in form, in manner and expression, but none the less sublime; the passion that impels men and women to obey the law in this land; a passion without which this government never could have been, without it could not continue a single year; the passion that inspires men and women not to die, but to live for the Republic—the patriotism of peace. I would pluck no laurels from the brow of any man who, at his country's call, faces her foes at the battle front; but there are occasions in time of peace—when wealth accumulates and men decay—that require more undaunted courage to meet the requirements of our citizenship, than is required amid the storm of the battlefield.

"We are wont to say that Washington and his armies established this government. They did no such thing. Washington and his armies burned away the barriers, and won from an unwilling king an acknowledgment of our right to build a government here. But when his armies had returned to their home, there was still no government here. It remained for the patriotism of peace to gather up the tangled threads of colonial life and weave them into that splendid fabric, the constitution of the United States."

Gov. Hanley then referred in classic eloquence to Chief Justice Marshall, the great interpreter of the constitution, to Daniel Webster and to Lincoln, showing how man after man has been raised up to meet each special, urgent demand of the nation for a leader: all "links in the chain of God's providence, leading to the solidarity of this nation."

Battle Days Nearly Over

"There is no great need in this land today, of the patriotism of war. The battle days of the nation are nearly over. 'What!' cries Captain Hobson, 'And we on the verge of war with Japan!' We are not now, and will not be, in danger of war with Japan. Maybe she is commercial and ambitious, but she is governed by wise, far-seeing statesmen who know full well that America is infinitely a mightier nation; and there will be no war between America and Japan. Let not your hearts be troubled. But if her purposes were spoliation of this land and the subjugation of the people, she could not reach the city where I live in a hundred years. Men would fight on and on, and would not yield until the foot of the invader was driven back across the sea.

"There is no need of a revival of the patriotism of war in the hearts of the people. It lies ever present, needing only the touch of a match to spring it into conflagration. But there are five times a hundred men in this splendid municipality, who lack the courage, the moral fibre, and the civic concept, to meet with honor the obligations of their free citizenship in times of peace So the need of the hour is a revival of the patriotism of peace; for statesmen, rather than men whose trade is politics. We need more men who are willing to do something for the country, rather than more men who are concerned to know how they can do the country. That is the difference between a statesman and a politician!

"Captin Hobson is wont to alarm us again and again by saying that in foreign lands there are great and powerful enemies, awaiting an opportune moment to invade this land. That idea is born of the over-heated imagination of a hero. It is not a fact. The enemies of this nation that we need fear are not in foreign lands; they are here.

"Almost within the week, we witnessed with pride one of the marvelous spectacles of the age, 30 mighty ships coming home and anchoring in Hampton Roads. What mighty engines of destruction they are! We turned to the nations of the world and cried, 'Behold the defences of America!' Not so. These are good to have. I would not decry them; but thank God! these are not the real defences of my country. The citadel of her strength lies in the heart and conscience, in the civic concept of this great people!

Our Domestic Foes

"Among our domestic foes are three that I want to introduce to you people of Lowell, though I doubt the necessity of an introduction. I shall not be surprised if they turn out to be old friends of yours. Here they are: Greed, avarice, and the lust of gain. They are responsible for 75 per cent. of the crimes committed in this land, either against the individual or the state.

"I have not been in this great state of Massachusetts very long, nor often; and I am not acquainted with its greatness. But I have been here long enough to find in her great cities a multitude of places whose swinging doors are never still,—places that know no midnight hour, no Sabbath day, where intoxicating liquors are sold as beverages. That is item number one in the bill of particulars. There is no such place in Massachusetts that is not due to greed, avarice and the lust of gain.

"The great failures of financial institutions within the last ten years have not been because of the monetary conditions of the country, but because some man charged with the administration of the bank's affairs forgot the great God's commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Greed, avarice and the lust of gain debauched his conscience until he could not tell the difference between his money and the money of his depositors—until he risked it all in speculation and lost.

"I make no war on the railroads. I know their value. But I know, too, that every railroad line in America is a public utility, that it owes its existence to that fact; and I say to you people of the east, that there will be no safety for the investments of men and women in the bonds and stocks of railroads until the men who manage them realize the right of people to use them for just the cost of service rendered, without discrimination in rates. I make war upon the right of these great corporations to administer the government of Washington and Lincoln. That belongs to the people!

"I make no war on life insurance. The administration of such a fund ought to be sacred. Yet the men who have administered that holy trust, forgetting their high commission, have voted its funds by hundreds of thousands of dollars, where no service was performed whatsoever.

"Men have died in multitudes, to maintain the sovereignty of the law. Liberty is only obedience to the law. The law is a thing to be loved, a thing to die for, if need be, so long as it hovers with equal care about my cot and your palace! Only within the law lies security for every man, rich or poor, high or low.

"There is scarcely a city of 100,000 inhabitants in America, where in the last 10 years public franchises have not been bought and sold. Give me the franchises governing heat, light and transportation, and you will make me master of the destinies of the people.

"I am not a pessimist. I know that honest men are in the majority, in public and in private life. But it is good for a free people to pause and make inventory of their moral assets, lest they become bankrupt. I believe in the American people. I have seen the moral uprising of a great nation; I have seen a mighty people turn from darkness unto light. I have seen such an answer in four years as the world never saw in an equal length of time; and I have come to believe that the American people, down beneath their negligence and their carelessness, will never consent that the government of Washington and Lincoln shall perish at their hands in time of peace."

GEORGE KREAMER

MAY NEVER BE ABLE TO RACE AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—George Kreamer, one of the best known motor cycle riders who arrived here recently from the east was seriously injured at the new Saucer track last night by being thrown from a machine he was trying out. The machine buckled and turned turtle, throwing him across the track and down the incline, the flange of the wheel striking him as he fell. He was hurried to the hospital where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the left leg near the ankle. His knee was split wide open, the tendons and ligaments being cut through and the joint dislocated. The surgeons believe Kreamer will never again have the free use of his leg.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The officers of Lowell commandery, Knights of Malta, elected for the ensuing year were installed Tuesday night by Deputy Grand Commander Thomas J. Bryant of Somerville and staff. The staff consisted of Past Commanders Wiggin of Boston, Charles C. Alden of Malden, and Jesse W. Chapman of Lowell. The following were installed: Commander, John A. Lamberton; generalissimo, J. Walter Bowers; captain-general, Henry Wisbey; prelate, William H. Saunders; recorder, George P. B. Bowring; assistant recorder, Herbert E. Elliott; treasurer, Edwin S. Eastman, P. V.; senior warden, Albert C. Cheney; junior warden, Arthur S. Chapman; warder, E. S. Yeomans; first guard, Ezra J. Thurber; second guard, Charles H. Bond; sword bearer, David Caddell; standard bearer, Samuel W. Arnold; sentinel, James E. Noel. The committee on the recent mock degree submitted a report of progress in which it was indicated that the event had proved a grand financial success.

The following finance committee was appointed: Past Commander Clarence F. Harrington, chairman; James P. Bowring and George W. Libby.

Oberlin Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Oberlin lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., held a rehearsal of the second degree last night with great success. Another ritual rehearsal will be held next week. The floor work was unique and enjoyable. Amendments to the by-laws were adopted, and plans were considered for the anniversary which comes on April 26.

United Irish League

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the United Irish league next Sunday evening at A. O. H. hall. It will take the form of a celebration of the anniversary of Robert Emmet. The address will be by ex-Rep. James E. O'Donnell and there will be a fine musical and literary program. The final arrangements will be made for the lecture, a week later, of Rev. John J. O'Brien of St. Peter's church on memories of the 17th of March. A noted out-of-town singer will assist in the musical program.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton futures opened steady: March 9.60; Apr. —; May 9.56; June —; July 9.53; Aug. 9.48; Sept. —; Oct. 9.37; Nov. —; Dec. 9.32@33; Jan. 9.30@32.

NAVY YARDS CLOSED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—By direction of the president and in accordance with the recommendations of the general board of the navy, Secretary Newberry yesterday ordered the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans closed.

Little or no work, it is said, is now done at these yards and their continuance in operation is regarded as unnecessary.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL FORESTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing last night of proclamations creating additions to thirteen national forests in Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 4,056,736 acres, bringing the total national forestry acreage up to 125,013,050 acres. The land will be managed in accordance with the forestry principles now practiced by the government.

$2.25 Worth of Kickapoo Medicines for $1.00

For Two Days Only

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

March 5 and 6

Since our representative has been at Dows' drug store, the sales of Kickapoo Sagwa, of which he has been giving free trial bottles, have become enormous. It seems as if almost everybody in Lowell and vicinity had bought Sagwa. They evidently have all been satisfied. So many of them have returned and told us of the splendid results received from Sagwa that we are more than gratified. Practically no one has reported disappointment in the results obtained.

However, we have a special offer that we wish to make. We believe that our other Kickapoo Remedies are equally as good as Sagwa. We want to have all the people of Lowell and vicinity know about them also and use them as much as they use Sagwa. We have so much confidence in all of our remedies that we believe that when people have once used them, they will become regular family remedies in every household. In order to get every one to using all of our Kickapoo Remedies, we have thought of the following proposition which we are now making to every person who reads this paper.

In order to give you an opportunity to try all of our Kickapoo Remedies without cost, and in order that you can be convinced of their remarkable virtues, we will give free of charge to everyone who buys a dollar bottle of Sagwa, a regular size 25c package of each of the following remedies:

Kickapoo Oil 25c
Kickapoo Pills 25c
Kickapoo Healing Salve 25c
Kickapoo Cough Cure 25c
Kickapoo Worm Killer, the best Children's Medicine 25c

In accepting this special offer which is given for a very limited time only, you do not pay one cent for all five of these standard household highest quality medicines. You pay only the regular price, $1.00, for a large size bottle of Kickapoo Sagwa, the finest medicine for stomach and liver troubles and for Rheumatism and other diseases of the kidneys.

Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you to our representative at Dows' drug store, and upon the purchase of a one dollar bottle of Sagwa, you will be presented with the regular 25c package of the above five remedies. Do not wait or you may be too late. The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company, Clintonville, Conn.

MAYOR IS ANGRY

Calls on Citizens to Denounce Aldermen

LAWRENCE, March 4. — Mayor White said yesterday that he would call a mass meeting of the citizens of Lawrence in the city hall some day this week to denounce the action of the majority of the republican members of the city government in failing to uphold him in his appointments of men to various offices.

The mayor intimated that certain disgruntled members, because they failed to secure positions for relatives and friends, became antagonistic, and he is determined to find out the reason for the seemingly combined action against him.

He stated that he would have a conference with Chairman J. Frank James of the republican city committee with a view to calling a meeting of the committee to join in the denunciation of the republican members of the government.

Within a few weeks the government has turned down the mayor's nominees for the board of health, public property department and building inspecter.

MYSTERY SOLVED

BONES DUG UP WERE THOSE OF SIXTY-THREE BOYS

ST. PIERRE, Miq., March 4.—The mystery of the discovery last month of more than 60 human skeletons on the farm of a fisherman named Jourgand has been dispelled by one of the older inhabitants of the island, who recalls the wreck of the French ship Clarisse, 62 years ago, in which 63 young boys were lost.

The Clarisse was wrecked while entering the harbor of St. Pierre on April 7, 1847. On board were a number of boys coming to help in drying the season's catch of fish. Nearly every one on board was lost.

The bodies came ashore and were buried in a lot which for many years after was known as the Cemetery Anse a l'Allumette. A large cross and a monument were put up, but both cross and stone disappeared. On the stone, according to some of the older residents of the colony, the following inscription, in French, was chiselled:

"While entering this port on a very dark night, sixty-three boys perished in a shipwreck. Passersby, whoever you are, pray for them. Wreck of the Clarisse,' April 7, 1847."

EASY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

But you must have a little persistency in your make-up to do it. There are hundreds of so called rheumarism cures, but not one that we know of has stood the test of time like NEURALGIO ANODYNE.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, pains or aches of any kind, internally or externally, get a bottle of NEURALGIO ANODYNE to-day, and follow the directions for use.

NEURALGIO ANODYNE is a household necessity. It kills pain almost instantly, and if used promptly when pains occur, will prevent pheumonia.

For sore muscles or lame back, due to over-exertion, there is nothing half so good. Sold everywhere. Made by The Twitchell-Champlin Co., Portland, Me.

WAS DESPONDENT

Man Ended His Life by Shooting

RUTLAND, Vt., March 4.—Despondent and ill, Howard Hascall returned to Rutland, his native city, early today after an absence of two years and ended his life by shooting. He was 21 years of age and the son of George M. Hascall, a well known Rutland jeweler. Recently the young man had been employed at Stamford, Conn. and had also worked at various places in New York state.

Shortly after an early morning train passed through here today George Cox, a cab driver, discovered the body of Hascall beside a stone wall, a short distance from the railroad station. Hascall had shot himself through the heart. A new 38-calibre revolver was lying beside his body. That the suicide had been premeditated and calmly accomplished was evident. On the stone wall was found a box which contained the revolver and on top of the box was Hascall's overcoat, carefully folded. A letter in his pocket stated that he had been despondent through continued ill-health.

TOOK POISON

MAN REMOVED FROM NEW HAVEN TRAIN

NEW YORK, March 4.—Suffering today from chloral poisoning, a young man believed to be Emil Dufault of 324 Washington street, Boston, was found unconscious on a New York, New Haven and Hartford train, which arrived at the Grand Central station last night. A bank book which bore the name "Dufault" was the only indication of his identity. He was taken to a hospital where it was said early today that he would probably recover.

KING EDWARD

HAS POSTPONED HIS DEPARTURE FOR BIARRITZ

LONDON, March 4.—Owing to the gale prevailing over the channel, King Edward has postponed his departure for Biarritz.

Queen Alexander who recently has been suffering from a cold is much better today.

STOMACH TROUBLES

Relieved By a Simple Mixture That You Can Get at Any Drug Store For Little Money.

Here is a prescription that any druggist will put up for you at little cost; or you can buy the ingredients separately and mix them at home; this simple prescription is highly recommended for all cases of stomach troubles; the digestive ferments and vegetable tonics tone up the stomach and increase the secretions of the gastric juices, making the stomach perform its work.

Here is the prescription; if you suffer from stomach troubles have it filled and give it a trial:

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce; Prosene Compound, one ounce, and Sherry Wine, half a pint. Mix and take one teaspoonful in a wine glass full of water before meals and at bed time.

Stomach specialists claim that this simple prescription will relieve the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, and will cure any case that is curable.

ONE MAN KILLED

Ten Other Persons Injured in Trolley Accident in Boston

BOSTON, March 4.—One man was killed, two probably fatally injured and eight other persons hurt by the piling up of seven trolley cars on a steep down grade on Blue Hill avenue, opposite Canterbury street, last night.

The killed:

THOMAS L. CURLEY, aged 27 years, single, motorman 199 Blue Hill avenue. He was crushed under the front of his car and died on reaching the hospital.

The probably fatally injured:

Unidentified man, about 30 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, and weighing 180 pounds, black hair and mustache. At City hospital with concussion of brain.

Arthur Beaumont, aged 38, lead glazier, of 9 Harvest street, Dorchester. Concussion of brain; at City hospital.

Others injured are:

David Conroy, 811 Blue Hill avenue, cuts and bruises.

Misses Helen and May Craft, sisters, aged 20 and 18 years, respectively, 28 Massasoit street, Hyde Park; cuts, scalp wounds.

Ernest F. Whitney, aged 28; 172 Ashmont street, Dorchester; internal injuries.

W. C. Whitney, motorman, 419 Blue Hill avenue, face cut.

William Pelell, of Dorchester, motorman of a Columbia Road car, injured about head.

Mrs. David Conroy, 811 Blue Hill avenue, leg injured.

L. E. Billings, Floyd street, slightly hurt.

The accident was due to the failure of the brakes to hold on a slippery rail on a heavy grade. A Columbia Road car had stopped at a point where the track is diverted from the curbing into the middle of the avenue. An Ashmont-Talbot avenue car, immediately following, crashed into the Columbia Road electric, and before the cars behind could come to a standstill, they had crushed the Ashmont car against the first one. The Ashmont car was partially demolished and Motorman Curley was buried in the wreckage. Most of the injured were passengers in this car.

TWO WERE KILLED

Five Firemen Injured at Fire in New York

NEW YORK, March 4.—Fire in a big tenement building on Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, early today caused the death of two members of a family of five and serious injury to the remaining three. Five firemen were injured and a number of tenants had narrow escapes. Mrs. Nathan Rabinowitz and her 12-year-old son Harry were the ones who perished. The family occupied the top floor and their escape was cut off by the flames. The mother and her oldest son were overcome and died of their injuries.

IMPROVEMENT ON SEISMOGRAPH

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Mar. 4.—Prof. Durand, head of the department of mechanical engineering has perfected an improvement to the seismograph which if successful will prove invaluable to building interests on the coast. While the present instruments record only direction and duration of the shock, Prof. Durand's instrument is calculated to show the exact destructive force of a shock at any point, thus being of special value in compiling the required strength of foundations for buildings in earthquake districts.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 4.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained today at 3 per cent.

Lowell, Thursday, March 4, 1909.

A. G. POLLARD COMP'Y

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

All signs point to this coming season as the largest Wash-Fabric Season ever experienced. We have the largest collection of foreign and domestic novelties ever offered in this section; for the last three weeks new imports have been arriving daily and every wanted fashion can find its fabric on our counters. Today we particularize our unusual variety of

GINGHAMS

Which if fashion reports are true will be foremost among the tub dress materials to be worn this summer.

For 45c a Yard we offer over fifty styles of the celebrated **D. and J. Anderson's Ginghams,** full 32 inches wide, in the most beautiful stripes, checks and plaids—color combinations that are far ahead of anything ever attempted before.

The Famous French Florence Ginghams, full 48 inch—a yard and 12 inches wide—in plain grounds with striped and floral borders, all the leading shades and combinations—perfectly fast colors, at .... **45c, 50c, 58c and 79c a yard**

See Merrimack Street Window, Palmer Street. Centre Aisle

For Today

$2.98 SWEATERS $1.50

White Fancy Stitched Sweaters, regular price $2.98, reduced to $1.50. For Thursday bargain. All sizes.

Waists at 49c

69c and 98c Waists reduced to 49c on Thursday. We haven't every size of every style but all sizes in the lot from 34 to 44.

Cloak Department, Second Floor

Basement Shoe Dept.

Children's High Grade Shoes at Half Price

About 500 pairs of fine welted sole Shoes, made in Russia calf, velour calf, patent colt, vici kid and gun metal calf. The lot embraces samples and surplus stock of some well known manufacturers and name shoes which cost twice the price we are asking for at this sale. Sizes from 4 to 13 1-2. Regular prices $1.50 to $2. Sale price 98c

SALE FRIDAY MORNING

TO LET—A very desirable suite of two rooms fronting on Merrimack Street in Edson Block. Inquire at office

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The swern daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

SUICIDE PREVALENT.

Still suicide is one of the worst diseases that prevail throughout this country. In no other country is self-destruction so common. The number of suicides in any country is found to increase in proportion to the departure from the simple life and from the belief in future rewards and punishments. To reduce the number of suicides we must make industrial conditions more tolerable, more ideal, and we must inspire the masses with a sense of faith in Divine Providence and a responsibility to Him for all our acts, more especially for the life which we are forbidden to destroy.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Taft, delivered at Washington, today, is in every respect a sane and conservative document. In style it is terse, lucid and without any attempt at the rhetorical flights or the high flown periods so characteristic of President Roosevelt.

As was to be expected, President Taft at the outstart makes clear his position as the former adviser and now the successor of President Roosevelt, and in a general way the supporter of his policies.

This declaration may be taken for what it is worth; but we interpret it to mean that President Taft will follow such of the Roosevelt policies as he may deem worthy of carrying to their ultimate end, but certain others, as may be judged from his address, he will promptly relegate to the background.

While speaking in complimentary terms of the Rooseveltian policy of restricting great combinations of wealth, President Taft points out that it will be necessary to relieve the railroads from some of the provisions of the anti-trust law, and to provide certain changes in the interstate commerce law in order to promote more effective supervision over these various interests by the federal government. He believes with his predecessor that there are good trusts and bad trusts, and he gives assurance that no legitimate business combination will have anything to fear from government interference during his administration.

Referring to the urgent need of tariff revision the president states that he will call an extra session of congress to meet on the 15th day of March, to take up that important subject. He believes that the changed industrial conditions necessitate a change in the tariff schedules, a change that will afford to all industries of the country, whether of the farm, the mine or the factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, and that will also have a provision to be put into force upon the discretion of the executive for a higher or maximum tariff against those countries which adopt an unfriendly trade policy towards the United States.

He points out the financial needs of the treasury as indicated by a deficit of $100,000,000 during the past year, and as a means of swelling the revenue he advocates an inheritance tax.

As a further means of limiting the amount which the government must pay out annually, he would have such undertakings as the Panama canal, the deepening and widening of great rivers, such as the Ohio and the Mississippi paid for in such a way that future generations would have to bear a fair share of the expenditure.

In regard to the army and navy, he is not so insistent upon large expenditures as was Mr. Roosevelt; but on the question of international relations he suggests that the federal jurisdiction should be so extended and defined that no city or state should have it in its power to jeopardize the peace of the entire country by a course at variance with the provisions of existing treaties. This refers, of course, to the situation in California in regard to the Japanese question by which that state has aroused the ire of Japan to the boiling point and caused serious alarm at Washington lest the discrimination against the Japanese in California should result in a war with Japan.

On the matter of ship subsidies, Mr. Taft advocates something in the line of the bill that is now before congress as a means of building up the merchant marine for the United States. He also advocates an approach to free trade with the Philippines and Porto Rico except on sugar and tobacco, on which he holds there should be a slight tariff for the protection of home manufacturers.

President Taft deals at length with the negro question, and on this he takes direct issue with one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite policies. It is that of appointing negro officials where the appointment is calculated still more to arouse race prejudice, and to injure rather than benefit the negroes as a class. On this point President Taft is entirely right, because some of the appointments made by President Roosevelt only served to stir up the prejudice of the whites against the negroes and to embitter the racial feeling, not only in the place where the appointment was made but in many others even at distant points in the south.

On the question of injunctions, Mr. Taft takes a very conservative stand. He says that to take away from the courts the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. He denounces the boycott in all its phases, but admits that the issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise. To prevent this in the future the most he would recommend would be a statute embodying the best modern practice so as to make such abuses unlikely in the future.

On the whole, therefore, Mr. Taft's address is one that will inspire confidence throughout the country, not only among the railroads and manufacturing industries but among the laboring classes and the people generally as from this pronunciamento it appears that President Taft is determined to be strictly fair to all classes to enforce all laws reasonably and to have due respect for the constitution which in itself will be one great assurance of safety and of settled conditions with justice and equity to all classes of citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

It may cost villages that ask the Cleveland, O., fire department to put out fires $325 a call in the future. Villages now pay from $50 to $100 for each fire.—The Firemen's Herald.

Towns around Lowell do not have to pay for the use of the local apparatus, but there is a terrible holler raised if there is an article in the warrant providing for the appropriation of a small sum of money for the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The recent Lincoln centennial celebration brought out many new stories of the rail-splitter president, some of which he might corrobate if he were alive, and several of which might cause him to found a new Ananias club. One of these that is good enough to bear the Lincoln trade mark, whether it does or not, deals with Lincoln's opinion of the Civil war generals who did their fighting with their tongues. "These fellows remind me," Mr. Lincoln is said to have remarked, "of a man who owned a dog that had to be kept chained most of the time to prevent it from exterminating the wolves in his part of the country. One day the man was asked to bring his dog and head a party that intended to go wolf hunting. The hunters decided to put the dog to the test and so sent him to the front alone. He went reluctantly, and when wolves were finally sighted manifested a disposition to retreat. However, as the members of the party were well supplied with riding whips, the poor dog did not stand much chance and finally had to become a martyr to his master's boastfulness. After the pursuit had led the party for several miles, the wolves and dog disappeared in a thicket and the hunters did not again obtain a view of them. The men rode on, however, and finally came to a farmhouse. The farmer was standing at the front gate. 'Have you seen anything of a pack of wolves and a dog around here?' the owner of the dog asked the farmer. 'Yep,' responded the farmer. 'How were they going when you saw them?' was the second question. 'Waal, purty fast,' said the farmer. 'How about the dog?' persisted the owner. 'Doing well,' was the response; 'last I seed of him he was still a leetle ahead.'" And that, in Mr. Lincoln's opinion, was the position in which most of the boastful generals of the Civil war were to be found when the enemy was in sight. "So," he added, "I don't like military orators."

Magazine publishers now refuse fire department items which a short time ago they were anxious to obtain. The publishers say that public interest in the fire service is on the wane and that the public will not now read fire articles as they did up to a year or so ago. Very few such articles have been published during the past year. One or more were published almost every month in former years.

ALL SOULS SUFFER

There's not a soul but suffers, lass,
And is to something slave.
For life is but a struggle, lass,
From the cradle to the grave.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously: "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-slovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, by little man! Why down your back?"

"'Cos, sir I'm only a little 'un and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap. There—there it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? I'm got 'em; 'e's just around the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it at all.

Contis' Pure Castile Soap stands

Foremost for the face and hands.

CASTILE SOAPS

Mottled, 50c a bar.

Green, 50c a bar.

Pure White, 60c a bar

Each bar is enough to make fourteen cakes toilet size.

C. B. COBURN CO.
63 Market Street.

Wall Paper

—AT—

97 APPLETON ST.

Fresh Clams Every Day

At the Lowell Inn. Fresh fish direct from the Boston wharves. Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats fresh and wholesome. Call and see us. LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hildreth Building Lowell, Mass

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

—FOR SALE—

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

ELECTRIC and COMBINATION FIXTURES

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT—

PERRY & MORSE'S

61 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

WILLIAM RIGG

The well known and reliable piano and furniture mover will attend to all orders large or small, promptly, in or out of town, and he also makes packing a specialty. Order by tel. or postal, or in person at 10 Prescott st. P. S.—Edward McGauvran is employed in charge of parking.

TRIED SUICIDE

LOVESICK YOUTH WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST

CALAIS, Me., March 4.—Fred Nason of Debec Junction made two attempts to kill himself within 24 hours because Miss Rose Black refused to accept an invitation to visit him at his room in a St. Andrews, N. B. hotel.

Nason, who is 24 years of age, was infatuated with Miss Black, but it appears that the girl thought more of another young man than she did of him.

Tuesday night Nason wrote a note to Miss Black stating that he had heard she was going to marry another and inviting her to visit his room and see him die. The young woman did not accept the invitation.

Nason, after waiting a short time, swallowed a large amount of carbolic acid. His act was discovered by the manager of the hotel, who called a physician. The doctor saved Nason's life.

Yesterday the town marshal gave Nason some good advice, but as soon as that official left the hotel, the lovesick youth pulled a revolver from beneath his mattress and shot himself in the left breast. He will probably recover and is under arrest.

COPYRIGHT LAWS

TO BE AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both houses of congress yesterday passed a bill to amend and consolidate the copyright laws. Bills upon this subject have been before the senate and house for a number of years, but differences of opinion over the protection to be given composers of music, especially when their works were reproduced by mechanical device, prevented the enactment of a law.

Early yesterday the house passed the bill introduced by Sen. Smoot and Rep. Currier and last night this bill was passed by the senate.

The "canned music" provision is that the author of a musical composition shall receive two cents per disc or roll when manufactured for reproduction, but it is provided that no monopoly may be created in a provision that when one concern has reproduced a composition any other manufacturer of records may reproduce the same selection on the same terms. The bill is a complete revision of all the copyright laws.

FOREST RESERVATION BILL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Appalachian and White mountain forest reservation bill was doomed in the senate last night. When it was placed before that body Senators Teller, Flint and Dixon each declared he would need two or three hours to show its defects.

It was pointed out that the house had substituted an entirely new bill for the senate measure. No further efforts were made to proceed with the passage of the measure.

Camphor Gum.....75c lb.
Rochelle Salts.....10c qr.
Cream Tartar (pure)...35c lb.
Sulphur .....5c lb.
Epsom Salts.....5c lb.
Pure Borax .....10c lb.
Sal Soda .....2 lbs. 5c
Bluing .....5c oz.
Hydrogen Peroxide...8 oz. 25c
Rae's Olive Oil.....45c pt.
Licorice Compound.....10c qr.

PURE GOODS

TALBOT'S CHEMICAL STORE

40 MIDDLE ST.

DON'T WRITE BUT TELEPOST

TELEPOST

Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, Portsmouth, Dover, Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland are the first cities to be given the new, cheap, rapid and accurate Telegraph service. These cities are now connected, and the Telepost is now open for business.

New cities will be added in rapid succession as railroads of the United States are placed in telegraphic communication at the same low rates, regardless of distance:

25 Word TELEGRAMS, 25 Cents
50 Word TELEPOSTS, 25 Cents
100 Word TELETAPES, 25 Cents
10 Word TELECARDS, 10 Cents

Official Sending-Blanks on Sale at Drug Stores, Cigar Stores and Hotel Offices. Write for Booklet No. 246, which gives in detail the Company's plans for rapid expansion.

Telepost Company, 225 5th Ave., N.Y.

TELEPOST Lowell Office 40 Central St.

PARIS POLICE

Refuse to Release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent

PARIS, March 4.—The police decline to release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent until they learn the whereabouts of the three children reported to have been confided to the care of the couple. Sargent, who is an Englishman, and his wife, who was Josephine Savin of New York, were arrested at Asniers Sunday, charged with the gross ill-treatment of four children whom they had adopted.

It is impossible to gain access to Mrs. Sargent, but her brother, Frank Savin, said yesterday he was sure his sister was innocent of any criminality. He declared that Mrs. Sargent had been "queer" since the death or her first husband, a doctor named Zaremba, to whom she was secretly married at Saratoga in 1898. Zaremba was secretary of the Polish society, and he was subsequently placed on trial for embezzlement of the society's funds.

"My sister was exceedingly fond of children," Frank Savin went on. "It was even a mania, and she adopted a little girl named Marian from Newark a number of years ago. This was before my mother, who was Arriba Wheat, the daughter of a physician of New Haven, separated from my father, Frank W. Savin, a New York stock broker. My mother took my sister to England and there, unknown to my father, who paid her an allowance of $5000 a year, she married Sargent."

In conclusion the brother said that Sargent had brought about the adoption of these children in order to satisfy his wife's longing.

PUTS BLAME ON HUSBAND

NEW YORK, March 4.—Frank W. Savin, broker and member of the New York stock exchange, yesterday issued a brief statement, in which he said that Mrs. Sargent, arrested in Paris, is his daughter. He has not seen her, he says, since her marriage to Sargent, nor has he ever given his approval to that union.

Ten years ago he settled upon her an allowance of $5000 a year, which is sent to her in monthly instalments. An instalment was cabled yesterday.

Mr. Savin, the statement says, does not believe his daughter guilty of the charges made when she was arrested, and thinks that her husband was responsible for her arrest. He says that he will do everything in his power to help her, except to go abroad personally to see her.

SARGENT ONCE A VALET

LONDON, March 4.—It was declared here yesterday that Sargent was formerly a valet. He served in the Boer war.

$75,000 A YEAR

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN FIXED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The salary of the president of the United States has been definitely fixed at $75,000 per annum, without any additional allowance for traveling expenses.

The senate inserted an amendment in the legislative bill giving the president a salary of $100,000 a year. The house reduced the amount to $75,000 and the conference on that measure resulted in the retention of the house figures. Anticipating such action the senate inserted in the sundry civil bill a provision appropriating $25,000 for the payment of the president's traveling expenses. Late last night the senate receded from this amendment. The senate lost all of its other amendments for increases of salaries for the vice president, the speaker of the house and the supreme court judges.

GUILTY OF LARCENY

NEW YORK, March 4.—Col. Edward E. Britton and Quarantine Commissioner Frederick H. Schroeder, former president and second vice president of the Eagles Savings and Loan Co. of Brooklyn, were found guilty yesterday of stealing $4000 from that institution in February, 1908. Sentence will be pronounced on Monday.

APPROPRIATION REDUCED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the continuation of the joint immigration commission was reduced in conference last night from $250,000 to $150,000 and in that form agreed to by both houses.

PANAMA TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resolution adopted by the senate as a part of the ratification of the treaty with Panama, which was recalled from the state department several days ago, was amended last night in such a manner that it will now be necessary to return the treaty to Panama for further action.

SERVIAN REPLY

IS SAID TO ABANDON ALL CLAIMS

PARIS, March 4.—The Matin's Belgrade correspondent says that the Servian reply to Russia abandons all claims, leaving the whole matter to be decided by the powers. Servia only insists upon the retention of 12,000 reservists necessary for defense, but it is likely that she will consent to disband these if Russia insists. There is reason to believe that Russia will approve the reply.

LICENSE FEE

HAS BEEN INCREASED IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, March 4.—Liquor licenses when Haverhill changes from no-license to license May 1 next will cost $100 more than in previous regimes, with $1700 as the fee for first and fourth class licenses and $2000 for innholders. This announcement was made yesterday and it created much surprise as it was generally expected that the prices of $1600 and $1900 would be the same as in previous years.

The license commissioners have set Tuesday, March 23, as the time limit for receiving applications, and in applying they will be obliged to state whether they will accept the women's on the can trade, as the board is determined to stop such kinds of traffic during the next license year. The commissioners admit that they have no authority to demand the abolition of sales to women and the can trade, but they think that by requesting it the dealers who receive licenses will regard their wishes.

THE FIRE DEPT.

Had to Go by Freight to Fire

BOSTON, March 4.—The Somerville fire department was obliged to go by freight to a fire last night which was of sufficient importance to call for two alarms.

The property in danger was the storehouse of the Pullman company situated in the railroad yards of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. While hay barrels of mineral oil used for lighting purposes and other combustible matter was blazing away, the fire departments of Somerville and Boston were standing half a mile away unable to approach nearer. After a long wait a freight train was made up and brought a steamer and hose wagons from Somerville to the scene. The flames were extinguished after a loss of $5000.

BADLY INJURED

MAN WAS KNEE DEEP IN BOILING WATER

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—While the water boat Wawenoc was towing the Bennett lighter from Customhouse wharf to South Portland yesterday morning one of the tubes in the boiler gave way, there was a loud explosion, the steam poured through the boat, giving her the appearance of being on fire, and Capt. Perkins, who rushed to the help of his engineer, Lester Sanborn, found him almost knee deep in boiling water in the boiler room.

The water boat was helpless, there was a heavy sea running, and for a time it looked like the piling of the boat and tender on the rocks, but the tug Startle reached her and as soon as possible Sanborn was landed and taken to his home. He was very badly scalded.

The accident was probably caused by some defect in the tubes. When found, Sanborn was unable to move and Capt. Perkins had great difficulty in lifting him up through the escaping steam almost suffocatingly thick.

THE SAM WALTER FOSS LITERARY CLUB

The Sam Walter Foss Literary club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. H. W. McDonald, 781 Broadway, with Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. S. S. Abbott as hostesses. The vice president, Mrs. E. D. Foss, presided at the business meeting.

Mrs. F. J. Spaulding gave a report of the midwinter meeting held at Medford of the Mass. State federation.

Mrs. S. S. Abbott had charge of the subject of the afternoon, "Current Events." The following interesting papers were contributed "Sports" by Mrs. W. A. Wheeler; "The Whistler House" by Mrs. F. W. Cheney; "A Device for Making Change" by Mrs. H. D. Fernald; "Civil Government" by Mrs. A. J. French; a recitation, "Wishing the World Were Better," by Mrs. F. J. Spaulding; "The Club Alphabet" by Mrs. C. E. Doty. Miss Blanche McDonald gave a piano solo, and Mrs. David Donaldson a vocal solo, "No One Knows," Mrs. R. J. Gilmore accompanying.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. N. Houston, Miss Grace McCue and Miss Blanche McDonald.

The next meeting of the club will be held March 17 with Mrs. E. D. Foss, 92 Grand street.

NURSE GIRL

WAS STRICKEN WITH RELIGIOUS MANIA

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—Stricken suddenly with religious mania while her mistress was out of town on a visit, a nurse girl, who had charge of the two sons, Meredith, aged 9, and John Henry, 6 years old, of the late Frederick T. Towne, proclaimed that she had been appointed by God to look after the children and refused to allow anyone to come near them. With policemen along to protect him, their grandfather, Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants association of New York, went to the house, and despite the nurse girl's threats and tavings, took his grandchildren to New York. The nurse and her two sisters, who have been in Mrs. Towne's employ for many years, were sent back to their home in Ireland yesterday by Mrs. Towne, the deranged one in the care of the others. Mrs. Towne is a distant relative of Cardinal Gibbons. She was in Boston visiting when the nurse became afflicted.

WOULD COST $18,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—A preliminary report has been received from the surveyors sent out by the Canadian government to determine the cost and practicability of building a line of railway to Hudson Bay. The surveyors report that a line could be easily and cheaply built to either Fort Churchill or Port Nelson and that the cost would be, with terminal and harbor works, between seventeen and eighteen million dollars.

The Canadian government will take no step toward construction until further evidence is obtained that the Hudson straits are open for navigation for a sufficiently long period each year to warrant the establishment of steamship lines.

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LUMBER DEALERS MEET

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the concluding session of its convention here yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon congress and the state legislatures the necessity of moderation and conservation in the regulation of railroads and that only such requirements be imposed as will not imperil earnings, reduction of wages, or neglect of future needs.

The report of the railroad and transportation committee which was also received, severely criticized the railroads for their refusal to properly stake their cars for the reception of lumber. They also reported that it is "exceedingly difficult to collect even absolutely just claims for overweights and overcharges, because the railroads have been loath to pay back anything they collected."

FOUR INJURED

BY THE DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A tampered switch resulted in the derailment a few miles south of Charlottesville at 1.22 p. m. yesterday, of train No. 35 of the Southern railway. The train was being double-headed and both engines and the mail and baggage cars were turned over. Four persons were slightly injured, including two passengers.

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PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

Speech Begins With Advocacy of Predecessor's Reforms.

MANY QUESTIONS TOUCHED.

Incoming President's Ideas on Trusts and Other Matters.

My Fellow Citizens—Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor and as such to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

Further Action Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts."

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by congress upon the call of the executive is wholly within its discretion.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by $100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favors Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

Lock Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive engineer experts. Recent suggestion that something half covered on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made on the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of American engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of this board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and, speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by negroes in states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and industrial element in favor of the material advancement of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling In White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually backed with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made effective.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuse of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

The Abbot of Fools.

The abbot of fools, who was also known in different parts as the archbishop or bishop of fools, the abbot of misrule, the lord of misrule, the master of unreason and L'Abbe de Liesse, was the person who used to superintend the saturnalia which were common in different parts of Europe from the fifth to the sixteenth century. The feast of fools was an imitation of the heathen saturnalia and, like this, was celebrated in December; hence the confusion of ideas which has arisen in mixing this feast with the ordinary Christmas revels. The chief celebration of the feast of fools fell upon Innocents' day, but the whole revels lasted from Christmas to the last day of Epiphany. The young people generally elected a leader, who went by one of the names quoted, and he was consecrated with many grotesque and ridiculous ceremonies.

England, Scotland, France and Germany all practiced these wild saturnalia, and it was with great difficulty that they were finally abolished. The abbot was not responsible for any trick or practical joke played on the rest of the community by his orders, and the victims had simply to "grin and bear it." In the temple (law headquarters, London) the office of the lord of misrule seems to have been a coveted one, for we read that it was only given to young men of good family.—London Standard.

Very Helpful.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't paiin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to hev done. I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and three pence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in nohow.

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightnin' that I'd spent two and three pence for a new horsewhip to give my boy Jim a thunderin' good hidin'. It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what a help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Et Cetera.

He is a poor little neglected boy whose mamma is so busy with mothers' meetings and club conventions and such important matters that she really hasn't time to attend to her children. This little boy was entertaining a casual caller while his mother was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet. Said the little boy, whose own toilet was sadly in need of attention:

"What does e. t. c. mean?"

"E. t. c.?" asked the caller.

"Yes," said the little boy. "It's a sort of a word. It's in a book I was reading."

"Oh!" said the caller. "Etc. is an abbreviation. It is Latin. It stands for et cetera."

The little boy looked puzzled. "I'm not in Latin yet," he said.

"Et cetera," explained the caller, "means—well, it means 'and so on.'"

The little boy was thoughtful for a moment, and then he said:

"I wish my mamma could find time to et cetera the buttons on my pants."

And, taking in his disheveled appearance, the visitor murmured, "Amen."—New York Times.

When Lincoln Died.

Terrible as was the tragedy of that April night, it is still true that Lincoln may have died at the right time for his imperishable fame. He had conducted an immense nation through the most tremendous civil war ever waged and never committed a single serious mistake. He did not possess Hamilton's brilliant genius, but Hamilton never saw the future more sagaciously. He made no pretensions to Daniel Webster's magnetic oratory, but Webster never put more truth in oratorical form for popular guidance. He possessed Benjamin Franklin's immense common sense, and that twenty line address on the battlefield of Gettysburg is the high water mark of American sententious eloquence. It is true that after such a career Lincoln should be the last to be lost in the stupendous struggle. He had called for 200,000 heroes to lay down their lives, and then his own life was laid down beside the humblest private soldier or drummer boy of Gettysburg or Chickamauga. Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler in Homiletic Review.

PASTOR EASTMAN

Is Exonerated on Shooting Charge

TEMPLE, N. H. March 4.—A finding of justifiable homicide, completely exonerating the Rev. Harvey Eastman, the young Congregational minister who shot and killed George L. Marcotte on Tuesday, was returned last night at the formal hearing held before Justice of the Peace Charles E. Hall.

After the hearing Mr. Eastman was greeted and congratulated by many townsmen, who warmly indorsed the verdict of the court.

The clergyman was one of the posse of citizens who Tuesday surrounded the house of Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. A. (retired), where Marcotte, who was a butler for Mr. Miller, was threatening death with a revolver which he discharged promiscuously.

It was a shot from the clergyman's [illegible] which hit Marcotte, the bullet penetrating his brain and killing him instantly. Marcotte is said to have been infuriated with liquor.

At the official hearing, County Solicitor Alvo Belsner of Nashua looked after the interests of the state. Dr. Charles E. Congdon of Nashua, medical referee, and Sheriff Fred K. Ramsey of Manchester were also in attendance.

All the witnesses, including most of those who made up the posse, declared that the Rev. Mr. Eastman fired the fatal shot in self-defense, as Marcotte was approaching, firing his revolver rapidly in the direction of the crowd.

STATEHOOD BILL

AGAIN BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding the failure of the senate committee on territories to report the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, the supporters of that measure yesterday forced a vote in the senate on the proposition. Opportunity came in connection with the house resolution directing the secretary of state to renew their negotiations with Russia, looking to a treaty which would prohibit discrimination against American Jews in Russia. Senator Cullom called up the resolution, but before it could be voted upon Senator Owen proposed the statehood bill as an amendment. Without debate a vote was taken on a motion to lay on the table and it was carried, 47 to 35. The resolution regarding the course of Russia towards the Jews was then adopted.

Certain Results

Many a Lowell Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Lowell. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

John W. Dunn, living at 25 Brooks street, Lowell, Mass., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proven of wonderful benefit to me and I can recommend them highly. My work is hard on the back and I suffered more or less from backache. If I sat down for any length of time my back would become so lame that I could hardly arise, in fact, at times I have had to grasp something and lift myself out of a chair. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, obtained from Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store, made short work of my trouble. My back became strong, and I feel better today than before in many months. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many of my acquaintances, who have also been greatly benefited through their use."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CIVIL SERVICE

Prepare now for spring examinations. Salaries from $800 to $200 per year. Short hours, steady work. For full particulars and terms mark position wanted, send name and address at once to P. O. Box 18, Lawrence, Mass.

[ ] Railway Mail
[ ] P. O. clerk or carrier
[ ] Custom house

Name ....
Street ....
City ....

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

and practice true economy by having your clothing cleansed at the

Merrimack Steam Dye House
477 Merrimack Street

All kinds of work done for ladies and gentlemen. Cleaning, pressing, dyeing and repairing. All work satisfactory. Gents' suits cleansed and pressed $1.25, pants, 50 cents. Goods called for and delivered. Remember the place, 477 Merrimack st. T. P. LEW, Prop. Tel. 1965-2

Lowell Dye House Co.
324 CENTRAL STREET
Nearly Opposite Lowell Opera House

Ladies and gentlemen's clothing dyed, cleansed and pressed in the most skillful manner.

Men's Suits cleansed and pressed, $1.50, giving them every appearance of new. Dry Cleansing a specialty.

Also Nashua Dye House, 15 and 17 Canal St., Nashua, N. H., and Mystic Dye House, 15 and 20 Montvale Ave., Woburn, Mass.

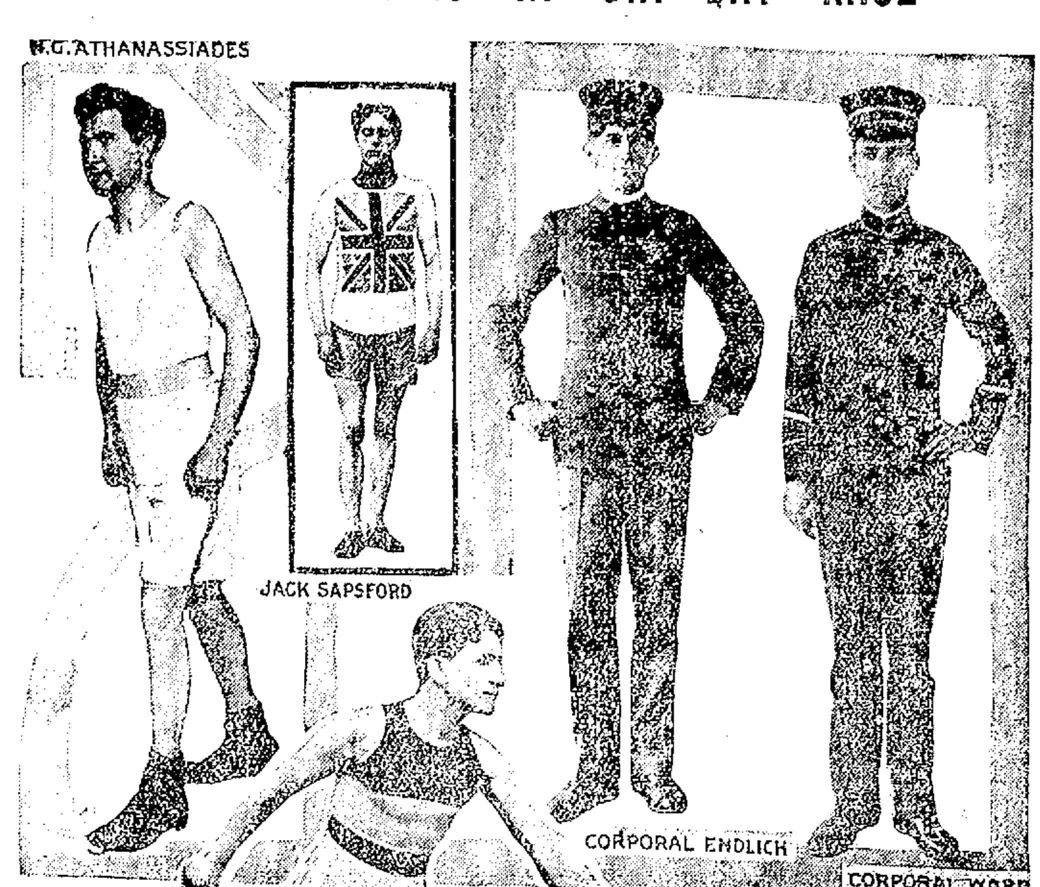
We do one of the largest dye house business in New England.

Perkins & Goodwin
'Phone 2470

ONE DOLLAR GETS

Brand new visible Wellington typewriter. Balance to suit. F. M. Linus, 26 Prescott st.

CRACK RUNNERS IN SIX DAY RACE



NEW YORK, March 4.—Interest in Marathon races has revived the old-time six day go-as-you-please contests, which were so popular 25 years ago, and New York is to have one of these events. It is an international affair, and about 40 runners, representing a dozen or more countries, will compete. The New York law will not permit any person to remain longer than six hours continuously in any athletic contest, so the runners are paired, and the contest will be between teams. The United States army is to be represented which is an innovation in professional athletics. The army's representatives are Corporal Harvey Endlich and Corporal Charles Ward. Jack Sapsford, an English runner of considerable fame, will be paired with Fred Wooledge. Italy will be represented by two teams. Ferri and Pallanti, the latter having run several times against Dorando, compose one, and Marto and Umberto Rovere the other. N. G. Athanassiades and Andrew Devaris represent Greece. Teams of American runners scheduled to start in the race are as follows: Mike Spring and Ed Adams, Frank Annable and J. P. O'Driscoll, P. J. Dineen and Albert H. Corey, Henry Shelton and James Frazier, George Harrigan and Jerry Sullivan and Edward Von Kaenel and Irving Coleman. The race begins in Madison Square Garden on the morning of March 8.

JIMMIE GARDNER

Expected at Gladstone Club Tonight

The sole topic of conversation among the boxing fans yesterday was the Gardner-McKinnon fight at Boston on Tuesday night and there was never more genuine satisfaction over a bout than that manifested all over town as the result of the fine showing made by the Lowell boy. It has always been characteristic of Lowell to underappreciate a Lowell man. It was so in Martin Flaherty's day, likewise when George Gardner started out and finally in Jimmie Gardner's day. There were many Lowell men in the audience on Tuesday night, who, while they wanted Jimmie to win the worst way, didn't dare to accept the fine picking offered at 10 to 6, for they were afraid that McKinnon was too heavy and strong and they didn't stop to think that Jimmie was not only strong but one of the most scientific fighters in the ring today. Jimmie put up the fight of his life Tuesday night, and granting that he will do as good the next time it's a good bet that he will lick any man in the country at his weight. There is nothing in the science of boxing that Gardner doesn't know, for he displayed everything in the game in his bout with McKinnon and shifted his style so often that his opponent was completely bewildered. Furthermore, Gardner showed more intelligence than is displayed by the ordinary boxer. He fought with his head mentally, while his opponent fought with his head physically, which while a joke, was no joke for Gardner. It's today's best bet that Jimmie Gardner will bring home the bacon with any man of his weight in the country.

Speaking of Jimmie Gardner, there will be a royal reception coming to him tonight when he enters the Gladstone club for he is expected to attend and see his protege George Lenocroft go 12 rounds with Tommy Sawyer. Lenocroft who is much heavier than Gardner has been training with him and Joe Thomas, the celebrated California boxer for Jimmie needed a big man in preparation for a husky proposition like McKinnon. As a result Lenocroft who is young and coming learned much about the game that he never knew before and hence he ought to make a fine showing against Sawyer who is more experienced. This will be the best bout pulled off in Lowell in a long time and there will be three interesting preliminaries.

GAVE BIRTH TO SON

TOKIO, March 4.—Princess Takeda, the eldest daughter of the emperor of Japan, gave birth to a son today. The prince was born late this afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES

CALL AT 101 WESTFORD ST. and see the greatest bargain in an upright piano ever offered in the history of the world.

G. L. HUBBARD, the real estate man, wishes to notify the public that he has moved from the Women's Exchange and is now located at 41 Central st.

BOARD and ROOMS, steam heated, newly furnished. Table board. Mrs. A. Brennan, 10 Tyler st.

NEW MERRIMAC HOTEL—American plan. Rates $2 and $2.50 per day. E. H. Vien, Prop. Opp. City Hall. Rooms, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Rooms by the week, $2.50 and up. Open day and night.

IF RUPTURED Tursy's Improved Support holds rupture. 6 Goward's court, 226 Appleton st., Lowell, Mass.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Razors, scissors and knives sharpened in first-class shape at Barry Gonzales, 125 Gorham st. Tel. 932-2.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news-stands of the Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

JIMMIE GARDNER

May Meet Bill McKinnon Next Month

Jimmie Gardner disproved the story about being seriously hurt in his bout Tuesday night with McKinnon by appearing on the streets yesterday without a bandage. Unless he lifted his cap not a mark would be seen. His nose is not broken or discolored. He has slight cuts over his eyes and on top of his head, caused by McKinnon accidentally butting him. He has been engaged with his brother, Billy, to appear at a Boston theatre next week.

Jimmie Gardner would like to meet Harry Lewis or Mike ("Twin") Sullivan for the welterweight championship.

McKinnon went to his work as usual yesterday morning, feeling none the worse after his rugged bout. He wants another chance at Gardner. He is satisfied that Gardner earned the award over him, but figures he will reverse the decision if they meet again.

Gardner said yesterday he was willing to give McKinnon another chance. The Armory A. A. thinks well of the card and will probably rematch them to box in April.

U. OF P. WON

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team defeated the Columbia university in a roughly played game here last night by the score of 28 to 12.

An effort is being made to arrange a third game between the two teams to decide the championship of the east, the winner to play the western champions, the University of Chicago.

MRS. ROBINSON

ENTERTAINED MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S RESEARCH CLUB

The members of the Women's Research club met yesterday with Mrs. Charles Robinson at her home, 149 Nesmith street. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Cyrus Barton, president, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. John J. Chen. An amendment in order to allow a larger membership was made to the by-laws.

A letter was read by Mrs. Chen from Mrs. Burt Taylor, who is spending the winter with her family in Florida, and accompanying it were post cards of Daytona to be presented to the members of the club.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. John Chen for the delightful entertainment and oyster supper which awaited [illegible] on the [illegible] Lawrence.

Mrs. [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] Mrs. Robinson [illegible] school [illegible] most interesting [illegible] on [illegible] customs [illegible] the most [illegible] interesting street scenes.

A piano trio was given by Masters Roy and [illegible] Bartlett and Harold Robinson [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOWELLS LOST

Were Defeated by the Nashua Team

The Lowell team got an awful trouncing in Nashua last night by the team representing that city in the Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league. Nashua is first in the league standing out the manner in which the Lowell aggregation had been bowling during the past few weeks led people to think that the Spindle City boys would put the upriver team out of commission last night and enthusiasm ran high, especially among the Lowell fans, but the Lowells when they reached Nashua last night put up the poorest exhibition of bowling that has been seen in the league this season. But one man on the team got a single over the century mark and 271 was the high triple. It is needless to say that the local quintet lost all four points and gave Nashua a firmer grip on first place.

In the Minor league the Avons won two points from the Indians. In the Bowlaway league the Tinkers put it over the Pets. The scores:

MERRIMACK VALLEY LEAGUE

Nashua—Haggerty 303, McQuestan 291, Michaud 254, Travers 290, Mason 286, total 1408.

Lowell—Johnson 257, Jewett 263, Richardson 271, Moran 255, Wilson 251, total 1307.

MINOR LEAGUE

Avons—Gill 265, Dereault 222, Breault 245, Buckley 265, Langley 271, total 1278.

Indians—Sutherland 262, Mason 272, Davis 217, Murphy 240, Gordon 261, total 1252.

BOWLAWAY LEAGUE

Hoisington Tinkers—Davis 299, Hoisington 252, Dudley 268, Robertson 271, J. Grant 256, total 1346.

Locke's Pets—Wright 261, Lyon 251, Richardson 274, Cole 253, Dunham 254, total 1293.

HITTEMS WON

Hittems—Mr. McCarthy 268, Miss McNulty 136, Mr. Tremble 249, Mrs. Tremble 204, [illegible] 233, Miss McCarthy 168, total [illegible].

Missems—Mr. McNulty 221, Miss McCarthy 163, Mr. Hartnett 229, Miss Hunter 165, Mr. Burrows 241, Miss Robare 203, total [illegible].

MINOR LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

Brownies	[illegible]	75.0	5553
Elms	[illegible]	66.6	5167
Lincolns	[illegible]	58.3	7474
Avons	[illegible]	55.9	5592
O. P.'s	[illegible]	50.0	5317
Crescents	[illegible]	50.0	5276
Indians	[illegible]	41.7	5308
West Ends	[illegible]	41.7	4914
Americans	[illegible]	33.3	5108
Royals	[illegible]	22.2	2807

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Locke, 105; Newell, 95; Wright, 95; Langley, 94; [illegible], 94; Walsh, 93; Connolly, 93; [illegible], 92; Kempton, 92; Webb, 92; [illegible]; H. Gordon, 92; [illegible], 91; Davis, 91; [illegible], 91; Butterfield, 91; [illegible]; Higgins, 91; Mahoney, [illegible]; Murphy, 90; [illegible], 90; J. [illegible]; [illegible]; Ryan, 90; Carpenter, [illegible], 89; Buckley, 89; Breault, 89; [illegible], 89; A. Gordon, 89; [illegible]; Halstead, 88; Dereault, 88; [illegible], 87.

TO MARK SAILORS' GRAVES

CHICAGO, March 4.—The graves of more than 800 American sailors who were taken prisoners during the war of [illegible] near St. Michael's [illegible] Devonshire, England [illegible] marked with [illegible] Daughters of 1812 [illegible] stones [illegible] new [illegible] and having it [illegible].

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on liquor law will give a hearing to parties interested in house bill No. 402, petition of Herbert S. Johnson and others for legislation relative to the number of places which may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and relative to fourth and fifth class licenses. House bill No. 1014, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and house bill No. 1169, petition for the establishment of a system of sale and use of intoxicating liquors which will promote temperance without prohibition, at room No. 433, State House, on Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Charles D. B. Fisk, Chairman. Andrew P. Doyle, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on fish and game will give a hearing to parties interested in hunting and killing deer, hares and rabbits; protection of deer; open season for deer; senate No. 51, better protection for hares and rabbits; house No. 592, payment for appraising the damages of deer; house No. 561, on taking gray squirrels, hares and rabbits, at room No. 505, State House, Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Roland M. Keith, Chairman. L. K. Morse, Clerk of the Committee.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife, Laura Mullen, on my account as I shall not be responsible for bills contracted by her, in my name, after this date.
EDWARD MULLEN,
March 4, 1909. 52 Tyler st.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Frederick J. Mulvey, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Francis J. O'Hare, of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.
W. E. ROGERS, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Elizabeth A. Gordon of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts to William T. Sheppard of said Lowell, dated March 21, A. D. 1908, and registered March 23, A. D 1908, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said County and noted on certificate No. 72 in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as Document No. 75, will be sold at public auction for breach of the conditions of said mortgage deed, on the premises hereinafter described, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1909, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described substantially as follows:

A certain parcel of land situated in said Lowell and bounded and described as follows:

Southerly by the northerly line of William street four (4) feet; westerly, twenty-three (23) feet; southerly sixteen and 27-100 (16.27) feet; and easterly twenty-three and 33-100 (23.33) feet by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al; southerly by the northerly line of William street sixteen and 73-100 (16.73) feet; westerly by land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett seventy-two and 90-100 (72.90) feet; northerly by a passageway twenty-one and 36-100 (21.36) feet; northeasterly by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al thirteen and 40-100 (13.40) feet; northerly by said last named McBride land eleven and 30-100 (11.30) feet; and easterly by other land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett fifty-eight and 54-100 (58.54) feet.

All of said boundaries are determined by the land court of said commonwealth to be located as shown on a plan drawn by O. M. Snell, C. E. dated March, 1908, as approved by the court, filed in the land registration office, a copy of a portion of which is filed with the original certificate of title issued on a decree of said court dated March 13th, A. D. 1908 and numbered 2015, on the files of said court and recorded in the North Registry District of said County, in the land court records, Book 1, Page 71.

So much of the above described land as is included within the limits of the passageways shown on said plan is subject to the use of the same by the owners and occupants for the time being of both of said adjoining estates of McBride et al and is further subject to the easement in favor of said owners and occupants to use the steps or stairway leading under the southeast corner of the ell or rear building on the land above described for the purpose of reaching the door leading to the cellar on said McBride et als land underneath the dwelling house adjoining William street.

The above described premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a prior mortgage given by said Elizabeth A. Gordon to The B. F. Butler Co-Operative Bank, of said Lowell, dated March 20, A. D. 1908, registered March 23, A. D. 1908, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said county and noted on certificate No. 72, in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as document No. 74.

Said premises will also be sold and conveyed subject to any and all unpaid taxes and other municipal assessments. The purchaser must pay $100 in cash at the time and place of sale and the balance in ten days from the day of sale at the office of William T. Sheppard, 103 Central street, Lowell, Mass.
WILLIAM T. SHEPPARD,
Mortgagee.

WANTED

$250 INVESTED in our peanut, candy and breath perfume vending machines will give you good year-round cash income, with our guarantee against loss. Little Jewels, 621 Commerce, Philadelphia.

INFANTS and CHILDREN wanted to board in the country, second house on right past city line, Gorham st.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE of all kinds wanted. Green, 72 Middlesex st. Tel 992-1. Call or send postal. I pay a great deal more than the other fellow. Try me and see.

CHILDREN TO BOARD in country wanted. Address Nelson, R. F. D. Billerica.

STABLE MANURE wanted. Telephone or address, H. W. Foster, Lowell R. F. D. No. 1.

TWO SMALL CHILDREN wanted to care for by the week. Address Mrs. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE

Large building, rents for $2112, 6 stores, 10 tenements, 5 minutes' walk from postoffice, and land enough to accommodate the erection of two more buildings. Apply 148 Ennell street. Telephone

NO MORE, NO LESS.

The Sun has all the news,
You can't get more than that;
The Sun costs but a cent,
You can't pay less than that.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

88 ACRES OF LAND for sale near Silver Lake and Shawsheen river. Suitable for house lots or small farms. Inquire L. C. Swain, Wilmington.

FINE HOUSE LOT, recently surveyed, on Lakeview ave., for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Mrs. Reade, 571 Lakeview ave.

SOME NICE ONE-TENEMENT HOUSES for sale in Belvidere. Couple of nice cottages, one seven-room house with acre of land. Nice building lot on Moody st. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

COTTAGE HOUSE on Chelmsford st., approximate to the new Washington school, 8 rooms, improvements that satisfy, for sale. Small amount down and remainder at 5 per cent. interest. An ideal investment. Why not? And be independent. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2265-13 or 2427-1. If one is working use the other.

TWO TENEMENT HOUSE situated centrally, in Centralville, with gas, electric light, never vacant, large piece of land, for sale. $200 or more down and remainder as rent. Invest today and don't regret tomorrow. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2265-13 or 2427-1.

AN INVESTMENT PROPERTY paying a big percentage on Arch st. for sale. Excellent corner lot and always rented. It will pay you to investigate this property. The price will be right. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

17 ROOM HOUSE near Dodge st. for sale. 2500 feet of land. A good property in a good location. Rents for $350 a year. Will sell for $4100. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

8 ROOM HOUSE with bath and furnace heat, near the court house, for sale. Could be made into investment property if desired. Will sell for $1600. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

10 ROOM HOUSE in Belvidere for sale. Bath and steam heat. Fireplace, set tubs, laundry. Excellent location. A substantially built residence. $5000. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, offices in 67 leading cities. Tolman, room 48, Hildreth building, 45 Merrimack st.

One per Cent.

LOANS Per month with or without security

salaried people, merchants, boarding house keepers and others. Will lend you any reasonable amount of money at 1 per cent. per month. No borrower should pay more. Loans made on furniture, pianos, etc. on short notice. COMMISSIONS PAID. All business strictly confidential.

Merrimack Loan Co
ROOM 3, 51 MERRIMACK ST.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Monday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

Ready Money

Permit us to assist you if you need money.

When you ask a friend you not only risk the chance of not getting it, but you are exposing your condition which is not necessary if you [illegible]

Call, write or phone 2424

American Loan Co.
AGENTS,
Room 10, Hildreth Bldg.,
45 Merrimack St.

LOST AND FOUND

SUM OF MONEY lost, wrapped in Manila paper, between Lilley avenue and Merrimack st. Reward at 90 Lilley avenue.

SUM OF MONEY found. Owner can have same by calling at Richardson hotel. Must prove property and pay charges.

GOLD ROSARY BEADS with gold cross, lost March 1, between Marion st. and St. Patrick's church. Return to 11 Batchelder place. Reward.

ROSARY made of amethyst beads and a gold sacred heart on cross. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Sun Office.

HELP WANTED

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. Salary $800 to $1400. No "lay offs." Examination for Lowell, May 15th. Common education sufficient. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. 817, Rochester, N. Y.

SECOND HAND of ring spinning, spooling, warping and dressing wanted, $2.50 a day. Charles P. Raymond, 294 Washington st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted at once. 82 Willie st.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED for Red Seal Lye. One speaking French preferred. Steady work, good pay for hard workers. Address H. D. Gould, 181 East Merrimack st.

TOP STITCHERS and experienced help in the stitching room wanted. Apply to Dodge Bros., Newburyport, Mass.

GOOD TEAMSTER used to farm work, wanted. Apply 525 Middlesex street.

COTTON CARD GRINDER on Pettee revolving flat cards, wanted. Steady work guaranteed. Address Payson, Lowell Sun.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS are wanted. Entrance salary $800 per annum with promotion to $1600. Examination May 15th. Particulars free. Springfield School for Mail Service, Springfield, Mass.

Butchers and Meat Men

wanted, who have had three years experience to prepare for positions as assistant meat inspector. Salary $[illegible] year to start. Examinations soon. For terms address P. O. Box 48, Lawrence, Mass.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

TO LET

STABLE TO LET with four stalls, also carriage house at 25 Bartlett st. Apply 124 Hanks st.

AN ELEGANT TENEMENT of five large, healthful rooms, to let at 19 Shaw st. Pleasant location. Apply 52 Bartlett st.

TENEMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS to let. Bath, pantry, and set tubs and heat furnished. Five minutes' walk from Merrimack sq. Inquire at 133 Stackpole st.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, steam heat and bath. Suite suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 6 Stackpole st.

STORE ON SECOND FLOOR, Wier Building, 66x30, to let after April 1st. Inquire of janitor.

TENEMENT FIVE ROOMS, pantry, good repair, large yard, low rent. 130 Jewett st. Inquire on premises or 25 Shedd st.

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5-ROOM TENEMENT with bathroom, to let, modern improvements, newly repaired, Andover st. Rent $15.00. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

NEW FLAT with bath and modern improvements, to let, Stackpole st. Rent $15. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL TENEMENT to let, 379 Bridge st.; rent $1.75 per week. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TENEMENT OF FOUR ROOMS to let, 417 Bridge st.; rent $10. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL STORE to let, 427 Bridge st. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TWO TENEMENTS to let, that can't help pleasing housekeepers who appreciate cleanest, tastiest possible conditions, 4 rooms, good cellar, pleasant neighbors and fair treatment. Geo. E. Brown, 79 Chestnut st., Belvidere.

TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS in a two-tenement house in a fine residential section of the Highlands, sunny and pleasant, to let. ½ minute to electrics. Bath. $16 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

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UPPER STORY of a large building on Middlesex st. to let. Excellent place for a carpenter, or carriage shop, or for a painter. $8 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

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6-ROOM TENEMENT in Pawtucketville, to let, pleasant, bath, gas, hot water, sewer connection, open plumbing. Two car lines. Apply 29 Varnum ave., phone 1019-1.

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SITUATION WANTED by young man, willing to do any kind of work. Inquire 108 Suffolk st.

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INAUGURATING AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON

IN monarchies the coronation of a king is an elaborate, formal, impressive, bedizened and much robed ceremony. While democratic simplicity has cut out most of the gorgeousness of our parallel ceremony of inaugurating a president, we still manage to make some fuss of our own. What with our national conventions, our presidential elections and our inaugural functions, we try to impress on our chief magistrate a due sense of the dignity of his job. Running the governmental affairs of 100,000,000 people is no small task, and the man we hire for the place cannot simply walk into the shop, hang his coat on a peg and go to work. There are certain formalities, attended by more or less show and noise, beforehand. Thus he is properly prepared for appointing postmasters and consuls and for advising and otherwise manhandling congress.

It is planned in the inaugural of William Howard Taft to make the ceremony proper the most solemn, simple and precise and the attendant functions and setting, such as the parade, the ball, the decorations and illuminations, the most elaborate and splendid in the history of the republic. One of the new and striking features will be the "beauty squad" at the ball. This will consist of one man from each state and territory, making up an escort committee for the new president. The requirements for membership in this bunch of masculine chrysanthemums are a handsome face and figure, social standing, wealth and fame, or, in other words, pulchritude, pull and popularity.

Another unique feature will be in the music, and the reform will be most welcome. It will consist, first, in encouraging all the bands possible to stay at home; second, for those that do come to avoid playing the same pieces played by other bands, and, third, for bands in close proximity not to play at the same time. Thus only the Marine band will play "Hail to the Chief," the piece de resistance at all inaugurations. The Maryland band only will discourse "Maryland, My Maryland," and the Georgia band "Dixie." If the scheme is carried out the Indiana aggregation should do things to "The Banks of the Wabash," the Alabama boys should perpetrate "The Suwanee River," one of the New York bands should hammer off "Tammany," and the Boston bunch should hand out "Yankee Doodle." It is a great idea, my countrymen, especially that part of it relative to shooing the artists on brass away from "Hail to the Chief."

Another notable feature of this inauguration will be the fireworks, the spectacular event being a "battle of the skies" similar to that now being pulled off at the New York Hippodrome. Several large airships will meet in midheaven, fire things at each other and crumple up in a most realistic and thrilling manner. Other aerial vessels will drop bombs into a miniature city, which will burn with a great conflagration. Immense flags, pictures of Taft and Sherman, pillars of light and other fiery figures will be displayed on the heavens. Among these will be gigantic letters spelling Taft, which will be greeted by twenty-one aerial guns.

Inauguration Weather.

Still another great feature will be the weather, which always does original and surprising things on the 4th of March. For obvious reasons the committee of arrangements has not scheduled this part of the program in advance. The omission was not due to oversight. The committee had the subject in mind—in fact, it has never been out of its thoughts for a moment—but it could not seem to get into touch with Jupiter Pluvius and find out his intentions. As for the weather man, he will not say a word. Some years ago he predicted a "fair and warmer" 4th of March, and it did not do a thing but rain all day. The attentions he received in consequence have made him sidesten the day ever since.

A novelty in this inauguration will be that the president and president elect will not enter the senate chamber together; neither will Mr. Roosevelt ride back with Mr. Taft to the White House, but will drive to the Union station and immediately take a train to Oyster Bay. There is to be no dividing of honors.

For the Too Jubilant.

One more novelty is that a very large vacant storeroom has been provided for the use of those visitors who look too much upon the wine. Heretofore the police stations have been overcrowded. The relief of the bun congestion will be hailed with delight by those who think they cannot properly celebrate without becoming tanks.

In other respects the inaugural of President Taft will be much like those that have gone before. His will be the thirty-first of these functions since the founding of the nation. In addition there have been five vice presidents sworn in, but because of the mourning for the dead presidents whom they succeeded there was no set ceremony. The most spectacular of these inductions of vice presidents was that of Theodore Roosevelt in his wild night ride down Mount Marcy before he took a train to Buffalo.

The First President.

The first presidential inauguration occurred April 30, 1789, in the city of New York. No president since the days of Washington has known the universal procession of loving, triumphant welcome accorded him in his progress from Mount Vernon, where he was living when apprised of his election, to New York on horseback, by stagecoaches and barges. No hamlet was too small or city too great to turn out in honor of Washington its whole populace. The flag he had given a place among the ensigns of the powers was flung in thousands above his head and waved in the hands of the grateful multitude, whose souls were in the cheers that rang in a long procession of jubilation from Mount Vernon to New York.

Washington was inducted into office in the federal building, in New York city, which was the meeting place of the congress. The leaders consulted with him as to the ceremonial to be observed, and the form settled upon by the president was promptly accepted by his advisers. It has remained practically unchanged.

Special committees of congress met him and escorted him into the presence of the senate, where the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston. A signal was then given to the multitude which had assembled without, and great cheering and merry making resulted and extended far into the night.

When President Washington was inducted into office a second time the ceremony was more elaborate. The seat of government had been changed from New York to Philadelphia, and congress was in session in Independence hall, from whose tower the old bell had rung out the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. To this historic building President Washington was drawn in a magnificent coach, to which were harnessed six beautiful white horses.

The Central Figure.

Philadelphia witnessed for the last time a presidential inauguration when John Adams of Braintree, Mass., assumed the office of the chief executive, March 4, 1797. The ceremony took place in the same building, Independence hall, where Washington had taken the oath of office four years previously. There seems to have been but little popular demonstration.

General Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the many notables assembled in the hall of the old statehouse. General Washington was greeted with cheers whenever he made his appearance and was more of a central figure, Adams complained, than the new president about to be placed in charge of his high office.

The myth that Thomas Jefferson rode to his first inaugural on horseback and hitched his horse to the fence has long since been exploded. In fact, he went on foot and was accompanied by an escort of his friends. John Adams showed his personal spleen by absenting himself from the occasion. Jefferson's inaugural was not only the first in the new century and the first of a long line of Republican-Democratic presidents, but was the first celebrated in Washington, the new capital of the nation. Truly it was the beginning of a new era.

A General Festivity.

Washington was but a muddy village, and the first inauguration that dignified its avenues was the most insignificant in the matter of display in the history of the city. President Jefferson's simple tastes prompted such a course.

In the other cities of the country, however, the inauguration was made the occasion of great jubilation. In Philadelphia, where John Adams had been inaugurated, and New York, where Washington, as first president of the United States, had taken the oath of office, there was booming of cannon, ringing of bells and great merrymaking. The celebration far excelled in those cities the modest affair which noted in the capital the coming of a new chief into the charge of the affairs of the young republic.

The occasion of President Jefferson's second inauguration appears to have been totally without incident. No accounts of any celebration are extant. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office.

After serving as secretary of state during the administrations of his political leader and predecessor, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison of Virginia took the oath of office March 4, 1809. The weather was pleasant, and, though Madison shared the views of his predecessor on political subjects, he did not bear the great aversion of his leader to outward display. The inauguration of Madison was a gorgeous function. American industries were attracting general interest, and Mr. Madison signalized his accession to the highest office in the gift of the state by wearing a suit of clothes made entirely of American grown, carded, woven, cut and sewed goods.

The new president had already been one of the notable residents of Washington for eight years, and his home was one of the most famous in the land. From this house the newly elected president was driven to the capitol under the escort of a troop of cavalry.

In the evening there was an inaugural ball at Long's hotel, a function the like of which Washington had never seen before at that time. The great social power wielded by the new president and his famous wife had been a feature of the two previous administrations, and they embarked upon the higher career at an entertainment the most brilliant and most largely attended that characterized any inauguration up to that time.

Madison's second inauguration was also brilliantly celebrated. The president was escorted to the capitol by the volunteer cavalry of the District of Columbia. Justice Marshall again administered the oath. In the evening there was a magnificent ball at Davis' hotel.

James Monroe of Virginia, who had been secretary of state in the cabinets of his predecessor, President Madison, took up the reins of government at a time of general prosperity. In consequence a great throng came to the capital, and when the 4th of March, Tuesday, arrived the hotels and lodgings were crowded to their capacity.

The First Inaugural Speech.

President Monroe appears to have been the first of the presidents to follow the custom now in vogue of making the inaugural address to the people. The president delivered his address to an immense concourse of citizens, foreign diplomats and officers of the government before he was sworn in by Chief Justice Marshall. The usual salvos of artillery from the navy yard and Fort Warburton announced the advent of the new administration.

The presidential party was then escorted to the Octagon House, at the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue northwest, which was the executive mansion, the White House having been destroyed by the British Aug. 15, 1814, and not yet rebuilt. The inaugural ceremonies ended with a ball of great magnificence at Davis' hotel.

March 4, 1821, fell upon a Sunday, and the inaugural ceremonies attending the induction into office for a second term of James Monroe were held on March 5. Again Chief Justice Marshall officiated and stood beside Mr. Monroe while he delivered his second inaugural address. The day was very disagreeable, snow and rain having fallen during the preceding night. A feature of this inauguration was the attendance of the Marine band, without which in these days even an inauguration would seem incomplete.

John Quincy Adams was the second of the presidents to be chosen by the house of representatives. He, too, had been a member of the cabinet of his predecessor, having served as secretary of state during the two terms of James Monroe as president.

The present custom of the retiring president accompanying the new president to the capitol was followed on this occasion for the first time since the day of Washington's retirement.

John Quincy Adams, like James Monroe, wore on the occasion of his inauguration a suit of plain black cloth made wholly of American wool and by American workmen.

Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, the hero of two wars and the idol of his party, was inaugurated under circumstances peculiar and different from those which had attended the assumption of office by any of his predecessors. The friends of John Quincy Adams had agreed to take no part in the inaugural ceremonies, and as the Adams party was very strong in the capital this action led to the refusal of the only company of uniformed light infantry in the District to participate in the function. A company of veterans of the Revolution, having been previously organized, tendered their services to General Jackson, which were gratefully accepted.

On the East Portico.

Jackson was the first of the presidents to be inaugurated upon the east portico of the capitol, the place where the presidents now take the oath. There was an enormous throng in attendance, Daniel Webster having written of the occasion that it seemed as if the whole nation had rushed to the capital. When General Jackson appeared on the portico of the capitol a roar of welcome greeted him. After the tumult had subsided he took the manuscript of his inaugural address from his pocket and read it with dignity. When he had concluded, Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office. As the boom of guns announced that Andrew Jackson was president of the United States a new tumult of enthusiasm broke out, and the vast crowd surged toward the platform, almost carrying it away. A stout cable had been drawn across in front of the president's stand, and this alone saved him from being overpowered by the attentions of his devoted adherents.

The enthusiastic multitudes followed the new president to the White House, where they became uncontrollable. They broke into the place, smashed china, trampled carpets and tore down curtains in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the new president.

The ceremonies of the second inauguration of President Jackson at the capital were very simple. There was no military display. President Jackson on this occasion reversed the order which had theretofore prevailed and took the oath of office before reading his inaugural address. For what was to be the last time, Chief Justice Marshall administered the sacred obligation to the president. Beginning with President Jefferson in 1801, Chief Justice Marshall had officiated at the inaugural ceremony for every president up to this time.

First Native American Citizen.

A forerunner of the vast hosts which have crowded to some of the inaugurations of recent year went to Washington when Martin Van Buren of New York, the first of the presidents of the United States who had been born an American citizen, was inaugurated. All his predecessors had been born while America was under the dominion of Great Britain. The day of the inauguration was perfect, and Washington was crowded beyond its capacity. All sorts of places were converted into sleeping apartments for the vast hosts which flocked to the capital.

An imposing array escorted the president elect to the capitol. President Jackson and President Elect Van Buren were seated in an elegant phaeton constructed of wood taken from the old United States frigate Constitution and manufactured at Amherst, Mass., and presented to the president elect by New York friends. This was drawn by the four fine carriage horses of President Jackson, which were resplendent in brass mounted harness.

William Henry Harrison of Ohio took his place at the head of the nation amid ceremonies the most unique in the history of those events and lived but a short month to fill the office he had sought and won after years of struggle and defeat.

The wild and riotous campaign of the hero of Tippecanoe had an aftermath in the celebration at the capital. In the parade the log cabins, cider barrels, coonskins and similar insignia of the late campaign were very much in evidence.

The Hero of Tippecanoe.

Inauguration day was cold and cloudy, but no rain fell. The president insisted upon riding on horseback to the capitol, though the Whigs of Baltimore had presented him with a handsome carriage for the occasion, which was in readiness, with four horses attached to it. The president elect was urged to wear an overcoat on account of the chill of the day, but declined, and to his recklessness in thus exposing himself was afterward attributed the illness which resulted in his death.

He made a fine appearance seated on his charger and excited much enthusiasm. The march to the capitol took a circuitous route, and from windows everywhere flags and handkerchiefs waved a welcome to the old warhorse. The queer features of the parade also excited enthusiasm, especially a power loom on wheels, brought from Laurel, Md.

An eventful administration began March 4, 1845, when James K. Polk of Tennessee took the oath of office. He had previously been speaker of the house of representatives and is the only president in the history of the United States who has held both positions.

Elaborate preparations had been made for his inauguration, and the throngs of visitors were unexampled in the history of the event. The hotels of the city were unable to accommodate all who sought even lodging. Unfortunately the weather was almost the worst that has ever attended an inauguration. Mr. Polk was quartered at Coleman's hotel, now the National, and a large military escort gathered there to conduct him to the capitol. While they were waiting numerous military and civic organizations passed on their way to the east front of the capitol, and the Empire club of New York city discharged a cannon, which they dragged several times in front of the hotel.

Another of the presidents whose term of office was cut short by death was inaugurated March 4, 1849, when Zachary Taylor of Virginia, the gallant hero of the war with Mexico, took the oath of office. He died a little over a year later, July 9, 1850, in Washington. He left a son, who became a general in the Confederate service, and one of his daughters was afterward the wife of Jefferson Davis.

No Vice President.

An unusual feature of the inauguration of Franklin Pierce on March 4, 1853, was the absence of the vice president elect, William R. King of Alabama. Mr. King was in Cuba on the date of his inauguration, but was sworn in by United States Consul Rodney on a plantation near Matanzas at as nearly the same time as President Pierce in Washington.

President Elect Pierce was attended in his march to the capitol by a large number of civil and military organizations. No inaugural ball was held. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet.

Perfect weather was accorded the ceremonies which accompanied the induction into office of James Buchanan. On the morning of March 4 President Pierce and President Elect Buchanan joined the large escort at Willard's hotel. They were seated in a carriage drawn by two fine gray horses. A large civil escort under the marshalship of William Selden accompanied the presidential vehicle. More than thirty organizations were in the line which paraded the avenue with the carriage bearing the president and president elect.

A Magnificent Display.

An administration which was to see the United States pass through the severest trial not only of its history, but of the stability of the republic as an institution, was inaugurated with one of the most magnificent displays that have ever occurred on such an occasion and at the same time amid ominous scenes unparalleled at any similar function. The air was full of rumors of civil war, and the assassination of President Lincoln was feared at the hands of irresponsible sympathizers of the south, which had already been loud in expression of its grievances.

President Elect Lincoln was driven to the capitol to take the oath of office surrounded by cavalry, and along Pennsylvania avenue riflemen had been stationed on the roofs of the buildings with instructions to carefully watch the windows of the houses on the opposite sides of the street and to shoot down any one who should point a weapon toward the presidential party. A small force of United States cavalry guarded the avenue at the intersections of other streets, and to the north of the capitol a light battery of flying artillery was stationed. General Scott took station near the latter and kept a careful eye upon the succeeding ceremonies.

President Buchanan drove to Willard's hotel, and from there returned to the senate chamber with Mr. Lincoln, the two riding together in an open carriage. A company of infantry preceded this carriage, and on either side were double files of the District cavalry. Infantry and other military organizations followed close in the rear. The procession was very large and imposing, one of the features of the civic division being a float representing the constitution and the Union, the latter being represented by thirty-four little girls dressed in white, one for each of the states. After he had taken the oath of office President Lincoln kissed each one of these little girls.

For the last time Chief Justice Taney, who had officiated in the same capacity at so many inaugurations, administered the oath to the new president after he had concluded a most powerful address, spoken in clear and ringing tones which held the great multitude assembled on the east front of the capitol till its last prophetic word had been uttered.

Lincoln's Second Inauguration.

Washington was an armed garrison on a hostile frontier when Abraham Lincoln again took the oath of office as president of the war devastated Union. Soldiers in thousands thronged the streets, and the avenue was ablaze with the national colors, for those who were not in sympathy with the party in power were almost as much afraid to show their sentiments as the enthusiastic Federalists were to display their allegiance. President Lincoln was engaged at the capitol and did not ride in the procession.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office, and the usual ceremonies in the senate and on the east front of the capitol took place. A feature of the parade from the capitol to the White House was the presence therein of carriages in which rode Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the president, and others which bore his children. They followed the president's and preceded those of the diplomatic corps.

Honor to a War Hero.

Hero of the greatest struggle of the century, Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated for his first term as president of the United States on a rainy, disagreeable day. General Grant went to the capitol alone, as President Johnson was engaged at the senate signing bills up to the last minute of his administration.

On this occasion the first of the extraordinary crowds which have gone to Washington on similar occasions assembled in the capital. There was intense interest in the proceedings, and as much as $50 was paid for a room having windows overlooking the route of march. This was regarded as unheard of extravagance at that time.

Great preparations had been made for the second induction into office of President Grant, but the weather on March 4, 1873, proved the coldest of any inauguration before or since. In the morning the thermometer stood at 4 degrees above zero and never was higher than 20 degrees. The wind blew with great force, and, though the stands which had been erected along Pennsylvania avenue were well filled, the spectators could not stand the cold, and they were soon deserted.

Sworn in Secretly.

The fact that the succession to the presidency had been determined in favor of the Republican candidate by the decision of an electoral commission appointed by the party of which he was the choice gave an atmosphere of some uneasiness to the function which ushered into the highest office in the gift of the people Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio. That this uneasiness was shared even by General Grant is shown by the fact that Mr. Hayes was secretly sworn in as president of the United States on Saturday evening, March 3. The ceremony took place in the White House, while guests were assembling for a dinner given by the retiring president. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath, and the affair was kept secret until after the ceremonies at the capitol on Monday, March 5, two days later.

James A. Garfield of Ohio, the second of the presidents of the United States to die at the hands of an assassin, resigned the positions of representative and senator in congress when nominated to be president. The ceremonies of his inauguration were of practically the same character as all since that time. The president elect and President Hayes were escorted to the capitol by only one division, commanded by the grand marshal, General W. T. Sherman of the inaugural parade, contrary to the custom which had heretofore prevailed of having the whole procession follow in the wake of the presidential cortege.

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5.46	6.50	6.30	7.29	6.50	7.65	a7.00	8.19
a6.27	7.41	7.53	8.55	8.04	8.55	9.25	10.35
a6.44	7.33	8.15	9.01	9.60	10.50	a0.55	a1.52
6.49	7.30	9.00	9.30	10.50	11.55	a1.50	a9.53
7.01	8.00	10.00	10.37	12.00	1.05	2.16	3.21
7.22	8.05	10.21	11.34	3.30	4.34	3.30	4.33
a7.31	8.50	11.30	12.07	4.23	5.25	4.59	5.56
7.46	8.35	12.00	a2.56	6.06	6.12	6.02	7.01
8.65	9.40	1.00	1.37	7.00	8.06	7.35	7.45
b3.27	10.35	2.00	3.02	9.35	10.38	9.15	10.32
9.38	10.19	3.00	3.37			*11.25	12.21
10.45	11.40	b3.51	5.02				
11.38	12.20	e4.14	5.30				
12.12	1.00	5.00	5.37				
1.45	2.30	b5.21	6.93				
2.41	3.33	5.38	6.28				
3.57	4.40	b5.51	7.05				
4.25	5.20	a6.14	7.30				
5.26	6.15	7.30	8.08				
6.10	7.18	8.50	9.08				
6.25	7.10	10.30	11.34				
7.62	8.35	11.20	12.16				

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8.45	9.49	11.30	12.07
9.20	10.15	1.00	1.37
10.30	11.35	6.00	3.02
2.25	3.27	7.30	7.05
5.10	6.06	8.30	9.08
6.28	7.10	9.09	10.02
7.52	8.35	10.22	11.35

SUNDAY TRAINS

WESTERN DIVISION

8.20	9.24	3.00	2.03
12.10	1.15	12.09	1.30
8.50	5.00	2.15	3.23
5.45	7.00	3.30	4.40
8.60	10.02	6.20	6.35
		8.40	9.42

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Undertaker Finnegan, Davis sq. Tel

When you have any real estate to sell consult J. F. Donohue, Donovan Bldg. Telephone.

A new military guard has been formed among the Artisans of South Lowell, to participate in the social and religious gatherings of the French Americans of that district. Emmanuel Grenier is the organizer and captain and the guard will bear his name, Garde Grenier. A special assembly will be held next Sunday to elect officers.

FATALLY BURNED

SOMERVILLE, March 4.—Gertrude Fallon, a young woman of 18 years, died at the Somerville hospital today as the result of burns received last night. Miss Fallon was reading in bed when a lamp was overturned setting fire to the bedding and burning her frightfully.

ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD — LOWELL

OFFICE OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supply Department, City Hall, until 10 a.m., Monday, Mar. 8th, 1909, upon the following supplies:

Req. 42,334. Charity Dept.

10 doz. Overalls—2 doz. 40 waist, 3 doz. 42 waist, 3 doz. 44 waist, 2 doz. 46 waist.

10 doz. Overall Jumpers—2 doz. 40, 3 doz. 42, 3 doz. 44, 2 doz. 46.

5 doz. Brooms, No. 7.

Submit samples on above clothing and brooms.

½ doz. Agate Bed Pans.

50 bags R. Oats.

Each bid must be in sealed envelope, plainly marked on outside "Proposal" for kind of supplies bidder is submitting price.

PETER A. MACKENZIE,
Chief of the Supply Department.
Lowell, Mass., March 3, 1909.

HATHAWAY'S
Matinees at 2.30 Week Mar. 1st Evenings at 8.15
EDMUND STANLEY & CO. IN LOVE'S GARDEN
CLAUDE M. ROODE
BURT AND BERTHA GRANT
MARY DAVIS
BARRY AND HALVERS
HATHASCOPE
MULLEN and CORELLI
JEAN-CLERMONT'S CIRCUS-PARODIE
Pianos from M. Steinert Co.
Remember—The Ladies' Matinee, 10c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOOMEY & DEMARA, Managers
The Last Day of Taft in Panama
GREATEST MOVING PICTURES EVER SHOWN
Admission—5 Cents with Good Seat
A few reserved seats 5 cents extra

LEARN TO DANCE AT O'CONNOR'S DANCING SCHOOL
Runels Bldg., Merrimack Square
Best method of teaching. Open every evening. Lessons taught every day by appointment. Tel. 1875-1. Hall to let for dancing parties.

THEATRE VOYONS
TODAY
THE PRINCE AND THE DWARF
HIS WIFE'S MOTHER
TEN CENTS—THAT'S ALL

Lowell Opera House
Proprietor—JULIUS CAHN—Mgr.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4
Charles Frohman Presents
"The Happy Marriage"
Clyde Fitch's Funniest Comedy. Direct from the Hollis St. Theatre, Boston. Prices, 25c to $1.50. Seats on sale.
Saturday, Mar. 6, Matinee and Night
Return of the most famous of all plays
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
With Fred W. Pierce in the dual role
Prices, eve., 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Mat., 10 and 25c. Seats now on sale
Next Sunday 1 to 5, 6 to 10
NEW Moving Pictures, Pictorial Songs, Musical Features

TAFT'S CABINET

Continued

the new cabinet. Frank H. Hitchcock, Mr. Taft's postmaster-general, is probably better known to the general public than any of his colleagues by reason of the prominence he obtained as chairman of the republican national committee in the recent campaign. Mr. Hitchcock is only forty-two years of age, and since he left school has been in the employ of the government. He is a native of Ohio, but received his education in Massachusetts, to which state his parents removed while he was quite young. Graduating from Harvard in 1891, he obtained a clerkship in the department of agriculture. Later Secretary Wilson made him chief of the division of foreign markets, and when the department of commerce and labor was organized he was made its first chief clerk. In Mr. Roosevelt's first campaign he was assistant secretary to the republican national committee, and was later appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He resigned that position when the Taft campaign was opened to take charge of Mr. Taft's interests. Subsequently he was elected chairman of the republican national committee, which post he still holds. During his first years as a government clerk in Washington Mr. Hitchcock found time to take a law course at Columbian university, and on graduation was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia and three years later was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Among other associations he is a member of the American Economic association, the American Statistical association and the American association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Hitchcock is a bachelor.

James Wilson

If Secretary Wilson continues to hold the agricultural portfolio until next November, he will have broken the record for continuous cabinet service, which is now held by Albert Gallatin, once secretary of the treasury, who served twelve years, eight months and twenty-five days. Secretary Wilson was appointed at the outset of the McKinley administration. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and at the age of 17 was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and at Iowa college. He engaged in farming and, entering state politics, was a member of the 12th, 13th and 14th assemblies of Iowa, being elected speaker of the assembly in his last term. He served three terms in congress. In the 48th congress his seat was contested and the opponents of General Grant, who was then nearing his end at Mount McGregor, used the seating contest for a filibuster to defeat the Grant retirement bill. Mr. Wilson saved the measure by resigning on the stipulation that the Grant bill should be immediately passed.

Franklin MacVeagh

Franklin MacVeagh, merchant, who will be the next secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm near Phoenixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Yale as B. A. in 1862, and from Columbia Law school, New York, in 1864, and began practice with his brother Wayne MacVeagh, but, his health failing, he abandoned law and went west. Shortly after he established in Chicago the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh and company, which for many years has been one of the largest in the country, and from which it is reported he has only recently resigned. He is also a director of the commercial national bank, and other Chicago corporations.

Mr. MacVeagh is distinguished in Chicago not only as a most successful merchant, but especially for his active work in behalf of civic progress and reform. He became president of the Citizens' association of Chicago in 1874, and continued to hold the office several years afterward, making it the instrument of many political reforms. At the head of the bureau of charities he added greatly to the effectiveness of that organization, and as chairman of the Municipal Art league and otherwise he has been a faithful worker for the beautifying of Chicago, by extension of the boulevard system and in many other ways. He has also taken an active part in the work of the National Civic Federation. Mr. MacVeagh was until recently affiliated with the democratic party and in 1895 he was nominated in convention by the democracy of Illinois for the U. S. senate. He made a canvass of the state, but was defeated in legislature. He married Miss Emily Eames.

BAY STATE WOMAN CHOSEN

BOSTON, March 4.—Mrs. F. B. Tracy of Winchester, Mass., has been chosen president for Massachusetts of the Shut-in society, according to an announcement made at the International Shut-in society in this city. Mrs. Tracy succeeds Mrs. I. H. Ames, who has removed to New York.

STAR THEATRE
Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall
Talking Pictures
Continuous 2-5 and 7-10 P. M. Seats 5c

BASKETBALL
SACRED HEART SODALITY
VS.
ST. JOHN'S, Danvers, Mass.
Friday Evening, March 5, at 8 O'Clock
C. M. A. C. HALL
Pawtucket and Merrimack Streets
ADMISSION, 15 CENTS

IN WASHINGTON

"HAIL THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

1000 LIVES LOST

Boat Was Burned to the Water's Edge Near Hong Kong

VICTORIA, B. C., March 4.—A disaster on the Canton river, involving the loss of more than 1000 lives, followed the overturning of a kerosene lamp on a flower boat while the steamer Akima, which reached this port last night was at Hong Kong. The boat burned to the water's edge, the flames reaching to other boats and permitting no one to escape owing to the difficulty of moving the cumbrous flower boats lying along in an unbroken line and made fast by iron chains.

LONG SITTING

Of Congress to Clean up Business

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When congress met today as a continuation of the session of yesterday practically the only legislative measure before it was the pension report. At the close of the session last night no agreement had been reached by the conferees over the proposition of the house to concentrate all of the pension agencies under one head in Washington. As in former years the senate was opposed to the consolidation and held out stubbornly against it.

The last few hours of the session were begun with the possibility of one of the appropriation bills failing of passage. Such a contingency is not regarded seriously, however, as the appropriations carried by the bills last year are sufficient for all needs until the end of the fiscal year and if the bill is not passed the damage can be repaired at a special session of congress. This would mean a renewal of the contest in the special session.

Both houses of congress worked overtime yesterday with the result that no imperative legislation except the pension appropriation bill was left for today. Beginning at ten o'clock yesterday morning the senate ran until eleven o'clock last night while the house which commenced business at 11 a.m. was in session until 1.30 a.m. today. During the night Rep. Sherman who will today take the oath of office as vice-president, made a notable address in bidding adieu to his comrades of the house of representatives where he has served for twenty-one years. He was given a great demonstration by both republicans and democrats.

The senate today met at 9.30 o'clock and the house at 10.30.

FOUND DAUGHTER

WHO ELOPED OVER TWENTY YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, March 4.—Anton Schmitt, an animal trainer from Germany, accidentally found his daughter, Mrs. Frederick [illegible] of No. 410 Cleveland avenue, Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the first time in twenty years. During that period they had never heard from each other.

Schmitt arrived at Harrison a few days ago with some animals and made his headquarters at Daniel Rentschler's hotel. Lahr, [illegible] son-in-law, is employed in the International Steam Pipe works. After quitting work yesterday Lahr went into Rentschler's place and he and Schmitt got into conversation. [illegible] asked the animal trainer his name and what part of Germany he came from. When Schmitt told him, Lahr said:

"Why, my wife's maiden name was Schmitt, and she came from the same part of Germany that you did."

Schmitt told his new acquaintance he had a daughter [illegible] that she eloped twenty years ago to get married. He said he had not seen her since.

"I believe [illegible] your daughter," exclaimed Lahr, "as I eloped about twenty years ago. After getting married we came to America."

The two went to Lahr's home, where father and daughter met.

If you want help at home or in your business try The Sun "Want" column.

THE ISLANDER

Which Was Grounded Floated Today

NEW YORK, March 4.—After being grounded on a sand bar one thousand feet off Coney Island all night with imminent danger that she would be pounded to pieces by the heavy seas and her crew lost, a lighter, supposed to be the Islander, was floated with the assistance of the revenue cutter Mohican this morning. Five men, constituting the lighter's crew, are believed to be safe. The lighter was driven inshore by the gale last night. The police boat patrol and several other boats including the revenue cutter Mohican remained outside the grounded lighter most of the night, but were unable to go near enough to her to render assistance while the gale raged so violently. The lighter was one of the fleet plying between Barren Island and New York.

AEROPLANE TRUST

MAY BE FORMED TO CONTROL THE CRAFT

NEW YORK, March 4.—What is believed to be the first step in the formation of a big aeroplane trust was taken yesterday. Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero club of America, and the largest stockholder in the Chemical National bank, announced that a syndicate composed of prominent members of the Aero club has purchased the rights of the aeroplanes of A. M. Herring and Glenn H. Curtiss, and that hereafter they will collaborate in the production of heavier-than-air machines.

The syndicate, which will shortly be incorporated under the laws of New York, has purchased the plant of the Aerial Experimental association at Hammondsport, N. Y. It will be known hereafter as the Herring-Curtiss Manufacturing company.

Although Mr. Bishop would not reveal the exact sum which figured in the transaction, it is said the deal involves many hundreds of thousands of dollars. All Mr. Bishop would admit was that members of the club were interested in the new organization.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAFT

LONDON, March 4—The Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at the conclusion today of its annual conference agreed to draw up a resolution congratulating William Taft on his assumption of the presidency of the United States and expressing the good will of the association towards America.

PENNY POSTAGE

LONDON, March 4.—While urging the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to agitate penny postage with France, a member of the Paris chamber of commerce said today that he had the authority of John Henniker Heaton to say that he had learned from an important American source that France and America had successfully concluded negotiations to this same end and that penny postage between these two countries was about to be established.

If you want help at home or in your business try The Sun "Want" column.

SEVERE ATTACK HAS

Was Made on Chancellor Von Buelow

BERLIN, March 4.—A severe attack on Chancellor Von Buelow and a defense of Emperor William in connection with the alleged imperial indiscretions of last year is contained in a book by Rudolf Martin which appears tomorrow. Herr Martin was formerly attached to the department of the interior, and he is said to be supported by a considerable party at court as part of an organized plan to force Von Buelow out of office.

Herr Martin accuses Prince Von Buelow of misdirecting the emperor, especially in the matter of the interview published in the London Daily Telegraph. He declared this interview was prepared under Prince Von Buelow's instructions and the prince after perusal told his majesty it could be published. Then when the crisis arose after publication the prince advised the emperor to leave Berlin during the exciting debates in the reichstag.

TELEPHONES PARALYZED

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4.—Not a telephone or telegraph wire south of Wilmington was in working commission this morning. The storm of the night played havoc with all wires. Beginning with a light rain in the early hours of the night, conditions were aggravated by a high wind. When the rain changed first to sleet and then to a heavy snow the wires, swayed by the gale, soon began to fall and before daylight all the wires from the south running into Wilmington had been either dragged to the ground or broken so that service of any kind was out of the question. The snowfall in this city was six to eight inches.

In the lower part of the state very heavy rains prevailed with heavy thunder and severe electric disturbances. Much damage by flood is experienced.

DEATHS

LETRIACQ—Mrs. Eleonore Letriacq, widow of Onesime Letriacq, died yesterday at her home, 469 Moody street, aged 46 years. She leaves six sons, Oscar, Arian, Conrad, Denis, Armand and Albert Letriacq.

FUNERALS

DOLLOFF—The funeral of Susan M. Dolloff took place yesterday afternoon from her home, 134 A street, Rev. Mr. Hunt of Lynn officiating. The bearers were Messrs. Ranlett, Taylor, Davis and Vickery. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, under direction of C. M. Young.

A BOON TO CHILDREN

Mothers, if your child is pale, always tired, takes cold easily, has poor appetite, is too thin or is troubled in any way at all, we would suggest our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Not a secret remedy as it contains just what its name implies. Not a cure-all but a valuable nutritive tonic that gives results and is pleasant to take. A large bottle 50c. Howard, the druggist, 197 Central street.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

$1,000,000

Man Made a Fortune at Mining

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 4.—Harry Parsons, a desert miner, 75 years old, left San Bernardino for Philadelphia to visit relatives whom he has not seen for fifty years. He goes back with a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, all amassed within the last four years within the mining regions of this county and southern California.

Just Returned from New York

Where we have bought our Spring and Summer stock of Cloaks, Suits and Millinery. We have made a grand selection of this season's styles and the new styles and the prices are right and in reach of everybody's purse. They will be ready for inspection Saturday, March 6, and we extend an invitation to the ladies of the city and suburbs to call and inspect our purchase.

Now as to our FURS, we must get rid of the balance of this stock and any reasonable offer will not be refused.

The place is well known, next door to the Academy of Music.

PHIL. GOLDMAN
PROPRIETOR
147-149 Dutton Street
LOOK FOR THE TIGER IN THE WINDOW

GALVANIZED AUTOMATIC
Ash Sifters
$2.50 Each
Regular Price $4.50
W. T. S. Bartlett
653-659 MERRIMACK ST.
The Uptown Hardware Store

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON
MARCH 6-13
WILL OPEN
Saturday, March 6
AT 8 P. M.
Every Day Next Week 10 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES EVER HELD IN THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER
Clearing and colder tonight; Friday fair, brisk to high north to northwest winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

6 O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878 | LOWELL MASS. THURSDAY MARCH 4 1909 | PRICE ONE CENT

WM. H. TAFT IS PRESIDENT

NIGHT EDITION

"HOT OLD TIME"

Supt. Putnam Before Committee on Accounts

Mayor Brown Called in as Peacemaker and to Decide Some Legal Points That Might Well Be Sent to the City Solicitor

It was a case of you said I was this and you said I was that; you said mean things about the city government and so and so told me you said I was no good.

Words like these convey an idea, a very mild and innocent idea, of a meeting of the committee on accounts this forenoon, a meeting that later developed into a hearing that approached dangerously near the third degree, if you'll excuse police parlance.

The office of the city auditor was the scene of action and those who assisted helping the cause along were Mayor Brown, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch of the committee on accounts; Newell F. Putnam, superintendent of streets, and Frank Lazelle, assistant superintendent of sewers.

For a few minutes it looked like "a big time in the old town," but the casualties were not great; just a few aggressive dashes and a little "butting in."

The little flurry was all on account of the committee on accounts, rather, two members of the committee on accounts, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch. They refused to sign street department pay rolls where bosses were being paid for rainy days and the men under them docked.

Mayor Brown had been called in by the committee and went over the pay rolls with Messrs. Turner and Welch. Pretty soon the adding machines in the auditor's office were busy adding and calculating the time of a boss, one Mr. Kittredge, who was paid over $52 for one week's pay. The mayor figured, Mr. Turner figured, Mr. Welch figured, the reporters figured and when all the waste paper was looking like a war map in figures, the adding machine was called into requisition.

After this had been gone through with, Mayor Brown telephoned to Mr. Putnam, superintendent of streets, and asked him to come down to the auditor's office and to bring Mr. Lazelle along. They arrived on the first elevator and it might as well be said here as elsewhere that they held their own in the scrimmage of words. They denied certain statements accredited them and statements that had to do with alleged abuse of Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch, and, for that matter, the city council as a whole. The mayor and the two committee members, however, did not have anything to offer except what was hearsay.

Somebody wondered why the city solicitor had not been called to the meeting, hearing, examination, or whatever it might be termed. It was finally decided and the decision was agreeable to all concerned that the matter of the bosses' pay on rainy days be referred to the city council for settlement.

It was evident that the sting of Mr. Putnam's letter to Ald. Turner, a copy of which appeared in The Sun, yesterday, had not lost its tickle. Mayor Brown was the cross-examiner, but there was an occasional "butt in" by Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch.

After having been told by Ald. Turner that a man had told him that Mr. Putnam had "damned the alderman all up in a heap" at the city stables, and having denied that he had done so, Mr. Putnam asked what sort of examination was being conducted and was about to say more when Mayor Brown interrupted and said: "You are not obliged to answer his questions," meaning Ald. Turner's questions.

When Mr. Putnam and Mr. Lazelle arrived the matter of bosses being paid for rainy days, while laborers were docked, was taken up by the mayor with Mr. Putnam.

The latter explained that the foremen arrive at the stables in the morning and remain all day awaiting orders while the laborers report in the morning and go back home. He said that this has always been the custom.

"They must deliver the goods," said Alderman Turner.

Mayor Brown said that if this was the honest opinion of the committee members that the pay rolls should be disapproved because of what they considered was unjust discrimination the committee was acting within its rights when it disapproved them.

Was He Mistaken.

"I always thought," said Supt. Putnam, "that these gentlemen had some intelligence—"

"There it is, see that," interrupted Mr. Turner.

"I repeat, I always thought these gentlemen had some intelligence, but if they had come to me or sent a letter to me approved by the mayor I would willingly have complied, but the head of a department should be shown some consideration in the exercise of his rights."

Alderman Turner—"No use of asking you about any thing—you would only ask the man upstairs."

The city charter was then referred to relative to the committee on accounts having to consult with the city council about holding bills up. The right section of the charter was not located, but it was said to read that the committee "may" consult with the city council.

Mr. Putnam said that if the committee on accounts would write a letter asking him to dock the bosses for rainy days and if the mayor would sign the letter, he would comply with it, and willingly.

"The mayor has no power over this committee," said Alderman Turner.

Addressing Supt. Putnam, Ald. Turner said—"I wouldn't write you a letter committing myself. What do you think I am? I see, that's the kind of a hole you're trying to get me into—eh?"

Supt. Putnam—"I simply want authority for my acts." "Then we'll put the matter up to the city council," said Alderman Turner. "Perfectly satisfactory to me," said Mr. Putnam.

That lets Mr. Putnam out, temporarily, and Mr. Lazelle was next in the limelight. He was asked by the mayor if he carried out the time of Mr. Kittredge and he said he did. Mr. Lazelle explained the $52.49 a week once received by Mr. Kittredge. He said there were two Sundays included in that pay roll and the men were allowed double pay for Sunday. Mr. Kittredge's name appeared on three separate pay rolls in one week, but that was explained both by Mr. Lazelle and Clerk Raymond of the superintendent of streets office. They said it was necessary to carry names on to separate pay rolls in order to get at the actual cost of separate jobs.

Councilman Welch gave as his opinion that it was a case of too much catering from the outside. He wondered how Lowell got along without Mr. Kittredge when that gentleman was out of the city for eight years.

The question was asked Mr. Lazelle if he knew that Mr. Kittredge was not a civil service man. He said he did not know it until very recently, but he allowed that that would not be a question for him to deal with.

"It was the talk of the town that he was not a civil service man," said Mr. Welch.

Mr. Lazelle then made the statement that there wasn't another man in the sewer department, that he knew of, who could set up a derrick except Mr. Kittredge. He said that there were other men well versed in other work, but Mr. Kittredge is an all-round sewer man.

Mr. Lazelle was asked about other sewer men that were loafing at the time in question.

"There were no foremen loafing at the time you are talking about," said Mr. Lazelle.

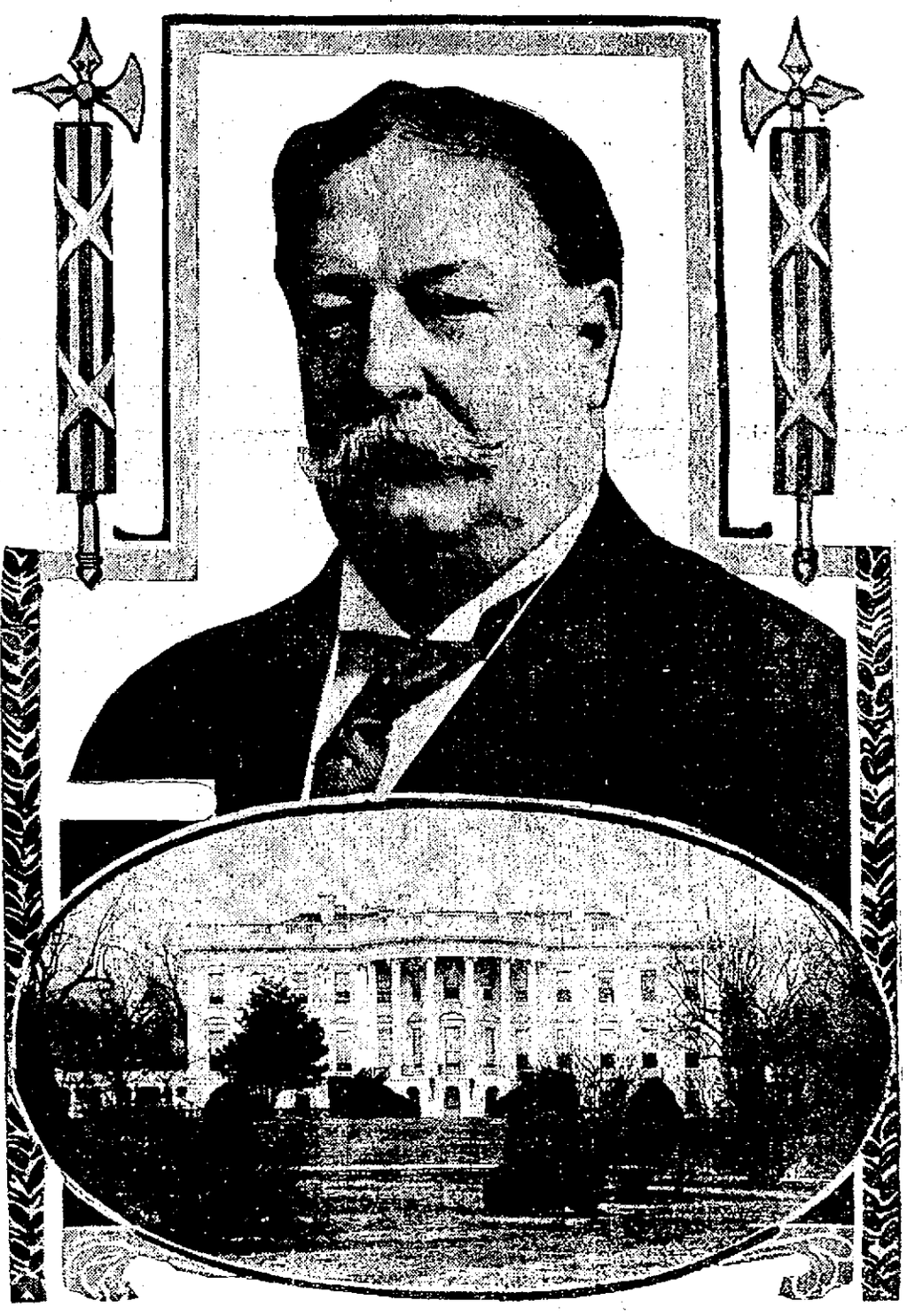
"Couldn't you realize that crediting these big amounts would raise suspicion?" asked the mayor.

Mr. Lazelle—"If the men worked overtime I supposed they were entitled to pay for it. I did not have the placing of the men; the man ever me did the placing."

Continued to page five

THE CEREMONIES

Were Held in the U.S. Senate Chamber



WILLIAM H. TAFT'S FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH AND NEW VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Wild Storm Raging in Washington and the City Is Practically Isolated—Owing to the Storm Inaugural Was Delivered Inside the Capitol

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the senate chamber which seldom had witnessed such impressive a ceremony or held a more brilliant assemblage, in the presence of high dignitaries of state and nation, and the ambassadors and representatives of every country of the civilized world, William H. Taft shortly before 1 o'clock today took the oath of office as president of the United States. A blinding snowstorm which swept in upon Washington late last night was continued through the forenoon, causing an abandonment of the outdoor ceremony at the capitol, which heretofore has marked the inauguration of many presidents of the United States.

The change of program was also a source of deep disappointment to the thousands of persons who gathered in the deep snowy drifts and slush of the capital park in the hope of witnessing the taking of oath by the new president. Mr. Taft wanted the original plans adhered to, but after he had arrived at the capitol he gave consent to the change, realizing what the expense to the contents would have entailed upon the veteran chief justice of the supreme court and the chief senators and members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Taft's inauguration immediately followed that of Vice President Sherman, which was carried out in accordance with the original program. The distinguished company which gathered in the senate to witness the inauguration of the Vice president and which was to have been escorted to the immense inaugural stands on the east front of the capitol simply moved in their places in the chamber to view the more impressive ceremony attending the induction into office of the new chief executive of the nation.

Cheers From Galleries

President Roosevelt came in arm with President-elect Taft entered the crowded senate chamber shortly after 11 o'clock. The appearance of these two chief figures in the day's events was a signal for a spontaneous outbreak of a storm in the floor and of cheers in the galleries. Speaker Cannon entered the senate chamber at the head of the house of representatives and took a chair on the presiding officer's bench by the side of Vice President Fairbanks. Prior to the entry of the members of the house and the diplomatic corps, the senate had adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, who ended with a farewell address.

He then administered to Mr. Sherman the brief oath of office prescribed by the constitution and turned over to him the presiding officer's gavel. Vice President Sherman made but a brief inaugural address and then rapped the chamber to order for the further business of inaugurating the new president.

Simple Ceremony

Mr. Taft's induction into office was the same simple ceremony devised in the early days. He swore to uphold and defend the constitution, to enforce all laws and to protect the republic against all enemies, both foreign and domestic. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller who was officiating at such a ceremony for the last time in his notable career as the chief presiding officer of the country's highest court. President Roosevelt who became again a private citizen of the United States when Mr. Taft had kissed the bible in consummation of his oath was quick to congratulate his successor in office, being second to the chief justice in exercising that privilege.

Mr. Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the senate chamber. The address for publication, however, stands in full.

When President Taft had concluded he was escorted to the senate wing and there was joined by Mrs. Taft and by Vice President and Mrs. Sherman for the return ride to the White House.

Ex-President Roosevelt walked out of the capitol amid a cheering throng and escorted by a thousand members of the New York republican committee was driven to the Union station several blocks away and boarded a train for New York and Oyster Bay.

CITY OF BALTIMORE CUT OFF BY STORM.

BALTIMORE, March 4 (By united wireless to Washington)—Thousands of people bound for the inaugural ceremonies in Washington were detained here today by reason of paralysis of train traffic resulting from the blizzard. For hours Baltimore was cut off from communication with the outside world.

When President Taft concluded his speech Mr. Roosevelt mounted the rostrum and greeted him cordially. He left the chamber at 1.45 p.m. amid great applause and two minutes later President Taft departed with the crowd still cheering.

"TAFT IS PRESIDENT" ANNOUNCED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 4.—"Taft is president." Thousands of busy persons who called for a telephone number at 11 o'clock today were given this information by feminine voices in the exchanges instead of the stereotyped, "Number, please." The "Taft is president" was announced at the same time by the whistles of river craft, factories, locomotives and all the clamorous voices of industry and traffic. It made a mighty chorus during the seven minutes proclaimed by Mayor Busse as belonging to the supreme event of the day.

Continued to page five

TO PROVE ALIBI

Is the Plan of Lawyers for Howard

NEW BEDFORD, March 4.—The presentation of evidence intended to establish an alibi for William C. Howard, the Fort Rodman artilleryman on trial for the murder of his wife, Ida Howard, began in the Bristol county superior court here today. The prosecution rested yesterday and Edward T. Barnon, Howard's junior counsel, outlined the case for the defense. According to Mr. Barnon the defense will endeavor to prove that the person who was seen near the Padanaram bridge in So. Dartmouth, where Mrs. Howard's body was found on the night the crime was committed and who has been identified as Howard by the government witnesses, was some other person. The defense expects to be able to show that Howard was elsewhere on the night of Sept. 19, when Mrs. Howard is believed to have been killed.

Despite the stormy weather, interest in the case remained keen today, and the usual large crowd clamored for admission to the small court room.

The defense called a number of witnesses during the forenoon session, but owing to frequent objections to certain lines of testimony by the district attorney and conferences over the admission of this testimony comparatively little affirmative evidence was brought out.

The proceedings opened with the presentation of the deposition of Mrs. Hannah Bradford, now in Warren, Ill., who saw Mrs. Howard on the night she disappeared and who said that she appeared in good spirits. She was never seen alive again.

Charles W. Edwards, a fellow soldier of Howard, stated that he took Mrs. Howard to his home by arrangement with Howard as to her board. He said that Mrs. Howard was out three nights and on one of them explained by stating that she had been walking with a man. Edwards told Howard after the third of these occurrences and then Mrs. Howard left his house.

Captain Goodwin Ordway was called to testify as to the penalty for women being brought into the fort after hours and said that soldiers would be court-

POLAND WATER
For Sale by
GEO. A. WILLSON & CO.
F. and E. BAILEY & CO.

GLASSES
LOW PRICES THIS WEEK
EXPERT WORK
The Babbitt Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
81 Mer'k St., cor. John
(Over Lawlers Book Store)

Ladies
The Electric Servant
Will do your sewing, washing and ironing. It will light you upstairs and help you make your toilet. For breakfast it will serve you the most delicious cereal, coffee and toast. Always clean, quite and ready. Call and see how it works.
LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
50 Central Street.

Deposits in the Mechanics Savings Bank, 202 Merrimack St., will draw interest from Saturday, March 6th.

THE WINCHESTER BOILER
Is the best in the world and
WELCH BROS.
ARE THE AGENTS

6 O'CLOCK

CHICAGO POLICE

Hold Man Said to Have Received $1,000,000 by Forgery

BOSTON, March 4.—Robert Watson, who the police say has accumulated more than $1,000,000 by forgeries in the past 25 years, and who is alleged to be known to the police under more than 400 different names, is under arrest in Chicago and is being held for the Boston authorities according to a telegram received at police headquarters today from the police of Chicago. According to Chief Watts of the detective bureau of the Boston police department, Watson's real name is Robert Alexander Hawley. He is described as a man between 50 and 60 years of age, of splendid appearance and bearing and of pleasing and convincing manner. The police claim that he has operated in nearly all of the cities of the United States and has served numerous prison and jail sentences. He is said to be a native of Virginia but makes his home in Philadelphia.

The details of his arrest are not known here further than that he was arrested at Oak park near Chicago either last night or early today.

Chief Watts said today that on Oct. 1 last the prisoner under the name of Robert C. Watson, collected $10,000 from a Boston bank on a forged check drawn on a Cleveland Trust Co. The chief also said that banks and real estate agents were the principal losers by Watson's alleged forgeries.

After leaving Boston in the fall Watson is alleged to have gone to Albany, N. Y., where the police say he passed several bad checks. From Albany he went to New York, collecting $4500 from the First National bank of that city on an alleged forged check. Later he went to Baltimore, where he is alleged to have realized $7500 on forged checks. Chief Watts said that he had information that since his departure from Boston Watson has realized $50,000 on twenty alleged forged checks. Boston officers will start at once for Chicago to bring Watson to Boston.

COURT OF HONOR

One of the Features of the Inaugural Exercises

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Almost from time immemorial, the newly inducted president of the United States has reviewed the inaugural parade from a stand in front of the White House. It is fitting that this should be made the focal point of the great function. Here, from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street on Pennsylvania avenue, the Taft inaugural committee has designed a court of honor, which, in symbolical effect and beauty of construction, surpasses all previous efforts in street decorative work in the national capital.

This work has been the particular care of the committee on street decorations, of which E. W. Dunn, Jr., is the chairman. Associated with him are many architects of national repute. They have collaborated and after much study have produced a scheme which is a masterpiece of architectural art.

In nearly every instance heretofore, the criticism has been that the decorations of the court of honor were too sombre. There was not enough of the character of the celebration of victory, not enough of the character of a joyous beginning of an eventful era. This has been avoided in the present court of honor. The decorators have expressed admirably their idea. The result is a superb decorative scheme, beautiful in design and finish, and thoroughly typical of the strength and prosperity of the country.

From Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street there is a stretch of about 1500 feet. Pennsylvania avenue, between these points, is intersected by two cross streets, Madison place on the east of the axis of the White House, and Jackson place on the west. On the axis of the White House and directly in front of it is the president's reviewing stand, accommodating approximately 3000 people, and opposite to it is the Lafayette Square stand, accommodating about 8000 people. The stands are designed artistically and, although only temporary, are in keeping with the architectural treatment of the court of honor.

Venetian masts, surmounted with gilded baskets bearing greenery and flowers and festooned with gaily colored streamers, extend the entire length of both sides of Pennsylvania avenue. They are spaced thirty feet apart and are joined together with looped garlands of laurel leaves and flowers. At the intersection of Madison place and Jackson place, on each of the four corners are large pylons, fifty feet high. These pylons have the form of massive doric columns on tall pedestals and wide spreading bases. Eight in number, they form, as it were, the entrance and exit gates of the court of honor.

The pylons are constructed of framework and staff painted white and certain portions of the staff ornament is gilded. All of the columns are decorated with laurel leaf, flowers and gilded rope. At the base of each column is a cartouche with the American eagle bearing a trophy of silk flags. Around each pylon are Venetian masts arranged in a circle and on them are trophies with the gilded American eagle perched on a golden label bearing the names of Taft and Sherman alternately. Below the names is a bas relief portrait of Taft and Sherman.

The pylons at each street intersection have stretched between them and diagonally at a height of forty feet above the ground laurel leaf garlands of massive size, and festooned below the garlands of leaves are smaller garlands of flowers. At given points the garlands are ornamented with gilded disks with looped gilded rope and tassels. In the centre of each span, directly over the centre of the street, are immense trophies of the seal of the United States. The diagonal festoons have at their intersection an immense white ball ornamented with looped garlands of exquisite green, studded with electric lamps. White and green constitute the official colors of the entire inaugural ceremony.

Each pylon is surmounted with a huge gilded basket filled with palms and flowers and lighted with incandescent lamps. A line of electric lamps extends along every festoon or garland, so that at night the general line of the decorations will be preserved in all of their artistic beauty.

Wherever the American flag is used it is used properly, breaking free to the wind or grouped in form of trophies. The general color scheme of white and green is preserved, however, and natural greens and white flowers have been employed in prodigal profusion. It was regarded that as a background for the brilliant streamers and flags no more beautiful combination of colors was possible.

PRES. ROOSEVELT WILL IS ALLOWED

Would Have Vetoed the Sundry Civil Bill

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt declared today in a memorandum accompanying the sundry civil bill that he would have vetoed it because of the repetition of the secret service provision last year and the provision relating to commissions appointed by the executive. He had thought these provisions would be wholly effective.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

A Lady in Society

Said to her friend the other day that she had used Hood's Lotion on her chapped hands and liked it very much. She advised her friend to try it, and her friend said she would, and so another sale was assured. The hearer could not help thinking that this widely sold preparation, though not much advertised in newspapers, is given the best advertising it is ever possible to give anything—the sincere recommendation of its user. Hood's Lotion makes the skin smooth and soft and beautifies the complexion. 25c or 50c.

It Has Been Pending Since 1863

CAMBRIDGE, March 4.—A will which has been pending in the Middlesex probate court since 1863 was allowed today by Judge McIntyre by ordering the bequest of John Ashton of Newton amounting to $22,000 to be paid to the soldiers' home in Chelsea. The delay of 46 years was over the question of what state institution should receive the bequest which was made to the Massachusetts hospital for disabled and wounded soldiers. There was no such institution and nearly a dozen hospitals in the state claimed the money. Judge McIntyre cut the knot by giving it to the soldiers' home.

THE MINOR CASES

NO NEW ONES BROUGHT SAYS LAWYER HOWARD

The despatch in yesterday's Sun relative to additional suits in the minor liquor cases, indicated that the cases entered were brought since the others were entered. This is not the fact, says Lawyer Howard. They belong to the same bunch of cases but were made returnable at a later date than the others.

30,000 MEN

MR. TAFT'S INAUGURAL SMILE AS "HAIL TO THE CHIEF" WAS PLAYED.

Took Part in Inaugural Parade in Washington Today

WASHINGTON, March 4.—More than thirty thousand marching men participated today in the great military and civic pageant, which constituted the principal spectacular feature of the presidential inaugural ceremony. Approximately twenty-five thousand of these were soldiers, sailors and marines of the military establishments of the United States, bodies of the National Guard of many states, with large contingents of spruce cadets and midshipmen from the National Military and Naval academies. The remaining eight thousand were citizens from all parts of the United States, banded together in commercial and political organizations, many of them distinctively uniformed campaign clubs.

Numerically, the inaugural parade today was not so large as that which marched along historic Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House when Grover Cleveland, the only democratic president of the United States since the Civil war, was inducted into the office the first time. The parade today, however, had a distinctive and impressive quality, which no similar pageant ever possessed. This year each state represented sent the cream of its citizen soldiery and the finest of its civic organizations to do honor to William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman, the new president and vice-president of the United States.

Lining Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, were immense stands for spectators and every seat was occupied. Every vantage point in window and on house-top was taken when the head of the magnificent column of thirty-odd thousand men swung around the curve at the Peace monument and straightened out for its more-than-a-mile-long march to, through and beyond the brilliant Court of Honor. The avenue was a great lane of streaming white and vivid green, the official colors of this, the most picturesque of inaugural ceremonies.

Almost every person among the scores of thousands that jammed the sidewalks and thronged the buildings along the route of the parade carried a miniature Star Spangled Banner, attached to a golden staff. These were waved with right good will and no better evidence of patriotism of the American people and the popularity of the new president and vice president could have been afforded than the reception which greeted the organizations as the procession swept between the throngs which lined the great avenue on both sides.

After Major-General J. Franklin Bell, the grand marshal of the parade, accompanied by his brilliantly uniformed staff, had passed and been accorded an enthusiastic greeting, the crowds settled down with no discrimination, to applaud those organizations, which appealed most distinctly to them.

In previous inaugural parades, the midshipmen from the Naval academy at Annapolis and the cadets from the military academy at West Point have won the greatest popular approval. Today they were no less favorites than formerly among both residents and visitors; but in heart interest they were eclipsed by the detachment of 300 sailors from the great fleet of American battleships now anchored in the waters of Hampton Roads, just returned from their world-encircling, much talking cruise of fourteen months. Turned these men were by tropical suns, lithe, active and hard as nails through the rigidity of their work and discipline, and as they marched down the Pennsylvania avenue, with the sailor-many quick, active steps, to the accompaniment of inspiring music from their own bands, the throngs became nearly hysterical in the manifestation of their appreciation. As they swung along in lively, happy fashion, accustomed now as they are to the adulation of thousands, they were evidently pleased with the deep-chested roar that greeted them from the open throats of a hundred thousand Americans—their fellow-countrymen. In this way did the American people, as represented in the nation's capital, express their pride in the men who, in time of peace, had won undying fame in far-off countries.

These "men behind the guns" furnished merely one of the interesting features of the parade. Eighteen governors of as many states, who had journeyed to Washington to do honor to the nation's chief executive appeared in the pageant surrounded by handsomely caparisoned staffs. Silk hatted, frock-coated and dignified, these men chosen beyond their fellow citizens, were accorded everywhere a cordial reception by the cheering crowds.

There was tremendous applause, too, for all organizations, civil and military, in the line. Among them several regiments of khaki clad soldiers of the United States army, only recently returned from Cuba, and other regiments that have won honor in wars and in plains fighting with Indians, attracted notable attention. Among the state troops were detachments of the National Guards of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Some of the more distant states sent several companies of their guard, while most of them were represented by regiments, and Maryland and Pennsylvania by brigades.

The famous Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, a National Guard organization, constituted the special guard of honor to President Taft, as it had to the late President McKinley. Maryland's representation included the historic Fifth regiment of Baltimore, and Virginia had in line the Richmond Blues, a light infantry organization that rendered conspicuous service on many occasions. During the Civil war it rendered service to Lee and Stonewall Jackson for the confederacy. It was mustered in for the Spanish war, but did not get to the front.

Among other noted military organizations in the parade were the Richmond Hussars, a cavalry command of Augusta, Ga., and the cadet regiment from the Virginia Military Institute, popularly known as "The West Point of the South," which supplied many of the high commissioned officers for the Confederate army in the Civil war.

Following the military divisions, marched the civic organizations, with the Americus club of Pittsburg—a uniformed club noted in a score of campaigns—as the special escort of Major Thomas P. Morgan, marshal of the civic division. This part of the pageant was heralded as the "Prosperity Brigade" and included in it were many organizations which for years have been regular attendants upon national conventions and inaugural ceremonies. Some organizations were in line, however, that never before had visited Washington and their clever marching and attractive uniforms caught and held the fancy of the throngs. Among these were the "Pickaninny Band," composed of colored orphan boys of South Carolina; the "Sherman Scouts," of Utica, N. Y., carrying at the head of their line a huge oil painting of their neighbor, Vice-President Sherman, and leading at the rear a gaily caparisoned "Billy goat;" an "Alligator band" from Louisiana; a "Possum club" from Georgia and a Taft club five hundred strong, from the same state; the New York republican county committee, 1000 strong; the Columbus (Ohio) Glee club, 100 men, probably the best political musical organization in the country; an "Uncle Sam club," of Buffalo, each of its 100 members attired in the conventional Uncle Sam costume; the Bug House Hose company, of Long Island; President Roosevelt's neighbors, and many others.

The Minneapolis Flambeau club, one of the most spectacular organizations in the country, also appeared in this division of the parade; and not the least important feature of the Civic division were the representatives of several camps of Confederate Veterans, now grim and gray, some of whom wore their old-time uniforms and carried their shot-riddled flags.

Four years ago a conspicuous feature of the inaugural parade was made up of Rough Riders. Today their place was taken in the pageant by a contingent of gentlemen riders from the fox-hunting districts of Maryland and Virginia, all clad in regulation pink coats and black caps. They were mounted on the finest horses that were shown in the parade, all thoroughbreds, satin-coated and handsome.

Preceding the great parade this afternoon, the pageant of the morning which conducted President Taft and Vice President Sherman to the capitol, the former accompanied by President Roosevelt, while not so brilliant—not so spectacular—was swift to arouse in the minds of the great crowds the stirring events of nearly half a century ago. President Taft had as his personal escort and guard of honor, the Troop A, the black horse troop, of Cleveland, but as special escort of honor he had the veteran soldiers and sailors of the Grand Army of the Republic, the men who fought the nation's battles when to do so tried men's souls. Accompanying them was that contingent of younger soldiers, the Spanish War Veterans. In the division too, were the organizations of the Army and Navy union.

It was a tumultuous reception which the throngs gave the incoming and outgoing presidents, and it was a cordial and heart-felt greeting which they reverently accorded to that too-rapidly diminishing band of men who in time of war were willing to lay down their lives for the nation and in time of peace join with the country in honoring the nation's president.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—All communication south of Elkton, Md., with this city has been cut off by the storm. Telephone and telegraph wires to points south are down and the only direct communication between this city and Washington is by wireless. The only north-bound train to reach this city through the storm from Washington arrived here at 5.35 a. m., two hours and forty minutes late.

The crew of a freight train at Wilmington reported that they had spent the night removing telegraph poles from about thirty miles of track south of Elkton. At noon there were many scheduled and extra trains which had not reached Elkton.

TREATY RATIFIED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Canadian boundary waterway treaty was ratified by the senate today with a resolution attached to meet the objections of Senator Smith of Michigan.

HE WILL RETIRE

Is Second Oldest Fire Chief in U. S.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Chief of the Providence fire department, George Steer, the oldest fire chief in the United States with the exception of Chief O'Connor of New Orleans, announced today that he is to retire from active service. He will leave his place April 1 of this year.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Lowell Merchants' Association at Meeting Today

The Lowell Merchants' Association met in the board of trade rooms this forenoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: F. C. Garrett, president; L. J. Knowlton, vice president; Arthur A. Spero, secretary; Charles A. Mitchell, treasurer.

The following board of directors was appointed: Frank Ricard, jeweler, chairman; F. H. Pearson, shoe dealer; Ralph Brazer, haberdasher; A. E. O'Heir, furniture dealer; Paul Challoux, clothier; M. Marks, tailor; Walter Emmett, suit and cloak dealer; E. Greene of five and ten cent store; E. Smith, hardware; D. Dickson, tea store.

The meeting was quite a spirited one and among the many questions considered was that of the one-half holiday. It was the sense of the meeting that Thursday was not a good day to close. The members of the board of directors will interview the different ones in their respective lines of business relative to the half-day closing and the majority shall rule as to what day will be set. Great interest was manifested in the meeting and many new projects were touched upon.

SEVENTH WEEK

Of the Cooper-Sharp Trial

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—When the Cooper-Sharp murder case was resumed today it marked the opening of the seventh week of the trial. The crowd of spectators was smaller than usual.

There was a long delay owing to conference of counsel. Finally Attorney-General McCann and his associates entered and said: "Recall Dr. McPeters Glasgow for cross-examination."

"Doctor, when counsel read your autopsy statement to Dr. Eve he declared one of the wounds upon Senator Carmack's body was one and one-half inches from the Median line of the left side. Is that correct?"

"No, sir. It was one-half inch. It was typewritten one and noe-half but the one was crossed out."

WAR INEVITABLE

Between Nicaragua and Salvador

SALINA CRUZ, Mexico, March 4.—The steamer Hather arrived from Ajajutla bringing a report that war is inevitable between Nicaragua and Salvador and that troops are being mobilized by both countries. The warship presidente, which comprises the entire navy of Salvador, has sailed. It is stated, under sealed orders and it is presumed it will bombard Nicaraguan ports.

BOTH DROWNED

NEW YORK, March 4.—Captain William Ferguson and his wife Mary were drowned by the sinking of the barge George H. Bates at the Baltimore & Ohio docks between George and New Brighton, Staten Island, in the storm of today. Six other barges anchored near them were sunk during the storm.

WE MUST VACATE

BY APRIL FIRST

Wyman's Exchange Building To Be Remodelled

Grant Jewelry Co.
64 Merrimack Street

Our Entire Stock of Jewelry Must Be Sold in Four Weeks

Everything at Half Price 50c On the $

Excepting Hamilton Watches

Hand Painted Haviland China

Chop Set, Haviland, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $12, $4.75
Chop Set, French, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $7....$2.50
Chop Set, Haviland, pink and gold, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $16 ....$6.00
Pudding Set, Haviland, Tray and 12 Plates, value $14....$5.25
Cream Set, Haviland, Tray and 12 Plates, value $12....$5.50
Berry Set, Haviland, Gold Edge Bowl and 6 Dishes, value $9....$3.50
Pudding Dish and Platter, Haviland, Gold Edge, value $8....$2.75
Pudding Dish and Platter, Haviland, Gold Edge, value $9....$3.00
Chocolate Set, Haviland, Gold Decorated Pot and 6 Cups, value $12 ....$6.00
Chocolate Set, Haviland, Gold Decorated Pot and 6 Cups, value $10 ....$5.00
Fish Set, imported, 14 pieces, value $30, bargain at....$14.75
Game Set, imported, 13 pieces, value $36, bargain at....$18.00
Plaque, hand painted, very handsome, value $7, at....$3.50
Plaque, hand painted, very handsome, value $6.50, at....$3.25
Plaque, hand painted, very handsome, value $12.50, at....$6.25
Vases, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Punch Bowls. Everything in China Half Price.

Rich Cut Glass

Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops, value $3 pair, each....50c
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops, value $4 pair, each....75c
Tumblers, large size, handsome cut, value $1.50, each....75c
Berry Bowl, diamond cut design, value $10....$5.00
Bon Bon Dish, diamond cut design, value $2.50....$1.25
Sugar and Cream Set, handsome cut, value $5....$2.50
Cracked Ice Bowl, very rich, value $12....$6.00
Frappe Glasses, value 50c....25c
Water Pitcher, 12 inches high, value $9....$4.50
Water Pitcher, very handsome cutting, value $16....$8.00
Vinegar and Oil Bottles, value $6.50....$3.25
Olive Dish, value $4....$2.00
Vases, all sizes, and designs at.... Half Price
Whiskey and Wine Decanters at.... Half Price
Punch Bowl, value $100, will sell at....$50.00

50 Per Cent. DISCOUNT 50 Per Cent.

GRANT JEWELRY CO., 64 Merrimack St.

TAFT'S CABINET

Sketches of the Men Who Will Compose It

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Philander Chase Knox, who will be Mr. Taft's secretary of state, re-enters the cabinet after five years in the United States senate, to which he was appointed in June, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew M. Quay. Like most of his colleagues in the new cabinet Mr. Knox is a lawyer and first came into national prominence as attorney-general in Mr. McKinley's first cabinet when he successfully prosecuted the Northern Securities case. Mr. Knox is fifty-six years old, having been born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853. After graduating from Mount Union college at Alliance, Ohio, he began the study of law in Pittsburg and three years later was admitted to the bar in that city. When Mr. Knox was only twenty-four years of age he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. After a short term in office, however, he resigned and entered private practice with James H. Reed, under the firm name of Knox & Reed. The firm became counsel for many large interests and it is said that Mr. Knox has received some of the largest fees ever paid in this country. During the Homestead riots in 1892 he was counsel for the Carnegie Steel Co., and directed the legal end of that famous labor disturbance. When in 1901 Mr. McKinley appointed him attorney-general Mr. Knox's participation in the Homestead affair caused some opposition on the part of labor organizations to his confirmation. As attorney-general Mr. Knox not only prosecuted to a successful issue the government's suit against the Northern Securities company, but conducted the case against the so-called beef trust with the result that that combination was dissolved by the final decree of the United States supreme court. Mr. Knox has been credited also with having prepared and carried through the Panama canal purchase in 1903. It was shortly after the conclusion of the Panama purchase that Mr. Knox was appointed to the United States senate by Governor Pennypacker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, and afterward he was elected by the legislature for the full term expiring in March, 1911.

It was at Mount Union college that Major McKinley first became acquainted with young Knox. Mr. McKinley was at that time prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and the acquaintance begun when they were both young finally ripened into the friendship of later years, and culminated in the Pennsylvanian's entry into the second McKinley cabinet. It has always been understood that President McKinley sought to induce Mr. Knox to accept the attorney-generalship in his first cabinet, but the offer was declined on the plea of private interests. Mr. Knox is entitled to twice write the degree LL. D. after his name, both the University of Pennsylvania and Yale university having conferred that honor upon him.

Richard A. Ballinger

Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonsboro in 1859; after practising law in Illinois for a while he removed to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States commissioner at Port Townsend and later was elected judge of the superior court of Jefferson county. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected mayor of Seattle, and when his term as mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the general land office.

As a practitioner at the bar Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as commissioner of the general land office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as secretary of the interior.

Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and his ancestors on both sides participated in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He was prepared for college in the public schools and is a graduate of Williams college, class of '84. He is the author of "Ballinger on Community Property" and of "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statute of Washington." Mr. Ballinger is a republican state committeeman for the state of Washington, and was a member of the advisory committee during the last campaign.

Jacob M. Dickinson

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, the new secretary of war, is the southern member of President Taft's cabinet. A Mississippian by birth, he is a citizen of Tennessee and as a Cleveland democrat supported Mr. Taft for the presidency. Probably his most notable public service was as counsel for the United States in the Alaskan boundary case before the arbitration tribunal in London in 1903. He was an assistant attorney-general of the United States during Cleveland's administration, and has been general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company for some years, spending most of his time in Chicago, where the general offices of that company are located. Mr. Dickinson is fifty-eight years old, having been born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1851. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville, from which school he has a degree as master of arts, and he studied law at Columbia university, at the University of Leipzig, and in Paris. He is president of the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Chicago club, the Onwentsia and the Iroquois clubs, all of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is the owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm in Nashville.

George von Lengerke Meyer

George von Lengerke Meyer, who goes from the postmaster-general's office to the navy department, was brought into the cabinet in February, 1907, to succeed Postmaster-General Cortelyou. He was at that time ambassador to St. Petersburg, to which post he had been transferred from Rome, where he had served five years as ambassador. Mr. Meyer is a native of Boston, in which city he was born in 1858. After graduating from Harvard he entered the employ of a commission firm, and some years later became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, East India merchants, which had been established by his father. He is an officer or director in many large manufacturing and financial concerns, and has always been active in politics, having been a member of the Boston common council, an alderman, a member of the state legislature, serving as speaker of the lower house for three consecutive years. Mr. Meyer was elected a member of the republican national committee in 1899, and on McKinley's election he was made ambassador to Italy. He is a member of the Athletic, the Somerset and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and among other business offices is president of the Ames Plow Co. and a director of the Old Colony Trust Co. and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. Mr. Meyer is a sportsman and an angler, and is known as a crack shot.

George W. Wickersham

New York's representative in the new cabinet is George W. Wickersham, who becomes attorney-general. Mr. Wickersham is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York City, Mr. Wickersham is a native of Pennsylvania having been born in Pittsburg in 1858. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh University, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered practice in Philadelphia, but later went to New York and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong and Cadwalader, of which President Taft's brother is a member, and eventually was taken into partnership.

Mr. Wickersham is counsel for a large number of corporations, among them the Interborough railroad, and as attorney for the railroads in the famous Chicago traction case came into considerable public prominence. He is fond of travel, usually spending a portion of the year abroad and is a devoted equestrian. He has a country residence at Cedarhurst, Long Island, and also a home in New York City.

Charles Nagel

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, the new secretary of commerce and labor, is better known among lawyers and educators than to the public at large, although he served as a member of the Missouri house of representatives and is a member of the republican national committee. He is a native westerner, having been born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1849. He comes of professional ancestors, his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, being one of a family of four brothers of whom three are physicians and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen. In the height of the Civil war the pronounced union sentiments of Dr. Nagel compelled him to remove from Texas to St. Louis. Here Charles Nagel soon entered the St. Louis High school. Graduating from there he took a two years' course in the St. Louis Law school and then went to the University of Berlin, where he took a special course in law and political economy. Returning to St. Louis in 1873 he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. In addition to being a member of the lower house of state legislature, he was for four years president of the city council of St. Louis. Although he has taken an active part in politics and has an extended law practice, he has found time to give much attention to educational matters. He fills a professorship in the St. Louis Law school; is a member of the board of trustees of the Public library, of the board of trustees of Washington university and a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Nagel, as the Missouri member of the republican national committee, served during the recent campaign as a member of the executive committee and was in charge of the western headquarters. Socially, he has been active in his native city, being a member of the University club, the Commercial club, the St. Louis club, the Round Table and Country clubs, and also of the Metropolitan club in Washington city.

Frank H. Hitchcock

Although the youngest member of

Continued to last page.

LAST DIPLOMAT

To Present Credentials to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senor Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador from Mexico, had the distinction of being the last diplomat to

present his credentials to President Roosevelt. Senor de la Barra in receiving his assignment to Washington mounted a round of the diplomatic ladder. For nine years he held the post of minister to Belgium.

Adds wholesomeness to the food.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It is no trouble to make good cake and biscuit with Cleveland's Baking Powder.

TWO FIRST LADIES OF THE LAND.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Sherman were honored today as no women ever were before at an inauguration. The wife of the president sat beside him during the inauguration ceremony, and both women rode with their husbands in the state procession to the parade reviewing stand. The gown Mrs. Taft wore at the inauguration ceremony was of heavy crepe de chine of the shade known as wistaria. The skirt was severely plain and the coat trimmed with silver. Her ball gown was of empire style in white chiffon embroidered with goldenrod wrought in crystals and threads of silver. Mrs. Sherman's ball gown was of white satin and lace and embroidered in silver and crystal.

OF OUR

Half Price Sale of

LAST SPRING SUITS

Does not rank in importance with the event in Washington today, but it is certainly of special interest to every man in Lowell. It is the one sale that is waited for each spring, because it is the one sale that never disappoints and we can safely promise that this will be the biggest and best we have ever held.

Last Spring Suits

"Hart, Schaffner & Marx" and our own make, all that are left of Last Spring's stock, about 500 suits that sold from $10 up to $25. Now on sale at about "HALF PRICE."

Lot 1 70 Suits, good clean styles and dependable fabrics, that sold last spring at $10 and $12. Now on sale at **$7.75**

Lot 2 About 80 Suits in fine all wool worsteds in plain colors and fancy weaves, big sellers last Spring at $12 and $13.50. Now on sale at **$8.50**

Lot 3 Over 100 Suits in a variety of colors, fine fabrics that sold last Spring at $15. Now on sale at **$9.75**

Lot 4 50 excellent styles in men's and young men's models that sold last Spring at $15 and $18. Now on sale at **$11.50**

Lot 5 75 Suits in our best grades from H. S. & M. and our own workrooms that sold last Spring at $18 and $20. Now on sale at **$12.50**

Lot 6 60 Suits, the finest in our stock, nearly all H. S. & M. make that sold at $20, $22, $25. Now on sale at **$14.50**

Lot 7 A bunch of odd suits, only one of a style, that sold last spring at $10, $12 and $15. Good value every one of them and a big trade if you can find your size. Your choice at this sale **$6.75**

Boys' Clothes

At About Half Price

At $1.85 We offer a collection of suits in several styles and in all sizes from 3 to 17 years that sold up to $5—now on sale at **$1.85**

At $2.65 We have a big variety of good suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $6, now on sale at **$2.65**

At $3.35 We give you the choice of some very fine suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $7, now only **$3.35**

Reefers and Top Coats A collection of odd garments and small lots in all sizes from 3 to 15 years, sold at $3.50, $4, $5, now **$2.65**

The TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

"The Store That's Light As Day"

AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK, CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL CEMETERY

Annual Meeting of Directors Was Held Yesterday

Trustees Re-Elected for Three Years—Annual Reports Show Cemetery to be in a Firm Financial Standing

The Lowell Cemetery association held its annual directors' meeting at the rooms of the Middlesex Trust company yesterday afternoon, 18 members of the association being in attendance. In the absence of Major Charles A. Stott, James [illegible] presided.

The following were re-elected trustees for three year terms: Asa C. Russell, William S. Southworth, Solon W. Stevens and Walter Coburn. It was voted to request the trustees to consider the expediency of building an addition to the present office, as a general waiting room and lavatory.

Trustees' Report

The trustees' annual report was listened to with interest and it was, in part, as follows:

The number of burials the past year totals 151, 14 less than the year previous.

The total received from sale of lots amounts to $3046.84, $790.48 less than previous year.

The amount received in trust and for future care of lots was $1060.25, less than total of previous year, the amount being $4775.

At close of business years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, besides substantially increasing the reserved fund, we reduced the standing indebtedness by $500 each year. In closing the past year of 1908, we add $912.78 to the reserved fund, pay all current bills, including notes made in 1908, and reduce the standing indebtedness by $200.

Taking into account that during 1908 we have painted with two coats of paint all the buildings on the property and expended over $250 in moth fighting, if one is familiar with the work and business detail of the corporation he can by the foregoing comprehend at once the results of the year just closed.

Without attempting to gratify ourselves by words, it is to be said that in four years, besides properly maintaining the property and in so doing meeting the expense of several items of extraordinary event, we have increased the reserved fund by $3487.19 and have reduced the standing notes payable account by $1700. During this same four years period the trust funds for future care of lots have increased in principal and available interest by $22,814.82, the total on Feb. 25, 1909, as shown by 1047 Lowell Savings bank books being $143,-828.68, of which $10,789.25 is unused and available interest. These results will speak for themselves for their exact worth.

Past Expenditures

In 1907 we expended for salaries, clerk hire, labor as per payrolls and extra outside horse hire and labor, $8545.57. For the same items of expense we paid in 1908, $8626.65.

During last fall we ploughed and fertilized a portion of the southern slope of Fort Hill. It is here that we look for our hay crop and our indispensable supply of sodding material. During the winter we have cut what will measure perhaps 20 cords of hard wood useful in running the hot house fire in moderate weather. A considerable portion of the cutting was done on the knoll at the southeast corner of the property and for a double purpose. We thus rid ourselves of moth removing expense in some degree and we lessen the fire risk from burning leaves, this particular spot having been a continual menace in recent years from fires set and only by alertness has serious damage been prevented. The removal of trees will prepare for opening this ground which is a mine in itself of good loam and valuable construction stone. In our cemetery building the quantity of stone used in the construction of roads, drains and foundations is enormous, yet our own territory has supplied our needs thus far and will continue to do so for some years to come. We need have no immediate concern, either, of our loam supply. Natural resources for indispensable materials is and always has been a happy feature of much of our territory. One great lack and needed article is a good road gravel. Such as we find in our own neighborhood is of but little value in road building, compelling us to make a long haul from Tewksbury at no inconsiderable expense.

Speaking of maintenance expenses we call attention to what we are seemingly obliged to expend in moth warfare, an expense new to us until during last three years. How serious this pest has become may be judged by a few figures given.

During the season of 1906 we employed three men to do the work of removing and destroying. The reports show that we destroyed 1100 nests of the brown-tail and two of the gypsy moth, the expense for labor in so doing being $140.94.

In 1907 we employed five men and removed and destroyed 12,000 brown-tail nests and none of the gypsies, at a total cost of $229.41.

Brown-Tail Nests

During the present winter up to Feb. 1, we had removed 35,405 brown-tail nests and 144 gypsy nests, employing five men and at an expense of $240.57. Since Feb. 1 and up to time of this writing, we had removed 20,422 additional brown-tails, costing $127, and work still in sight and progressing. You will discover the situation a serious one. It would seem as if extermination must come in some form other than that from the result of warfare we poor human beings are able intelligently to wage. The pest is apparently on the increase in spite of all that has been done, is being done and is planned to do. The reappearance on our property of the gypsy moth, much more difficult and expensive to contend with than the brown-tail, is a matter of no small concern to us. Altogether what is in store for us in the line of battling the coming year must have to do in no small degree with the measure of our progress in 1909.

Future Care of Lots

We wish to avail ourselves in this report of the opportunity to urge earnest attention upon lot owners who have interests now or prospective in the trust funds providing for future care of lots, our motive being to have the situation clearly understood. In the past very many lot owners have made deposits for purpose of future maintenance who in many cases would have made deposits larger if the situation had been better understood. In the old days $100 was not only accepted by the cemetery authorities, but lot owners were even told that $100 in amount was sufficient. Now it is indisputable that the income from $100 will not safeguard the future maintenance of a 300 square feet lot in the Lowell cemetery. There will be years when such income will suffice, but there will be years when the unforeseen will happen and such income will be insufficient. Again, the income, whatever it may be, is derived from the dividends paid by savings banks. We do not have to tell you that there can be no guarantee in the rate paid by such institutions. That the present rate paid will be lessened is even now foretold. All of which being said and being accepted as true, which it certainly is, we urge all to make present insufficient principal sums larger. We urge our lot owners to give heed to this matter at once. Write or converse with our present treasurer. His experience is wide, his interest in the cemetery unselfish, and his willingness to make the subject clear is only equalled by his persistent desire to have every lot properly maintained reasonably safeguarded and adequately trust funded.

The trustees closed their report with a beautiful tribute to the late trustee, Charles L. Hildreth, recently deceased.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer's report is as follows:

RECEIPTS

Cash balance from previous year ...		$ [illegible]
Extra charges to lot owners ...	[illegible]	
New perpetual care fund ...	[illegible]	
Sale of lots ...	[illegible]	
Undertakers ...	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous ...	160.75	
Hot house cash sales ...	126.72	
Tomb ...	10.00	
Interest on deposit	11.27	
Savings bank care fund interest ...	[illegible]	
Notes ...	22,750.00	[illegible]
		$[illegible]

EXPENDITURES

For pay rolls and salaries ...	$ 8,415.39	
Other labor and horse hire ...	181.26	
Approved bills for supplies ...	[illegible]	
Interest ...	1,712.14	
Insurance ...	[illegible]	
Notes ...	22,950.00	
Care funds dep. in savings banks ...	[illegible]	
Five per cent. sale of lots to reserved fund ...	152.34	
Bal. to new year, including $1050 perpetual care funds ...	1,078.99	
		$43,056.98

PERPETUAL CARE TRUST FUNDS

Entirety—Principal and accumulating interest March 1, 1908 ...		$139,012.17
Net increase during past year		4,816.51
Totals March 1, 1909: Principal ...	$133,039.43	
Unused interest ...	10,789.25	$143,828.68

RESERVED FUND

Total fund on March 1, 1908 ...		$24,118.08
Increased by interest earnings past year ...	$760.44	
Five per cent sale of lots ...	152.34	912.78
Total funds March 1, 1909		$25,030.86

DRACUT

Martin J. Banks and Walter F. Garland, the democratic and republican candidates for selectmen, who were tied for third place at the election held Monday have petitioned for a recount of the votes. Representatives of the liquor interests in the town have also petitioned for a recount on the license question. Pending the decision of the board of registrars as to which candidate is entitled to office the two legally elected selectmen Messrs. Jones and Bassett, have already formed a temporary organization with Mr. Bassett as chairman.

One of the surprises sprung by the temporary body was the dispensing of the services of J. Joseph Hennessy, who has been town counsel for several years and the employment of Warren W. Fox, of Dracut.

PARIS PAPERS

Speak in Praise of Roosevelt

PARIS, March 4.—The papers of Paris today give much space to the inauguration of W. H. Taft and the retirement of Theodore Roosevelt. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt has had a remarkably successful and picturesque career. He has aroused the moral forces of the United States and internationally he has filled an important role on the world stage. Although he is a great preacher, he has been distinctly a man of action, "an athlete in politics as well as in sport, war and theology."

Mr. Taft, although less impulsive than his predecessor, is regarded as a man of great capacity and moral strength, consequently he is characterized as a "safer" president both for America and Europe.

"Neither the United States nor Europe," one paper says, "need now fear the theatrical coups which upset them under the Roosevelt regime."

BILLERICA

The Billerica Improvement association offers the following prizes to all residents of the town, other than tenants of the Talbot mills property, to whom similar offers are made by the management of the mills:

Class 1—Best kept premises, front and rear. Points to be considered: Condition of lawn and paths and back yards, including freedom from weeds, and general neatness of grounds and exterior of house. Wherever there is a strip of sidewalk turf, it will be considered a part of the lawn. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 2—Vines. On houses, porches, arbors, trolley or other posts in front of premises. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 3—Window and porch boxes. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 4—Flower gardens. Design or arrangement will be considered as well as variety and quantity of flowers. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 5—Vegetable gardens. Competition open only to children under 16 years of age. Suggestions and assistance from parents allowed. Points to be considered: Quality, quantity, variety and neatness of garden. Gardens not to exceed 600 square feet in area. Three prizes: $4, $3, $2.50.

In addition to the money prizes offered, the winners of the first prize in each class will be allowed a choice from a list of books and magazines appropriate to gardening in its various branches. Winners may also, if they prefer, take the equivalent of any prize in tulip, daffodil, or gladiolus bulbs at one cent each, a price very much lower than they can buy bulbs of equal quality.

ABOUT THE MAURETANIA

Editor Sun—Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper how many tons of coal used on the Mauretania of the Cunard line in a single passage between Liverpool and New York, and any other data concerning the size of this steamer. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

An Old Subscriber.

The Mauretania requires 6600 tons of coal for one trip between Liverpool and New York, the average consumption being 1000 tons every 24 hours. The dimensions, etc., of the Mauretania are as follows: Length, 790 feet; breadth, 88 feet; depth of boat deck, 80 feet; draught (fully loaded), 37 feet 6 inches; displacement to load draught, 45,000 tons; horse power of turbine engines, 68,000; height to top of funnels, 155 feet; height to mastheads, 216 feet; passenger accommodation, first class 550, second class, 500; third class, 1300; crew, 800 to 900. Ed.

SODALITY FIVE

What will prove to be one of the best games of the season will be played in the C. M. A. C. hall on Friday [illegible] when the Sodality Five face their [illegible] [illegible] of Danvers. Last season the Sodality boys defeated the college boys, 33 to 11, in an [illegible] [illegible] St. John's [illegible] [illegible] this season [illegible] the teams they defeated are [illegible] Malden, Medford, Somerville High school teams, and the Boston college, St. Mary's of Lynn, and the Mass. Institute Tech which recently defeated the Harvard and Yale freshmen teams. As to the Sodality Five we find that they have defeated the best Lowell teams and have defeated the best team in Boston, the Notre Dames.

Between the periods the fast Crescents and the K. L. G. C. of Lawrence will play. The Lawrence boys have won two out of three games played this season with the Lowell boys and this game should be as fast as the big game.

On Thursday night, March 11, the Sodality Five will face the Holy Trinity A. A. of Boston, who defeated the Notre Dames, 18 to 14 last week.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

JIM JEFFRIES AS HE APPEARS NOW

NEW YORK, March 4.—James J. Jeffries retired heavyweight champion of the world, is now thinking mighty seriously of getting back into the game to take a few wallops at Jack Johnson. After repeatedly refusing to answer the question as to whether he would fight Jack Johnson or not, he has finally weakened and comes out with the statement that he will meet the big black if he can properly condition himself. It all depends upon his ability to get into shape again, and he is fast working off the layers of fat which years of inaction laid on him. The only question is how long it will be before he returns to the ring. Jeffries is now in New York.

SEN. STEPHENSON

MISSED A FINE CHANCE OF ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—A special from Madison, Wis., says:

If the friends of Sen. Isaac Stephenson had been alive to the situation, Stephenson would have been declared elected United States senator by the joint ballot of the legislature at noon yesterday. There were 124 members voting. Senator Stephenson would have had 63 votes out of this total had not the joint assembly permitted Assemblyman Buslett to recall his vote from Stephenson and paired with Senator Brown.

Owing to some mismanagement on the part of the Stephenson managers, the fact that a pair for the senatorship is unlawful and cannot be recognized, was overlooked. Before the fact was recalled or brought out, the record had been changed and Stephenson had missed the election.

Stephenson's managers will send the record of yesterday's proceedings to Washington.

ADMIRAL BARRY

TO COMMAND SECOND DIVISION OF PACIFIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, who was selected to command the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, will instead, it is officially announced, be appointed commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet in place of Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers. The latter will be appointed president of the naval war college at Newport in succession to Rear Admiral John P. Merrell. The vacancy in the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet will be filled by Captain Hugo Osterhaus who will soon become a rear admiral.

ALCOHOL IN TUBERCULOSIS

An editor and [illegible] were talking at the club one night, and the specialist said: "Papers [illegible] patients are all praising the [illegible] New York Tuberculosis Exhibit. Think of the thousands who will [illegible] by the lectures we gave. The [illegible] Air treatment can be taken [illegible] East Side recreation piers to the [illegible] urban private golf links. The [illegible] of people can have air, [illegible] clean water and plain food. [illegible] some day be so far from [illegible] full of the brotherhood [illegible] that no poor or sick person [illegible] for necessities and it is [illegible] that they are today. Doctors [illegible] devote themselves to instructing [illegible] how to live and get to keep [illegible] dangerous drugs and remedies [illegible] have no market, and the [illegible] the fittest [illegible] we shall give medicines [illegible] or take."

[illegible] alcohol or wine [illegible] consumption. The doctor [illegible] "You may as [illegible] prove of destroy [illegible] by setting [illegible] The effect [illegible] body is [illegible] it a criminal [illegible] name "tre[illegible] alcohol. To [illegible] to walk into [illegible] sustain and [illegible] by nourishing, [illegible] often but [illegible] Broths, cocoa, [illegible] juice, beef, [illegible] and fruits are [illegible] hypophosphites of [illegible] cod liver oil [illegible] ness, sleepless[illegible] and the [illegible] Emulsion is the [illegible] cod liver oil, as [illegible] easily absorbed. [illegible] Cod Liver Oil [illegible] for all stages [illegible] tuberculosis, and [illegible] thirty years. [illegible] are to be avoided. Scott's Emulsion is a pure food-tonic."

MAN MURDERED

HAD BEEN IN COUNTRY ONLY A SHORT TIME

JAMAICA, N. Y., March 4.—Francisco Aisato, a young Italian, who had been in this country only a short time, was murdered at an unfrequented street corner here yesterday. His body was found several hours later. An uncle, who identified the body, said that Aisato had been a member of secret societies in Italy and was probably slain by their agents. He could shed no light on the identity of the murderers.

HARVARD MAN

BROKE INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD FOR 220 YARDS

BROOKLINE, March 4.—Breaking the intercollegiate record for the 220 yards swim and winning the three sprint swims held in connection with the annual Harvard-Yale indoor swimming meet in the tank of the Brookline Swimming club last night, Roger Cutler of Harvard was the star of the meet, although the Yale swimmers won the set of events, 31 to 22. The new record in the 220 yards swim is 2.39 seconds, several seconds better than the previous mark.

Yale won the relay swimming race, while the Harvard water polo team defeated the Yale swimmers in an exciting contest.

The national championship plunge for distance was won by Albert M. McCormack of the Brookline Swimming club, with a plunge of 70 feet. Reid of Yale was second and Smith of the Brookline club was third.

Amherst defeated Brown in a relay swimming race, time 2.16 1-5.

EX-GOV. HILL

TO HEAD THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Former Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the republican national committee from that state, has been named as acting chairman of the committee by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock.

Chairman Hitchcock issued the following statement last night:

"Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee, announced last night the appointment of ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the committee from that state, as vice chairman. Mr. Hill has accepted the appointment and will become acting chairman of the national committee when Mr. Hitchcock retires from the chairmanship to take up his duties as postmaster general in the Taft administration."

Gov. Hill was one of the most important factors in New England in the campaign which led up to the nomination of Judge Taft. He long has been identified with New England politics, and for many years has been an intimate friend of Chairman Hitchcock. His selection was made after Chairman Hitchcock had conferred with members of the republican national committee now here and is substantially an action of the committee. It was expected that a meeting of the committee would be held here yesterday at which Mr. Hitchcock formally would present his resignation as chairman, but after informal discussion by the members it was decided that the announcement would be made in the way indicated.

Several members of the committee had been considered in connection with the place, but ex-Gov. Hill was the choice of Mr. Hitchcock and that choice was ratified by other members. It is understood that the selection of Mr. Hill is eminently satisfactory to Judge Taft and was made with his entire approval.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

EIGHT HOUR LAW

Mayor and Labor Leaders at Hearing at State House

BOSTON, March 4.—The bill which seeks to make evidence that men have worked more than eight hours in any one calendar day, when working for a contractor or sub-contractor, shall be prima facie evidence that the eight-hour law has been violated was given a hearing before the committee on labor yesterday afternoon.

Representative Fay of ward 18 declared that the employers have violated the law by hiring their men by the hour instead of by the day, and he maintained that the legislation sought was needed to strengthen the present law.

"As matters now stand," he said, "a man may work more than eight hours a day if he requests that he may do so in writing. In the working out of this provision it has been demonstrated that employers intimate to their men that the latter will lose their jobs if they do not make this request in writing. Sometimes the request is already in writing, and all the employe must do is to sign it."

Mayor Brown of Lowell also spoke in favor of the bill, as did Senator Doyle of Boston, W. L. LaFrancis of Springfield, John F. Mickle of Pittsfield and James F. Convery and Frank M. Bell, both the latter being from Lowell.

Mayor Brown of Lowell said the people of Lowell accepted the eight-hour law in 1899 by a vote of 9289 to 2514, and claimed they ought to be allowed to have it. He did not believe it would put the city to any great additional expense.

Chairman Ross asked:—"Do you have any city employes who work more than eight hours a day?" and Mayor Brown replied in the affirmative.

"How many hours do they work?" asked Senator Birch.

"Why, most of the city employes are working an eight-hour day, but in some cases the men have to work more than that," answered the mayor.

"Well, what is the cause of it; what are the conditions that make it necessary for them to work more than eight hours?" was the senator's next question.

Mayor Brown replied: "We have had some difficulty in our street department; the teamsters come in at half past four or five o'clock in the morning to feed their horses, and then they go out with the teams at 7 o'clock, not getting back to the barn until five, and then the have the teams to put up, so that they work considerably over the eight hours."

Senator Birch said: "Well, what benefit does the city derive from their working overtime? Can they be really said to be working more than eight hours for the city?"

"Oh yes, the teams have to be taken care of," replied Mayor Brown.

The senator then asked: "Have you calculated how much it would cost to have stablemen to take care of the teams, and leave nothing for the teamsters to do but to drive the teams?"

Mayor Brown answered: "No, I have not, but I should think it would be $2000 or $3000 a year."

SENATOR GRIMES

Opposed Bill for Second Assistant District Attorney

BOSTON, March 4.—There was a lively debate in the state senate yesterday afternoon on the bill to give the district attorney of the northern district (Dist. Atty. Higgins of Middlesex) a second assistant district attorney.

This bill went through the house without trouble, having been reported without dissenters from the judiciary committee. Although there were suggestions that additional assistance wasn't needed by Dist. Atty. Higgins, the real opposition lay in the contention raised that the bill was simply framed in their interests of ex-Representative Horace D. Hardy of Arlington, son of Judge Hardy of the superior court. There were echoes from the last convention which finally nominated Mr. Higgins and the charge was made that the pending bill was simply for the redemption of a promise made at that time. This charge was made by Senator Grimes of Middlesex and was denied by Senator Stevens and others. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, 22 to 9. Five of the eight Middlesex senators voted against the measure and three for it.

Grimes Opens the Debate

In opening the debate Senator Grimes declared that ten years ago an officer had been appointed in Middlesex county, and his office was one that the county had no need of. It was similar to the present proposed legislation. He called the pending bill a "graft measure." "Why," said he, "they had the effrontery to come before the committee and say that this measure was to provide a job for a former representative and son of one of the justices of the superior court." He trusted that for the honor of the commonwealth the bill would be defeated.

Senator Stevens said that all that the district attorney of Middlesex is now allowed to expend for additional assistance is $600, and the business of his district has so increased that where there were 983 cases in 1907 there are today 1250 cases, and he has four terms of the court. He has just finished, with his assistant and without calling upon the attorney general, a murder case in Lowell. "There are 400 cases practically every term, and I want to say that the chief justice and the judges of the superior court sent word to our committee that they favored this bill that Dist. Atty. Higgins should have this extra assistance."

Query by Evans

Senator Evans of Everett desired to ask the senator from Middlesex (Stevens) this question, "Whether this bill does not date back to the time of the county convention, and if it were not then stated that the district attorney could do the work if his first assistant would do his part?" . . . .

Senator Stevens—"I understand that the senator was in Europe at the time of the convention, but at any rate there was no promise. I know there was none, and it is all idle gossip. Dist. Atty. Higgins told me that he made no such promise. It is not a fair way to fight a bill that will give to Middlesex county the relief that it should have."

The roll call resulted as follows:

In favor — Birch, Bray, Bunting, Burnham, Butler, Crosby, Dickinson, Dixon, Doyle, Farley, Fisk, Hultman, R. M. Keith, Mahoney, Morse, Mulligan, Nash, O'Connor, Potter, Rockwood, Stevens, Turtle—22.

Against — Cowes, Evans, Grimes, Harvey, Hibbard, Parker, Salter, Spalding, Turner—9.

The committee on counties reported reference to the next legislature on the bill for a county court house at Lynn.

The same report was made on the bill for an additional appropriation for the Plymouth law library.

The committee on legal affairs made a like report on the bill to provide that no sports shall be allowed during the hours of the G. A. R. services on Memorial day.

ECZEMA CURED IN SIMPLE WAY

No More Dosing the Stomach—Cure the Skin Through the Skin.

When you have a scratch on your hand you wash it out and cleanse it and then the skin cures itself.

The best skin specialists today are agreed that the only way to cure the skin is through the skin. For statistics show that nearly all eczema sufferers are perfectly healthy in all other ways except as to their skin. And if the eczema patients were really suffering from an internal malady, the entire body and not only the skin would be diseased.

You can prove immediately the relief of a true skin cure by using oil of wintergreen as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription. This liquid kills the disease germs, while toning up the healthy part of the skin.

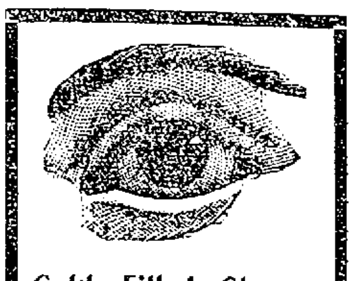
We have now handled this meritorious and thoroughly scientific remedy for so long and have seen its reliable results so many times that we freely express our confidence.

Carter & Sherburne, Falls and Burkinshaw and Ellingwood & Co. sell it.

AVOID THE KNIFE

CUTTING WON'T CURE PILES—INTERNAL TREATMENT NEEDED

A gardener doesn't kill weeds by cutting their tops. He attacks the root. Just so with piles—the cause is within, entirely out of reach of surgical instruments, ointments or suppositories. The only cure for piles is internal, and the only guaranteed internal remedy is Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid. It has cured 98 per cent. of cases, and 24 days' treatment is sold for $1.00 at Carter & Sherburne's, under positive guarantee. Or mailed by Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.



Gold Filled Glasses and Chain

$1.19

Regular Price $2.50

Harry Raynes

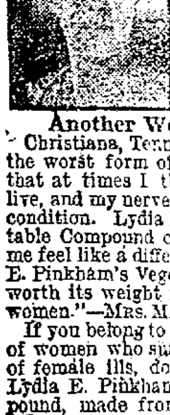
JEWELER and OPTICIAN

69 Central Street

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bardstown, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for



a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and I decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. Joseph Hall, Bardstown, Ky.

Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—Mrs. Mary Wood, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

We never publish a testimonial letter without the special permission of the writer.

EXTRA

SMITH IS GUILTY

He Was Sentenced to the House of Correction

Nellie A. Ellis, a young woman about 26 years of age, was arraigned in police court this morning on a complaint charging her with the larceny of a peck of pottaoes, four pounds of sugar and a pound of tea, the property of Cornelius Sullivan. She pleaded guilty to stealing a portion of the articles mentioned in the complaint and the hearing of the case developed a rather complicated condition of affairs.

Sullivan testified that he kept house for himself at the corner of Watson and Whipple streets, and of late has missed numerous articles of food. Yesterday morning he decided to do a little detective work on his own account and locking himself in the house awaited developments.

He had been in hiding but a short time when he heard a key being inserted in the lock of the door and a little later the Ellis woman entered and he asked her what she was doing. She answered that she was looking for fish heads. The woman was then turned over to Patrolman Conway and the latter sent her to the police station.

Mrs. Ellis stated that she was confined in a hospital about three weeks ago and Sullivan visited her and said he wanted some one to take care of his house. After she left the hospital she went to see Sullivan and told him that she would like to work for him until she could get other employment. She said that she stayed with Mr. Sullivan for a couple of days, but left his place for cause.

Sullivan was recalled and said that the Ellis woman had stayed at his house for a couple of days. When asked what she was doing in the house Sullivan said he had her there to keep the fire going.

She was found guilty and a fine of $5 imposed.

Assault and Battery

The case of Michael Smith, charged with assault and battery on William Rudges, came up on continuance. The case was opened last Saturday and grew out of an assault which took place in the vicinity of South and Spring streets on Feb. 19.

Dr. Fred M by, the first witness called, testified that he attended Rudges on the 19th of February and found that the latter was suffering from a swollen nose, small cut under left eye, left ear swollen, small sharp cut on top of head and two small bruises on back of head. Witness said that in his opinion the cut on the top of the head was caused by a sharp instrument but that the others were caused by something blunt.

Michael Smith, the defendant, denied that he assaulted Rudges. On the night of the alleged assault after eating supper he went out to get a can of beer, and returned a little later to the boarding-house. He said it was 8.30 o'clock when he entered the saloon and nine o'clock when he left it. From the time he returned from the saloon he did not leave the house until he was placed under arrest. He denied that he was in Clark's barroom at five minutes of eleven that night. Witness acknowledged that he had been arrested for drunkenness on three different occasions.

Rosa Condratowicz, who conducts the boarding-house where Smith lives, testified that she has not seen John Shobeck (whom the defense claims was Rudges' assailant) since the night of the assault. Smith was playing cards in the house till about nine o'clock, when he went out to a saloon to get some beer, returned in about five minutes and stayed in the house till he retired about eleven o'clock.

Witness said that about midnight Shobeck rushed into the house and after saying "I have done up Rudges, ran out through the back door and she has not seen him since.

Mike Ogulewicz, a boarder at the house in Spring street, corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witnesses.

Alexis Pilewicz said he retired at 10.30 o'clock and that Smith had been in the house during the night with the exception of the time that he went out for the beer.

Witness testified that after he had been in bed for some time he was awakened by a noise and saw Rudges, an interpreter and a police officer in the room. He heard the officer ask Rudges which man assaulted him and Rudges failed to identify anyone present as the man who had committed the assault and said that it was John Shobeck who had hit him. Witness continuing said: "Then Rudges pointed Smith out as the man and Smith was placed under arrest.

Patrolman Gilbert Sheridan called in rebuttal testified: "I saw Smith and another fellow in the Blackthorn at 10.15 o'clock and at 10.30 o'clock he came out. I saw him again at five minutes of eleven in Clark's barroom at the corner of South and Middlesex streets, which is about 100 feet from where the assault took place.

"When we went to the boarding house in Spring street Rudges immediately picked Smith out and said: 'There he is.'"

Witness said that he had occasion to watch the boarding house during the night and saw five or six cans of beer taken into the house. He heard loud noises in the house.

Patrolman Sheridan admitted that he was going to "lay" for Smith while he is at large because he is a trouble maker.

After the testimony had been submitted counsel made brief arguments and Judge Hadley found Smith guilty and ordered him to serve six months in the house of correction at Cambridge, three months for assault and three months for drunkenness. He appealed and was held under $400 for his appearance before the superior court.

In commenting on Patrolman Sheridan's testimony relative to watching the house, Judge Hadley said: "His testimony is only that of a prudent officer who watches his beat."

Drunken Offenders

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a parole man from the state farm, will be returned to that institution.

Jeremiah F. Collins, Michael F. Kenney and John Ward, second offenders, were each assessed $6.

Two first offenders were fined the customary $2 and four simple drunks were released.

The case of Patrick Cummings, charged with threatening his wife, Mary E., was continued till tomorrow morning.

House Raided

Edward Binley pleaded not guilty to the illegal keeping of liquor at his house which is located near the icehouses of the Boston Ice company in North Chelmsford.

Officer Fred I. Vinal testified to having watched Binley's house prior to the raid and had seen men enter and leave the house and on one occasion saw men stagger away from the place.

When the place was visited on Feb. 28th the officers found a quantity of whiskey in lager beer bottles.

Two jugs were also found, there being a little rum in one of the jugs, while the other smelled strongly of whiskey.

Officer Gookin was called and corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witness and added that the whiskey in the beer bottles was found on the supports on the underside of the sitting room table.

Special Officer Foote, who assisted in the raid, testified along the same lines as did the other officers.

At this point a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

THE K. OF C.

WILL HOLD A SMOKE TALK THIS EVENING

Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, will hold a smoke talk at their apartments in Associate building this evening and Lecturer Frank A. Groves, by whom the arrangements have been made, has prepared a fine program for the entertainment of the members.

The speaker of the evening will be Rep. Thomas P. Riley of Malden and an eloquent member of the legislature. Rep. Riley will talk on the "Massachusetts Legislature" and it will doubtless be an interesting observation of the work of the General court. Andrew Molloy, grand knight, will preside and an entertainment embracing many of the talent in the council will be given.

WELL KNOWN SCULPTOR DEAD

PARIS, March 4.—Alexander Charpentier, the well-known French sculptor, died here today.

INAUGURATION

Continued

THE PROGRAM CHANGED BECAUSE OF WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington was swept by a blizzard early today and although President-elect William Howard Taft insisted up to almost the last moment that this inauguration should be held in front of the capitol building as planned by the committee on arrangements finally decided that the ceremonies should be held in the senate chamber.

Mr. Taft said he did not mind the snow and wind in the least but Senator Knox in charge of the program decided it would be unwise to subject the aged chief justice and the older members of the senate to adverse weather conditions.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were escorted to the capitol promptly at the hour set this morning, their progress in the blinding snow being met with cheers from a thin fringe of hardy spectators who stood ankle deep in slush along Pennsylvania avenue. The presidential party entered the capitol at 11 o'clock and was escorted to the president's room in the same wing.

A wet blinding snow, driven before a stinging northwest wind, fell throughout the night and wrought havoc with telephone and telegraph wires, completely isolating the capitol from the rest of the country for many hours. Snow and slush filled the streets to the depth of a foot or more in places. The wind thrashed many of the city's decorations to threads. The immediate reviewing stands were filled with swirling snow. Street cars and railroad traffic were impeded to the extent of seriously delaying the arrival of thousands.

President-elect and Mrs. Taft spent last night at the White House as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I always knew it would be a cold day when I was made president of the United States," was the laughing remark of Mr. Taft this morning as he looked out of the White House windows on one of the prettier winter pictures ever seen.

The snow clinging to the trees and shrubbery had transformed the White House grounds into a fairyland of dazzling white and fantastic forms. It was 9 o'clock and Mr. Taft had just finished his breakfast. He had spent the earlier hours of the morning going over his inaugural address, eliminating paragraph after paragraph which he intended to omit in reading the document today. The address for publication be allowed to stand in full.

Mr. Taft said he had never felt better in his life and personally the terrible weather was not a hardship to him, but he deeply regretted the conditions that confronted the men of the militia and the marching clubs who had traveled so many miles to take part in the parade.

President Roosevelt who has always chosen stormy weather for his most strenuous diversions greeted his successor with rare good humor as they met at breakfast and there was much bantering between the two friends who played today such important roles in the newly written chapter of American history.

With dawn the weather bureau's prophesy of "fair and somewhat cooler" was found to be but an empty dream. The splendid parade planned for the afternoon will undoubtedly be greatly curtailed.

Crowd Disappointed

Washington is filled with a record-breaking throng whose disappointment today knew no bounds. Owners of reviewing stand privileges and ticket speculators will lose thousands of dollars.

Today's storm—the worst Washington has known in ten years—followed weather which for a time yesterday was suggestive of late April.

In spite of the continuous fall of snow Prof. Willis Moore in charge of the weather service sent a message to Mr. Taft at the White House last night assuring him that he would talk under cloudless skies with a flood of sunshine and a temperature of about 40 degrees.

Downtown Washington was deserted this morning during the hours which in previous inaugural years have witnessed the struggling of thousands for places of vantage along the route of the big parade.

When Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt met this morning in the breakfast room Mr. Taft's greeting to the man he was going to succeed, was:

"Mr. President, even the elements protest."

"Mr. President-elect," quickly rejoined Mr. Roosevelt, "I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the minute I went out of office."

Notwithstanding the fury of the storm outside, there was good cheer inside the White House up to the moment that Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt started for the capitol. Vice President Fairbanks and the entire membership of President Roosevelt's cabinet had arrived by a quarter of ten.

The Party Starts

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft left the White House at 10.10 a. m. for the capitol. As he came out of the front door, Mr. Roosevelt bade good-bye to the various officers and attendants who were gathered on the portico.

Mr. Taft followed. The president was first to enter the carriage taking the right hand seat. Mr. Taft sat beside him. Senator Knox and Senator Lodge of the committee on arrangements also entered the carriage, which was drawn by four horses. The two leading horses were unruly and one of them kicked out of the traces and it seemed that the driver would lose control. Everything was soon straightened out, however, and the president and Mr. Taft drove away with the cheers of the White House attendants ringing in their ears. The officers of President Roosevelt's cabinet also took a carriage, being given places in line immediately following the presidential equipage. Troop A of Cleveland the famous black horse cavalry of the Ohio National Guard, which has acted as escort to a number of presidents, performed a similar service today. The large veterans escort also was on hand promptly this morning in spite of the storm and were loudly cheered by the crowd which began to gather along Pennsylvania avenue in the snow and slush after 10 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt was the last of the presidential family to leave the White House.

In the Limousine automobile purchased for the Taft family and which had taken Mrs. Taft to the capitol, Mrs. Roosevelt took her final departure from the White House at 11 a. m. She was accompanied by two other ladies. The auto carried the party directly to the Union station where Mrs Roosevelt awaited the arrival of her husband in the presidential suite of rooms.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt and party will leave Washington in a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train leaving Washington at 3 p. m.

At Long Island City the Roosevelt party will be supplied with a special train leaving there at 5 o'clock tonight due at Oyster Bay at 10.15 p. m.

CITY OF WASHINGTON WAS COMPLETELY ISOLATED

NEW YORK, March 4.—The city of Washington where President-elect Taft was inducted into office today was completely isolated for many hours by a severe storm which necessitated the holding of the inaugural ceremonies in the senate chamber and the changing of other ceremonial features of the inaugural. The last reports from the national capital were received in New York at 11 a. m. today, after seven hours of wire prostration and stated that it was snowing heavily and that the thoroughfares were covered with snow and slush. Efforts to reach Washington by every means of communication have so far proved unavailing.

A despatch received from Washington shortly after 3 o'clock gave the information that the street cleaning department of the District of Columbia was waiting until the fall of snow had ceased when it would commence immediately to remove the snow from the line of march of the inaugural procession. Washington was visited by a similar storm during the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland and at the time though the formal ceremonies were carried out many of those who participated never recovered from the effects of the storm. Scores of the paraders at that time including many West Point cadets were stricken with pneumonia and several injuries resulted. Following the inauguration ceremonies agitation developed to have the next inauguration held on April 30, or some time in the month of May, but congress did not act in the matter.

The snow storm which swept the entire Atlantic seaboard early today attained blizzard proportions and lines of communication in all directions in the national capital were broken.

Train despatchers reported that train movements were hampered and storm aggravated the natural congestion of transportation in Washington.

As showing the complete isolation in Washington efforts to reach that point at 10 o'clock this morning were made by long distance telephone from New York to St. Louis, thence to Louisville and back to Lynchburg, Va., This resulted in a few words from Lynchburg which is 120 miles south of Washington and is practically the nearest point to Washington in communication with the outside world. It is stated that the weather at Lynchburg and northward was fairly pleasant but could give no indication of this morning's situation at Washington.

New York suffered a delay in transportation facilities by the storm. Incoming trains were delayed and ferry service hampered. It was still snowing here at 10 o'clock this morning.

CREW RESCUED

By the Use of Breeches Buoy

NEW YORK, March 4.—By use of the breeches buoy the life-savers of the Moriches Long Island life-saving station today rescued the captain and a crew of wreckers from the schooner Myles M. Merry which stranded on the beach several weeks ago

The violent storm which blew up during the night sealed the fate of the Merry which today pounded by heavy seas is fast breaking up and bids fair to become a total wreck. Last night the schooner was in an excellent position, the wreckers who had been working on her since she stranded on Feb. 12, having righted her and got her well off shore. Early today she was seen flying signals of distress. The breeches buoy was used and 22 men on board, her crew and part of the wrecking force were speedily taken off.

ITALIAN CONSUL

Helps Local Vagrant Referred to Him

Frank Malino, who formerly kept a little candy and fruit stand at the corner of Central and Middle streets and who was arrested on complaint of his being a vagrant and who yesterday was assigned to a temporary home with a fellow-Italian in Charles street is to receive assistance from the Boston Italian Immigrant society of Boston.

Saturday when Malino was brought before the court Judge Hadley thought that the Italian consul in Boston might be able to offer some assistance and accordingly penned a letter to the consul, and this morning received the following answer:

Regio Consolato D'Italia,
In Boston, Mass.
March 3, 1909.

Hon. Samuel P. Hadley,
Justice of the Police Court,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that the case of Frank Malino was today referred by me to the "Boston Italian Immigrant society," 252 Hanover street, Boston, which will see what can be done in order to help the Malino man.

I enclose herewith $2.60 and shall be very glad if you will kindly turn same over to Malino.

Thanking you for the interest you took for one of my countrymen, I remain, sir,

Respectfully yours,
C. Poccardi,
Royal Consul for Italy.

FUNERALS

McGRATH—The funeral of Christopher McGrath took place from his late home, 189 Concord street, this morning at 8.15 o'clock and at 9 o'clock a mass of requiem was sung at the Immaculate Conception church by Rev. Fr. Sullivan, O. M. I. The choir sang the Gregorian mass. Mrs. Hugh Walker presided at the organ. There were delegates present from the following societies: Division 28, A. O. H., consisting of Mr. D. J. Rourke, Patrick Wrenn and J. Thompson, from the local aerie of Eagles, Mr. T. H. Kennedy, J. H. Morrison, John Farrell, and J. R. Wilmot, from Court Merrimack, F. of A., James J. Spillane, M. A. Corcoran, Joseph H. Dallagher and John McPadden. The bearers were Messrs. M. O'Shea, W. Nelson, T. Leonard, M. Clark, J. Thompson and John Clark. There were some beautiful floral tributes among which were the following: A pillow marked "Papa," from the family; a large pillow inscribed "Lowell Aerie No. 223, F. O. E. from the Eagles; a large standing cross with ribbon from the Leather Workers; a large wreath from Alice Rourke; a cross inscribed "At Rest," from Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family and many others, the local Aerie of Eagles held its services at the home on Wednesday evening, and the Holy Name society visited the house with full ranks. The burial was in the family lot in the Catholic cemetery where Rev. Fr. Sullivan read the committal prayers. The interment was in charge of Undertaker John J. O'Connell.

WELCH—The funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Welch took place from her late residence at 8.30 and proceeded to St. Patrick's church where a high mass of requiem was sung by Rev. T. V. Callahan. The choir under the direction of Prof. M. J. Johnson rendered the plain Gregorian chant. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Among them were the following: Large wreath of galax leaves inscribed "At Rest," from Mrs. Golden and family; wreath from Mrs. Thomas Welch and family; floral wreath inscribed "Mother," from Mr. and Mrs. Burkett of Lawrence; spray of violets from Miss Lowe. The bearers were Messrs. Michael Burke, Patrick Markey, James Tremelty and Jas. J. Flynn. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery. Services were read by Fr. Callahan. Undertaker Peter Davey in charge.

DOYLE—The funeral of J. Edward Doyle took place this morning from the funeral parlors of Undertaker Peter H. Savage. High mass of requiem was sung at St. Patrick's church at 10 o'clock, Rev. John J. McHugh officiating. The choir under the direction of Mr. Michael Johnson sang the Gregorian mass and as the body was being borne from the church the choir sang "De Profundis." Among the floral tributes were: Wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keyes and family. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. John Santry of Lynn, Mr. J. Minihan and Miss A. Minihan of Worcester, Messrs. John and Jeremiah Santry, Mr. and Mrs. James Corr, Catherine Santry and Charles Hart of Lawrence. The bearers were Messrs. John Maher, John McCarthy, James Sullivan, Thomas Sheehy, John Martin and Walter Hickey. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. John J. McHugh read the committal prayers. Funeral in charge of Undertaker Peter H. Savage.

REQUIEM MASS

A month's mind mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Richard Casey will be celebrated at St. Michael's church at 8.45 Saturday morning.

THIEF CAUGHT

He Had Posed as a Detective

NEW YORK, March 4.—The "tall man wearing a detective's shield," who has been holding up and robbing citizens in lonely spots in Harlem and vicinity, was, the police believe, captured yesterday. At least, when they arrested Frank Templeton, a rogues' gallery individual, who roomed at 208 East 13th street, they found among his belongings a private detective agency shield, a revolver and a suit case full of miscellaneous jelery.

After they picked him up on the street on suspicion they saw a woman leaving his house with a bag. She deposited it in the checkroom of the Grand Central station. The detectives got it and found rings, opera glasses, cigarette cases, bracelets, earrings and a small sunburst, from which eight diamonds had been taken. The stones were found in Templeton's pocket. He was held for inspection by some of the hold-up victims.

In Templeton's room were found several hundred postcards written to him by women, many from fashionable of the summer resorts.

On suspicion of having been implicated in a burgalary, three men and two women were arrested at 224 East 117th street. They were John and Sadie Gattney, Thomas and Delia McCartey and George Hurt. They departed from a lodging house at 170 East 118th street.

SKULL CRUSHED

NEW YORK MAN FELL FROM FOURTH STORY

NEW YORK, March 4.—Louis Kean, a real estate man, contractor and builder, who had been traveling abroad for a year and formerly occupied offices at No. 200 Manhattan avenue, was found by his servants yesterday morning on the dassing in the back yard of his residence, No. 256 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. He was living, but died five hours later. Examination showed these injuries:

Every rib on each side of the body broken; skull fractured; both knee caps broken; all the bones in each leg below the knee splintered; all the bones of both hands crushed; many internal injuries.

Coroner's Physician T. D. Lehane officially declared that Mr. Kean met death "as the result of multiple injuries sustained through a fall" from a fourth story window. Dr. Lehane declined to intimate whether, in his judgment, Kean committed suicide or met death accidentally. He said he was informed by members of the household that for some time Mr. Kean had been under the care of a physician, perhaps suffering from neurasthenia; that the builder's wife was with him in the fourth-floor rear room a moment before the fall, but stepped into an adjoining room, and returned presently to find her husband gone.

No notification of the death of Mr. Kean was sent to the police until shortly after 6 o'clock last night.

GEO. WESTINGHOUSE MARRIED

LONDON, March 4.—The marriage of George Westinghouse of Pittsburg and Evelyn Violet, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, was celebrated today at the little village church of Irton, Cumberland, where the Brocklebank country seat is located. As the church is small, only the relatives of the bride and groom, including Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a reception at Irton hall, after which the bride and groom drove to the railroad station. They will spend their honeymoon on the continent.

FUNERAL NOTICES

DOYLE—The funeral of the late James B. Doyle will take place at 8 o'clock Friday morning from the family residence, 355 Gorham street. Mass of requiem at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Thomas J. McDermott, undertaker.

HOLLAND—The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Holland will take place Friday morning at 8.30 from her home, 102 Dummer street, and at 9.30 a mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

HOLY NAME MEETING

The Holy Name Society of St. Peter's church will hold an important session in the fair hall this evening when matters of interest to the membership will be discussed. The report of the St. Patrick's day committee would be made at this time. Pres. Wm. F. Daly will preside, it being his first meeting since assuming the chair.

SEIZED LAND

Must be Returned to Grantors

BOSTON, March 4.—Land seized by the federal government for some specific purpose and never utilized for such purpose must be returned to the grantors if the latter demand it, according to a decision handed down today by the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court. The decision was made in the case of a suit brought against the United States by Joseph S. Fay and others who sought to regain possession of a certain tract of land at Woods Hole, Mass. The land was taken in 1892 by right of eminent domain for the use of the United States fish commission. The property was never used for fish commission purposes and in 1905 Mr. Fay, one of the grantors who had sought entry to the property, was compelled to vacate by Ezra S. Locke, a government official.

Fay and the other grantors then brought suit in the state courts to regain possession of the land and the superior court ruled that the government by not fulfilling the conditions upon which the land was taken had forfeited the right to it. This decision was affirmed by the supreme court today. The government claimed that the state court had no jurisdiction in the matter, but the court ruled that the act under which the property was originally taken contained a reservation which applies to the case decided today.

"HOT OLD TIME"

Continued

Asked what he had to do besides keeping time for the sewer department Mr. Lazelle said there were thousands of catch basins and miles of sewers to be looked after.

"Did you go to Boston a week or two ago?" asked the mayor.

"Yes, I went to Boston," said Mr. Lazelle.

"Did you have permission from the superintendent to go out of town?"

"I did. I told him I was going to the state house."

"Did you pay your own fare?"

"I did. I bought my ticket at the ticket office in the Richardson hotel."

The question again reverted back to Mr. Kittredge, the man who drew the big week's pay, and in the course of the discussion, Mr. Lazelle referred the mayor and the committee to Engineer Bowers.

"What that fellow?" said Ald. Turner.

"Did you know if Kittredge was a citizen or not?" asked the mayor.

"No," replied Mr. Lazelle.

"Did you ever look it up?"

"Never had any occasion to."

"Did you know that Mr. Kittredge was a swearing man; that he used profane language?"

"I never heard him swear, but I heard him make the statement that he had not sworn for fifteen years."

"Did you know that a Mr. Donahue complained about Mr. Kittredge swearing?"

"Yes, but I know there are lots of other men who will tell you they never heard him swear; men who have worked with him and under him."

Charged With Backbiting

"I understand," said Mayor Brown, "that you have been around talking about the mayor, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch."

Mr. Lazelle—"That is not so."

Mr. Welch—"I know where you call me a——"

Mr. Lazelle—"That is not so."

Mr. Welch—"I know you did say it. I believe the man who told me you said it. I know all about it."

Mr. Lazelle—"Bring the man to me who told you so and I'll make him swallow it. I have not said anything about any member of the city government that I would not say to his face."

Mr. Turner—"You said that this year's city council was a small one, a light one."

Mr. Lazelle—"I do not recall having said anything of the kind."

Turning to Mr. Putnam, Ald. Turner said—"A man told me you were at the city yard damning me all up in a heap."

Mr. Putnam—"That is not so."

Mr. Putnam was visibly vexed at the accusation and was about to inquire the nature of the examination when Mayor Brown told him he was not obliged to answer Mr. Turner's questions, that he, the mayor, was conducting the examination.

The rather child-like performance finally dropped and the original question, that of docking the bosses for days they remained at the stables, but did not work, was taken up and it was decided to submit the matter to the city council.

MURDER CASE TAKEN UP

CAMBRIDGE, March 4.—Evidence in the murder of Miss Maud Hartley in Somerville on December 28th, for which James M. Harmon was arrested on charge of shooting his sweetheart, was presented to the grand jury today by District Attorney John J. Higgins.

Miss Hartley was shot as she was about to step on to a trolley car to go to her place of business and died within a few minutes.

Begins Friday Morning at 9 O'Clock

The Grand Bargain Carnival

Begins Friday Morning at 9 O'Clock

A FEW ITEMS OF THE MANY

Ladies' Storm Skirts, woolens, in gray, blue and black	19c	Ladies' Stylish Hats, all trimmed, at	98c	Men's Derby Hats, new	39c to $1.48	Children's Suits	98c up
Ladies' Suits, good quality	$1.98 up	A Great Bargain in Furs at	$1.98	Men's Odd Vests at	49c	Children's Overcoats	98c up
Girls' Coats, $3.00 value	23c	Misses' Coats at	$1.48	Men's Shirts, 50c value	25c	Firemen's Braces	12c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, well made	39c	Men's Suits at	$1.98	Youth's Suits, sporty styles	$3.98	Men's Handkerchiefs	1c to 34c
Ladies' imitation Heatherbloom Skirts	38c	Men's Suits, fancy worsteds	$3.98	Men's Raincoats, splendid lot, in	$4.98	Overcoats	$3.98 to $4.98
Men's Hose, 15c value	7c	Men's Pants	98c to $2.50	Canvas Gloves	6c	Overalls	39c

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON AT THE .... Eagle Clothing Co. 190-192 MIDDLESEX STREET

REMEMBER, DOORS OPEN FRIDAY A. M. AT NINE O'CLOCK

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

SUICIDE PREVALENT.

Still suicide is one of the worst diseases that prevail throughout this country. In no other country is self-destruction so common. The number of suicides in any country is found to increase in proportion to the departure from the simple life and from the belief in future rewards and punishments. To reduce the number of suicides we must make industrial conditions more tolerable, more ideal, and we must inspire the masses with a sense of faith in Divine Providence and a responsibility to Him for all our acts, more especially for the life which we are forbidden to destroy.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Taft, delivered at Washington, today, is in every respect a sane and conservative document. In style it is terse, lucid and without any attempt at the rhetorical flights or the high flown periods so characteristic of President Roosevelt.

As was to be expected, President Taft at the outstart makes clear his position as the former adviser and now the successor of President Roosevelt, and in a general way the supporter of his policies.

This declaration may be taken for what it is worth; but we interpret it to mean that President Taft will follow such of the Roosevelt policies as he may deem worthy of carrying to their ultimate end, but certain others, as may be judged from his address, he will promptly relegate to the background.

While speaking in complimentary terms of the Rooseveltian policy of restricting great combinations of wealth, President Taft points out that it will be necessary to relieve the railroads from some of the provisions of the anti-trust law, and to provide certain changes in the interstate commerce law in order to promote more effective supervision over these various interests by the federal government. He believes with his predecessor that there are good trusts and bad trusts, and he gives assurance that no legitimate business combination will have anything to fear from government interference during his administration.

Referring to the urgent need of tariff revision the president states that he will call an extra session of congress to meet on the 15th day of March, to take up that important subject. He believes that the changed industrial conditions necessitate a change in the tariff schedules, a change that will afford to all industries of the country, whether of the farm, the mine or the factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, and that will also have a provision to be put into force upon the discretion of the executive for a higher or maximum tariff against those countries which adopt an unfriendly trade policy towards the United States.

He points out the financial needs of the treasury as indicated by a deficit of $100,000,000 during the past year, and as a means of swelling the revenue he advocates an inheritance tax.

As a further means of limiting the amount which the government must pay out annually, he would have such underlakings as the Panama canal, the deepening and widening of great rivers, such as the Ohio and the Mississippi paid for in such a way that future generations would have to bear a fair share of the expenditure.

In regard to the army and navy, he is not so insistent upon large expenditures as was Mr. Roosevelt; but on the question of international relations he suggests that the federal jurisdiction should be so extended and defined that no city or state should have it in its power to jeopardize the peace of the entire country by a course at variance with the provisions of existing treaties. This refers, of course, to the situation in California in regard to the Japanese question by which that state has aroused the ire of Japan to the boiling point and caused serious alarm at Washington lest the discrimination against the Japanese in California should result in a war with Japan.

On the matter of ship subsidies, Mr. Taft advocates something in the line of the bill that is now before congress as a means of building up the merchant marine for the United States. He also advocates an approach to free trade with the Philippines and Porto Rica except on sugar and tobacco, on which he holds there should be a slight tariff for the protection of home manufacturers.

President Taft deals at length with the negro question, and on this he takes direct issue with one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite policies. It is that of appointing negro officials where the appointment is calculated still more to arouse race prejudice, and to injure rather than benefit the negroes as a class. On this point President Taft is entirely right, because some of the appointments made by President Roosevelt only served to stir up the prejudice of the whites against the negroes and to embitter the racial feeling, not only in the place where the appointment was made but in many others even at distant points in the south.

On the question of injunctions, Mr. Taft takes a very conservative stand. He says that to take away from the courts the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. He denounces the boycott in all its phases, but admits that the issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise. To prevent this in the future the most he would recommend would be a statute embodying the best modern practice so as to make such abuses unlikely in the future.

On the whole, therefore, Mr. Taft's address is one that will inspire confidence throughout the country, not only among the railroads and manufacturing industries but among the laboring classes and the people generally as from this pronunciamento it appears that President Taft is determined to be strictly fair to all classes to enforce all laws reasonably and to have due respect for the constitution which in itself will be one great assurance of safety and of settled conditions with justice and equity to all classes of citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

It may cost villages that ask the Cleveland, O., fire department to put out fires $325 a call in the future. Villages now pay from $50 to $100 for each fire.—The Firemen's Herald.

Towns around Lowell do not have to pay for the use of the local apparatus, but there is a terrible holler raised if there is an article in the warrant providing for the appropriation of a small sum of money for the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The recent Lincoln centennial celebration brought out many new stories of the rail-splitter president, some of which he might corroborate if he were alive, and several of which might cause him to found a new Ananias club. One of these that is good enough to bear the Lincoln trade mark, whether it does or not, deals with Lincoln's opinion of the Civil war generals who did their fighting with their tongues. "These fellows remind me," Mr. Lincoln is said to have remarked, "of a man who owned a dog that had to be kept chained most of the time to prevent it from exterminating the wolves in his part of the country. One day the man was asked to bring his dog and head a party that intended to go wolf hunting. The hunters decided to put the dog to the test and so sent him to the front alone. He went reluctantly, and when wolves were finally sighted manifested a disposition to retreat. However, as the members of the party were well supplied with riding whips, the poor dog did not stand much chance and finally had to become a martyr to his master's boastfulness. After the pursuit had led the party for several miles, the wolves and dog disappeared in a thicket and the hunters did not again obtain a view of them. The men rode on, however, and finally came to a farmhouse. The farmer was standing at the front gate. 'Have you seen anything of a pack of wolves and a dog around here?' the owner of the dog asked the farmer. 'Yep,' responded the farmer. 'How were they going when you saw them?' was the second question. 'Waal, purty fast,' said the farmer. 'How about the dog?' persisted the owner. 'Doing well,' was the response; 'last I seed of him he was still a leetle ahead.'" And that, in Mr. Lincoln's opinion, was the position in which most of the boastful generals of the Civil war were to be found when the enemy was in sight. "So," he added, "I don't like military orators."

Magazine publishers now refuse fire department items which a short time ago they were anxious to obtain. The publishers say that public interest in the fire service is on the wane and that the public will not now read fire articles as they did up to a year or so ago. Very few such articles have been published during the past year. One or more were published almost every month in former years.

ALL SOULS SUFFER

There's not a soul but suffers, lass,
And is to something slave.
For life is but a struggle, lass,
From the cradle to the grave.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously: "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"'Cos, sir I'm only a little 'un and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap. There—there it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it at all.

TRIED SUICIDE

LOVESICK YOUTH WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST

CALAIS, Me., March 4.—Fred Nason of Debec Junction made two attempts to kill himself within 24 hours because Miss Rose Black refused to accept an invitation to visit him at his room in a St. Andrews, N. B. hotel.

Nason, who is 21 years of age, was infatuated with Miss Black, but it appears that the girl thought more of another young man than she did of him.

Tuesday night Nason wrote a note to Miss Black stating that he had heard she was going to marry another and inviting her to visit his room and see him die. The young woman did not accept the invitation.

Nason, after waiting a short time, swallowed a large amount of carbolic acid. His act was discovered by the manager of the hotel, who called a physician. The doctor saved Nason's life.

Yesterday the town marshal gave Nason some good advice, but as soon as that official left the hotel, the lovesick youth pulled a revolver from beneath his mattress and shot himself in the left breast. He will probably recover and is under arrest.

COPYRIGHT LAWS

TO BE AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both houses of congress yesterday passed a bill to amend and consolidate the copyright laws. Bills upon this subject have been before the senate and house for a number of years, but differences of opinion over the protection to be given composers of music, especially when their works were reproduced by mechanical device, prevented the enactment of a law.

Early yesterday the house passed the bill introduced by Sen. Smoot and Rep. Currier and last night this bill was passed by the senate.

The "canned music" provision is that the author of a musical composition shall receive two cents per disc or roll when manufactured for reproduction, but it is provided that no monopoly may be created in a provision that when one concern has reproduced a composition any other manufacturer of records may reproduce the same selection on the same terms. The bill is a complete revision of all the copyright laws.

FOREST RESERVATION BILL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Appalachian and White mountain forest reservation bill was doomed in the senate last night. When it was placed before that body Senators Teller, Flint and Dixon each declared he would need two or three hours to show its defects.

It was pointed out that the house had substituted an entirely new bill for the senate measure. No further efforts were made to proceed with the passage of the measure.

PARIS POLICE

Refuse to Release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent

PARIS, March 4.—The police decline to release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent until they learn the whereabouts of the three children reported to have been confided to the care of the couple. Sargent, who is an Englishman, and his wife, who was Josephine Savin of New York, were arrested at Asnieres Sunday, charged with the gross illtreatment of four children whom they had adopted.

It is impossible to gain access to Mrs. Sargent, but her brother, Frank Savin, said yesterday he was sure his sister was innocent of any criminality. He declared that Mrs. Sargent had been "queer" since the death of her first husband, a doctor named Zaremba, to whom she was secretly married at Saratoga in 1898. Zaremba was secretary of the Polish society, and he was subsequently placed on trial for embezzlement of the society's funds.

"My sister was exceedingly fond of children," Frank Savin went on. "It was even a mania, and she adopted a little girl named Marian from Newark a number of years ago. This was before my mother, who was Arriba Wheat, the daughter of a physician of New Haven, separated from my father, Frank W. Savin, a New York stock broker. My mother took my sister to England and there, unknown to my father, who paid her an allowance of $5000 a year, she married Sargent."

In conclusion the brother said that Sargent had brought about the adoption of these children in order to satisfy his wife's longing.

PUTS BLAME ON HUSBAND

NEW YORK, March 4.—Frank W. Savin, broker and member of the New York stock exchange, yesterday issued a brief statement, in which he said that Mrs. Sargent, arrested in Paris, is his daughter. He has not seen her, he says, since her marriage to Sargent, nor has he ever given his approval to that union.

Ten years ago he settled upon her an allowance of $5000 a year, which is sent to her in monthly instalments. An instalment was cabled yesterday.

Mr. Savin, the statement says, does not believe his daughter guilty of the charges made when she was arrested, and thinks that her husband was responsible for her arrest. He says that he will do everything in his power to help her, except to go abroad personally to see her.

SARGENT ONCE A VALET

LONDON, March 4.—It was declared here yesterday that Sargent was formerly a valet. He served in the Boer war.

$75,000 A YEAR

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN FIXED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The salary of the president of the United States has been definitely fixed at $75,000 per annum, without any additional allowance for traveling expenses.

The senate inserted an amendment in the legislative bill giving the president a salary of $100,000 a year. The house reduced the amount to $75,000 and the conference on that measure resulted in the retention of the house figures. Anticipating such action the senate inserted in the sundry civil bill a provision appropriating $25,000 for the payment of the president's traveling expenses. Late last night the senate receded from this amendment. The senate lost all of its other amendments for increases of salaries for the vice president, the speaker of the house and the supreme court judges.

GUILTY OF LARCENY

NEW YORK, March 4.—Col. Edward E. Britton and Quarantine Commissioner Frederick H. Schroeder, former president and second vice president of the Eagles Savings and Loan Co. of Brooklyn, were found guilty yesterday of stealing $4000 from that institution in February, 1908. Sentence will be pronounced on Monday.

APPROPRIATION REDUCED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the continuation of the joint immigration commission was reduced in conference last night from $250,000 to $150,000 and in that form agreed to by both houses.

PANAMA TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resolution adopted by the senate as a part of the ratification of the treaty with Panama, which was recalled from the state department several days ago, was amended last night in such a manner that it will now be necessary to return the treaty to Panama for further action.

SERVIAN REPLY

IS SAID TO ABANDON ALL CLAIMS

PARIS, March 4.—The Matin's Belgrade correspondent says that the Servian reply to Russia abandons all claims, leaving the whole matter to be decided by the powers. Servia only insists upon the retention of 12,000 reservists necessary for defense, but it is likely that she will consent to disband these if Russia insists. There is reason to believe that Russia will approve the reply.

LICENSE FEE

HAS BEEN INCREASED IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, March 4.—Liquor licenses when Haverhill changes from no-license to license May 1 next will cost $100 more than in previous regimes, with $1700 as the fee for first and fourth class licenses and $2000 for innholders. This announcement was made yesterday and it created much surprise as it was generally expected that the prices of $1600 and $1500 would be the same as in previous years.

The license commissioners have set Tuesday, March 23, as the time limit for receiving applications, and in applying they will be obliged to state whether they will accept the women's or the can trade, as the board is determined to stop both kinds of traffic during the next license year. The commissioners admit that they have no authority to demand the abolition of sales to women and the can trade, but they think that by requesting it the dealers who receive licenses will regard their wishes.

THE FIRE DEPT.

Had to Go by Freight to Fire

BOSTON, March 4.—The Somerville fire department was obliged to go by freight to a fire last night which was of sufficient importance to call for two alarms.

The property in danger was the storehouse of the Pullman company situated in the railroad yards of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. While fifty barrels of mineral oil used for lighting purposes and other combustible matter was blazing away, the fire departments of Somerville and Boston were standing half a mile away unable to approach nearer. After a long wait a freight train was made up and brought a steamer and hose wagons from Somerville to the scene. The flames were extinguished after a loss of $5000.

BADLY INJURED

MAN WAS KNEE DEEP IN BOILING WATER

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—While the water boat Wawenoc was towing the Bennett lighter from Customhouse wharf to South Portland yesterday morning one of the tubes in the boiler gave way, there was a loud explosion, the steam poured through the boat, giving her the appearance of being on fire, and Capt. Perkins, who rushed to the help of his engineer, Lester Sanborn, found him almost knee deep in boiling water in the boiler room.

The water boat was helpless, there was a heavy sea running, and for a time it looked like the piling of the boat and tender on the rocks, but the tug Startle reached her and as soon as possible Sanborn was landed and taken to his home. He was very badly scalded.

The accident was probably caused by some defect in the tubes. When found, Sanborn was unable to move and Capt. Perkins had great difficulty in lifting him up through the escaping steam almost suffocatingly thick.

THE SAM WALTER FOSS LITERARY CLUB

The Sam Walter Foss Literary club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. H. W. McDonald, 781 Broadway, with Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. S. S. Abbott as hostesses. The vice president, Mrs. E. D. Foss, presided at the business meeting.

Mrs. F. J. Spaulding gave a report of the midwinter meeting held at Medford of the Mass. State federation.

Mrs. S. S. Abbott had charge of the subject of the afternoon, "Current Events." The following interesting papers were contributed "Sports" by Mrs. W. A. Wheeler; "The Whistler House" by Mrs. F. W. Cheney; "A Device for Making Change" by Mrs. H. D. Fernald; "Civil Government" by Mrs. A. J. French; a recitation, "Wishing the World Were Better," by Mrs. F. J. Spaulding; "The Club Alphabet" by Mrs. C. E. Doty; Miss Blanche McDonald gave a piano solo, and Mrs. David Donaldson a vocal solo, "No One Knows," Mrs. R. J. Gilmore accompanying.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. N. Houston, Miss Grace McCue and Miss Blanche McDonald.

The next meeting of the club will be held March 17 with Mrs. E. D. Foss, 92 Grand street.

NURSE GIRL

WAS STRICKEN WITH RELIGIOUS MANIA

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—Stricken suddenly with religious mania while her mistress was out of town on a visit, a nurse girl, who had charge of the two sons, Meredith, aged 5, and John Henry, 6 years old, of the late Frederick T. Towne, proclaimed that she had been appointed by God to look after the children and refused to allow anyone to come near them. With policemen along to protect him, their grandfather, Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants association of New York, went to the house, and despite the nurse girl's threats and ravings, took his grandchildren to New York. The nurse and her two sisters, who have been in Mrs. Towne's employ for many years, were sent back to their home in Ireland yesterday by Mrs. Towne, the deranged one in the care of the others. Mrs. Towne is a distant relative of Cardinal Gibbons. She was in Boston visiting when the nurse became afflicted.

WOULD COST $18,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—A preliminary report has been received from the surveyors sent out by the Canadian government to determine the cost and practicability of building a line of railway to Hudson Bay. The surveyors report that a line could be easily and cheaply built to either Fort Churchill or Port Nelson and that the cost would be, with terminal and harbor works, between seventeen and eighteen million dollars.

The Canadian government will take no step toward construction until further evidence is obtained that the Hudson straits are open for navigation for a sufficiently long period each year to warrant the establishment of steamship lines.

LUMBER DEALERS MEET

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the concluding session of its convention here yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon congress and the state legislatures the necessity of moderation and conservation in the regulation of railroads and that only such requirements be imposed as will not imperil earnings, reduction of wages, or neglect of future needs.

The report of the railroad and transportation committee which was also received, severely criticized the railroads for their refusal to properly stake their cars for the reception of lumber. They also reported that it is "exceedingly difficult to collect even absolutely just claims for overweights and overcharges, because the railroads have been loath to pay back anything they collected."

FOUR INJURED

BY THE DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A tampered switch resulted in the derailment a few miles south of Charlottesville at 1.22 p. m. yesterday, of train No. 35 of the Southern railway. The train was being double-headed and both engines and the mail and baggage cars were turned over. Four persons were slightly injured, including two passengers.

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MANY QUESTIONS TOUCHED.

Incoming President's Ideas on Trusts and Other Matters.

My Fellow Citizens—Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor and as such to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

Further Action Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts."

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a sugestion only, for the course to be taken by congress upon the call of the executive is wholly within its discretion.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by $100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favors Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of these restrictions.

Lock Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of this board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views originally formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and, speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and if never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling In White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is merely without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best judicial practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

The Abbot of Fools.

The abbot of fools, who was also known in different parts as the archbishop or bishop of fools, the abbot of misrule, the lord of misrule, the master of unreason and L'Abbe de Liesse, was the person who used to superintend the saturnalia which were common in different parts of Europe from the fifth to the sixteenth century. The feast of fools was an imitation of the heathen saturnalia and, like this, was celebrated in December; hence the confusion of ideas which has arisen in mixing this feast with the ordinary Christmas revels. The chief celebration of the feast of fools fell upon Innocents' day, but the whole revels lasted from Christmas to the last day of Epiphany. The young people generally elected a leader, who went by one of the names quoted, and he was consecrated with many grotesque and ridiculous ceremonies.

England, Scotland, France and Germany all practiced these wild saturnalia, and it was with great difficulty that they were finally abolished. The abbot was not responsible for any trick or practical joke played on the rest of the community by his orders, and the victims had simply to "grin and bear it." In the temple (law headquarters, London) the office of the lord of misrule seems to have been a coveted one, for we read that it was only given to young men of good family.—London Standard.

Very Helpful.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to hev done. I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and three pence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in nohow.

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightnin' that I'd spent two and three pence for a new horsewhip to give my boy Jim a thunderin' good hidin'. It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what a help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Et Cetera.

He is a poor little neglected boy whose mamma is so busy with mothers' meetings and club conventions and such important matters that she really hasn't time to attend to her children. This little boy was entertaining a casual caller while his mother was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet. Said the little boy, whose own toilet was sadly in need of attention:

"What does e. t. c. mean?"

"E. t. c.?" asked the caller.

"Yes," said the little boy. "It's a sort of a word. It's in a book I was reading."

"Oh!" said the caller. "Etc. is an abbreviation. It is Latin. It stands for et cetera."

The little boy looked puzzled. "I'm not in Latin yet," he said.

"Et cetera," explained the caller, "means—well, it means 'and so on.'"

The little boy was thoughtful for a moment, and then he said:

"I wish my mamma could find time to et cetera the buttons on my pants."

And, taking in his disheveled appearance, the visitor murmured, "Amen."—New York Times.

When Lincoln Died.

Terrible as was the tragedy of that April night, it is still true that Lincoln may have died at the right time for his imperishable fame. He had conducted an humane nation through the most tremendous civil war ever waged and never committed a single serious mistake. He did not possess Hamilton's brilliant genius, but Hamilton never saw the future more sagaciously. He made no pretensions to Daniel Webster's magnetic oratory, but Webster never put more truth in oratorical form for popular guidance. He possessed Benjamin Franklin's immense common sense, and that twenty line address on the battlefield of Gettysburg is the high water mark of American sententious eloquence. It is fitting that after such a career his own life should be the last to be lost in that stupendous struggle. He had called over 200,000 heroes to lay down their lives, and then his own life was laid down beside the humblest private soldier or drummer boy of Gettysburg or Chickamauga.—Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler in Homiletic Review.

PASTOR EASTMAN

Is Exonerated on Shooting Charge

TEMPLE, N. H., March 4.—A finding of justifiable homicide, completely exonerating the Rev. Harvey Eastman, the young Congregational minister who shot and killed George L. Marcotte on Tuesday, was returned last night at the formal hearing held before Justice of the Peace Charles E. Hall.

After the hearing Mr. Eastman was greeted and congratulated by many townsmen, who warmly indorsed the verdict of the court.

The clergyman was one of the posse of citizens who Tuesday surrounded the house of Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. A. (retired), where Marcotte, who was a butler for Mr. Miller, was threatening death with a revolver which he discharged promiscuously.

It was a shot from the clergyman's gun which hit Marcotte, the bullet penetrating his brain and killing him instantly. Marcotte is said to have been infuriated with liquor.

At the official hearing, County Solicitor Alm. Boisvert of Nashua looked after the interests of the state. Dr. Charles E. Congdon of Nashua, medical referee, and Sheriff Fred K. Ramsey of Manchester were also in attendance.

All the witnesses, including most of those who made up the posse, declared that the Rev. Mr. Eastman fired the fatal shot in self-defense, as Marcotte was approaching firing his revolver rapidly in the direction of the crowd.

STATEHOOD BILL

AGAIN BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding the failure of the senate committee on territories to report the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, the supporters of that measure yesterday forced a vote in the senate on the proposition. Opportunity came in connection with the house resolution directing the secretary of state to renew their negotiations with Russia, looking to a treaty which would prohibit discrimination against American Jews in Russia. Senator Cullom called up the resolution, but before it could be voted upon Senator Owen proposed the statehood bill as an amendment. Without debate a vote was taken on a motion to lay on the table and it was carried, 47 to 25. The resolution regarding the course of Russia towards the Jews was then adopted.

Certain Results

Many a Lowell Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Lowell. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

John W. Dunn, living at 25 Brooks street, Lowell, Mass., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proven of wonderful benefit to me and I can recommend them highly. My work is hard on the back and I suffered more or less from backache. If I sat down for any length of time my back would become so lame that I could hardly arise, in fact, at times I have had to grasp something and lift myself out of a chair. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, obtained from Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store, made short work of my trouble. My back became strong, and I feel better today than before in many months. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many of my acquaintances, who have also been greatly benefited through their use."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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Prepare now for spring examinations. Salaries from $800 to $200 per year. Short hours, steady work. For full particulars and terms mark position wanted, send name and address at once to P. O. Box 38, Lawrence, Mass.

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Brand new visible Wellington typewriter. Balance to suit. F. M. Lines, 26 Prescott st.

CRACK RUNNERS IN SIX DAY RACE

NEW YORK, March 4.—Interest in Marathon races has revived the old-time six day go-as-you-please contests, which were so popular 25 years ago, and New York is to have one of these events. It is an international affair, and about 40 runners, representing a dozen or more countries, will compete.

The New York law will not permit any person to remain longer than six hours continuously in any athletic contest, so the runners are paired, and the contest will be between teams. The United States army is to be represented which is an innovation in professional athletics. The army's representatives are Corporal Harvey Endlich and Corporal Charles Ward. Jack Sapsford, an English runner of considerable fame, will be paired with Fred Wooledge. Italy will be represented by two teams. Ferri and Pallanti, the latter having run several times against Dorando, compose one, and Marto and Umberto Rovere the other. N. G. Athanassiades and Andrew Devaris represent Greece. Teams of American runners scheduled to start in the race are as follows: Mike Spring and Ed Adams, Frank Annable and J. P. O'Driscoll, P. J. Dineen and Albert H. Corey, Henry Shelton and James Frazier, George Harrigan and Jerry Sullivan and Edward Von Karnal and Irving Coleman. The race begins in Madison Square Garden on the morning of March 8.

JIMMIE GARDNER

Expected at Gladstone Club Tonight

The sole topic of conversation among the boxing fans yesterday was the Gardner-McKinnon fight at Boston on Tuesday night and there was never more genuine satisfaction over a bout than that manifested all over town as the result of the fine showing made by the Lowell boy. It has always been characteristic of Lowell to underappreciate a Lowell man. It was so in Martin Flaherty's day, likewise when George Gardner started out and finally in Jimmie Gardner's day. There were many Lowell men in the audience on Tuesday night, who, while they wanted Jimmie to win the worst way, didn't dare to accept the fine picking offered at 10 to 6, for they were afraid that McKinnon was too heavy and strong and they didn't stop to think that Jimmie was not only strong but one of the most scientific fighters in the ring today. Jimmie put up the fight of his life Tuesday night, and granting that he will do as good the next time it's a good bet that he will lick any man in the country at his weight. There is nothing in the science of boxing that Gardner doesn't know, for he displayed everything in the game in his bout with McKinnon and shifted his style so often that his opponent was completely bewildered. Furthermore, Gardner showed more intelligence than is displayed by the ordinary boxer. He fought with his head mentally, while his opponent fought with his head physically, which while a joke, was no joke for Gardner. It's today's best bet that Jimmie Gardner will bring home the bacon with any man of his weight in the country.

Speaking of Jimmie Gardner, there will be a royal reception coming to him tonight when he enters the Gladstone club for he is expected to attend and see his protege George Lowcroft go 12 rounds with Tommy Sawyer. Lowcroft who is much heavier than Gardner has been training with him and Joe Thomas, the celebrated California boxer for Jimmie needed a big man in preparation for a husky proposition like McKinnon. As a result Lowcroft who is young and coming learned much about the game that he never knew before and hence he ought to make a fine showing against Sawyer who is more experienced. This will be the best bout pulled off in Lowell in a long time and there will be three interesting preliminaries.

GAVE BIRTH TO SON

TOKIO, March 4.—Princess Teteko, the eldest daughter of the emperor of Japan, gave birth to a son today. The prince was born late this afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES

CALL AT 101 WESTFORD ST. and see the greatest bargain in an upright piano ever offered in the history of the world.

G. L. HUBBARD, the real estate man wishes to notify the public that he has moved from the Wyman's Exchange and is now located at 11 Central st.

BOARD and ROOMS, steam heated, newly furnished. Table board. Mrs. A. Brennan, 10 Tyler st.

NEW MERRIMAC HOTEL—American plan. Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. E. P. Vien, Prop. Opp. City Hall. Rooms 50c, 75c, $1.00. Rooms by the week $2.00 and up. Open day and night.

IF RUPTURED Tenny's Improved Support holds rupture. 6 Goward's court, 226 Appleton st., Lowell, Mass.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Razors, scissors and knives sharpened in first-class shape, at Harry Gonzales, 125 Gorham st. Tel. 952-2.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news-stands of the Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

JIMMIE GARDNER

May Meet Bill McKinnon Next Month

Jimmie Gardner disproved the story about being seriously hurt in his bout Tuesday night with McKinnon by appearing on the streets yesterday without a bandage. Unless he lifted his cap not a mark would be seen. His nose is not broken or discolored. He has slight cuts over his eyes and on top of his head, caused by McKinnon accidentally butting him. He has been engaged with his brother, Billy, to appear at a Boston theatre next week.

Jimmie Gardner would like to meet Harry Lewis or Mike ("Twin") Sullivan for the welterweight championship.

McKinnon went to his work as usual yesterday morning, feeling none the worse after his rugged bout. He wants another chance at Gardner. He is satisfied that Gardner earned the award over him, but figures he will reverse the decision if they meet again.

Gardner said yesterday he was willing to give McKinnon another chance. The Armory A. A. thinks well of the card and will probably rematch them to box in April.

U. OF P. WON

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team defeated the Columbia university, in a roughly played game here last night by the score of 28 to 12.

An effort is being made to arrange a third game between the two teams to decide the championship of the east, the winner to play the western champions, the University of Chicago.

MRS. ROBINSON

ENTERTAINED MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S RESEARCH CLUB

The members of the Women's Research club met yesterday with Mrs. Charles Robinson at her home, 143 Nesmith street. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Cyrus Barton, president, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by Mrs. John J. Clark. An amendment in order to allow a larger membership was made to the by-laws.

A letter was read by Mrs. Clark from Mrs. [illegible] Taylor, who is spending the winter with her family in Florida, and accompanying it were post cards of Daytona to be presented to the members of the club.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. John Crompton for the delightful entertainment and oyster supper which [illegible] the club at her home on the [illegible] of the sleigh ride to [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible], chairman of the afternoon, presented the program, which included a piano solo by Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Harris of the Varnum [illegible] a most interesting lecture on "Constantinople," the [illegible] [illegible] people, describing the [illegible] and religion, and picturing [illegible] interesting street scenes.

A piano duo was given by Masters [illegible] and Harold Bartlett and Harold [illegible]. Following the program a vote of thanks was given Mrs. Harris' [illegible] talk, and to [illegible] the program. A [illegible] was served by the hostess. Mrs. [illegible] E. Dickson presided at the chafing dish, assisted by Mrs. [illegible] Foster and Mrs. Ernest [illegible].

The next meeting will be with Mrs. [illegible] Foster, 25 Nesmith street.

LOWELLS LOST

Were Defeated by the Nashua Team

The Lowell team got an awful trouncing in Nashua last night by the team representing that city in the Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league. Nashua is first in the league standing but the manner in which the Lowell aggregation had been bowling during the past few weeks led people to think that the Spindle City boys would put the upriver team out of commission last night and enthusiasm ran high, especially among the Lowell fans, but the Lowells when they reached Nashua last night put up the poorest exhibition of bowling that has been seen in the league this season. But one man on the team got a single over the century mark and 271 was the high triple. It is needless to say that the local quintet lost all four points and gave Nashua a firmer grip on first place.

In the Minor league the Avons won two points from the Indians. In the Bowlaway league the Tinkers put it over the Pets. The scores:

MERRIMACK VALLEY LEAGUE

Nashua—Haggerty 293, McQuesten 291, Michaud 234, Travers 290, Mason 289, total 1408.

Lowell—Johnson 257, Jewett 263, Richardson 271, Moran 255, Wilson 261, total 1307.

MINOR LEAGUE

Avons—Gill 26[illegible], Dereault 229, Breault 248, Buckley 266, Longley 271, total 1278.

Indians—Sutherland 262, Mason 242, Davis 247, Murphy 219, Gordon 261, total 1252.

BOWLAWAY LEAGUE

Hoisington Tinkers—Davis 293, Hoisington 252, Pedley 238, Robertson 241, J. Grant 283, total 1310.

Locke's Pets—Wright 261, Lyon 271, Richardson 27[illegible], Cole 253, Dunham 231, total 1293.

HITEMS WON

Hitems—Mr. McCarthy 268, Miss McNulty 196, Mr. Tremble 243, Mrs. Tremble 204, Connell 233, Miss McCarthy 158, total [illegible].

Miss'ems—Mr. McNulty 241, Miss McCarthy 162, Mr. Hartnett 229, Miss Hunter 165, Mr. Barrows 244, Miss Robare 209, total [illegible].

MINOR LEAGUE TEAM STANDING

Brownies	5[illegible]	75.0	5553
Elms	[illegible]	66.6	5495
Lincolns	[illegible]	55.3	5474
Avons	[illegible]	55.6	5322
I. O. F's	[illegible]	50.0	5317
Crescents	[illegible]	50.0	5276
Indians	[illegible]	41.7	5358
West Ends	[illegible]	41.7	4244
Americans	[illegible]	33.3	5108
Royals	[illegible]	22.2	2527

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Buckley, 100; N[illegible], 99; Wight, 96; Langley, 94; [illegible], 94; Walsh, 93; Connolly, [illegible], 92; Kempton, 92; Webb, 92; [illegible], 92; H. Gendron, 92; Gill, 91; Davis, [illegible]; Brock, 91; Butterfield, 91; Hale, 91; [illegible], 91; Biggins, 91; Mahoney, [illegible], 90; Murphy, 90; Perry, 90; J. [illegible], [illegible]; Foe, 90; Dyer, 89; Carpenter, [illegible], 89; Buckley, 89; Breault, [illegible], 89; A. Gendron, 88; [illegible], 88; Halstead, 88; Pinfold, 88; [illegible], 87.

TO MARK SAILORS' GRAVES

CHICAGO, March 4.—The graves of more than [illegible] American sailors who were taken [illegible] during the war of 1812 and who [illegible] near St. Michael's church [illegible], Devonshire, England, [illegible] be marked with [illegible] as far as possible [illegible] announced here by the [illegible] States Daughters of 1812 [illegible]. The organization [illegible] a stained glass window in the church now almost [illegible] and having it [illegible] pattern.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on liquor law will give a hearing to parties interested in house bill No. 102, petition of Herbert S. Johnson and others for legislation relative to the number of places which may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and relative to fourth and fifth class licenses. House bill No. 1014, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and house bill No. 1169, petition for the establishment of a system of sale and use of intoxicating liquors which will promote temperance without prohibition, at room No. 139, State House, on Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Charles D. B. Fisk, Chairman. Andrew P. Doyle, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on fish and game will give a hearing to parties interested in hunting and killing deer, hares and rabbits; protection of deer; open season for deer; senate No. 71, better protection for hares and rabbits; house No. 592, payment for appraising the damages of deer; house No. 854, on taking gray squirrels, hares and rabbits, at room No. 505, State House, Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock, a. m. Roland M. Keith, Chairman. L. K. Morse, Clerk of the Committee.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife, Laura Mullen, on my account as I shall not be responsible for bills contracted by her, in my name, after this date.
EDWARD MULLEN,
March 4, 1909. 52 Tyler st.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Frederick J. Mulvey, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Francis J. O'Hare, of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.
W. E. ROGERS, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Elizabeth A. Gordon of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts to William T. Sheppard of said Lowell, dated March 21, A. D. 1905, and registered March 22, A. D. 1905, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said County and noted on certificate No. 72 in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as Document No. 75, will be sold at public auction for breach of the conditions of said mortgage deed, on the premises hereinafter described, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1909, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described substantially as follows:

A certain parcel of land situated in said Lowell and bounded and described as follows:

Southerly by the northerly line of William street four (4) feet; westerly, twenty-three (23) feet; southerly sixteen and 27-100 (16.27) feet; and easterly twenty-three and 33-100 (23.33) feet by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al; southerly by the northerly line of William street sixteen and 73-100 (16.73) feet; westerly by land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett seventy-two and 90-100 (72.90) feet; northerly by a passageway twenty-one and 36-100 (21.36) feet; northeasterly by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al thirteen and 40-100 (13.40) feet; northerly by said last named McBride land eleven and 30-100 (11.30) feet; and easterly by other land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett fifty-eight and 54-100 (58.54) feet.

All of said boundaries are determined by the land court of said commonwealth to be located as shown on a plan drawn by G. M. Snell, C. E., dated March, 1905, as approved by the court, filed in the land registration office, a copy of a portion of which is filed with the original certificate of title issued on a decree of said court dated March 13th, A. D. 1905 and numbered 2015, on the files of said court and recorded in the North Registry District of said County, in the land court records, Book 1, Page 71.

So much of the above described land as is included within the limits of the passageways shown on said plan is subject to the use of the same by the owners and occupants for the time being of both of said adjoining estates of McBride et al and is further subject to the easement in favor of said owners and occupants to use the steps or stairway leading under the southeast corner of the ell or rear building on the land above described for the purpose of reaching the door leading to the cellar on said McBride et als land underneath the dwelling house adjoining William street.

The above described premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a prior mortgage given by said Elizabeth A. Gordon to The B. F. Butler Co-Operative Bank, of said Lowell, dated March 20, A. D. 1905, registered March 23, A. D. 1905, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said county and noted on certificate No. 72, in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as document No. 74.

Said premises will also be sold and conveyed subject to any and all unpaid taxes and other municipal assessments. The purchaser must pay $100 in cash at the time and place of sale and the balance in ten days from the day of sale at the office of William T. Sheppard, 102 Central street, Lowell, Mass.
WILLIAM T. SHEPPARD,
Mortgagee.

WANTED

$250 INVESTED in our peanut, candy and breath perfume vending machines will give you good year-round cash income, with our guarantee against loss. Little Jewels, 621 Commerce, Philadelphia.

INFANTS and CHILDREN wanted to board in the country, second house on right past city line, Gorham st.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE of all kinds wanted. Green, 72 Middlesex st. Tel. 992-1. Call or send postal. I pay a great deal more than the other fellow. Try me and see.

CHILDREN TO BOARD in country wanted. Address Nelson, R. F. D., Billerica.

STABLE MANURE wanted. Telephone or address. H. W. Foster, Lowell R. F. D. No. 1.

TWO SMALL CHILDREN wanted to care for by the week. Address Mrs. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE

Large building, rents for $2112, 6 stores, 10 tenements, 5 minutes' walk from postoffice, and land enough to accommodate the erection of two more buildings. Apply 148 Ennell street. Telephone.

NO MORE, NO LESS.

The Sun has all the news,
You can't get more than that;
The Sun costs but a cent,
You can't pay less than that.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

08 ACRES OF LAND for sale near Silver Lake and Shawsheen river. Suitable for house lots or small farms. Inquire L. C. Swain, Wilmington.

FINE HOUSE LOT, recently surveyed, on Lakeview ave., for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Mrs. Reade, 871 Lakeview ave.

SOME NICE ONE-TENEMENT HOUSES for sale in Belvidere. Couple of nice cottages, one seven-room house with acre of land. Nice building lot on Moody st. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

COTTAGE HOUSE on Chelmsford st., approximate to the new Washington school, 8 rooms, improvements that satisfy, for sale. Small amount down and remainder at 5 per cent. interest. An ideal investment. Why not? And be independent. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2255-13 or 2427-1. If one is working use the other.

TWO TENEMENT HOUSE situated centrally, in Centralville, with gas, electric light, never vacant, large piece of land, for sale. $200 or more down and remainder as rent. Invest today and don't regret tomorrow. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2255-13 or 2427-1.

AN INVESTMENT PROPERTY paying a big percentage on Arch st. for sale. Excellent corner lot and always rented. It will pay you to investigate this property. The price will be right. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

17 ROOM HOUSE near Dodge st. for sale. 3500 feet of land. A good property in a good location. Rents for $360 a year. Will sell for $4100. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

8 ROOM HOUSE with bath and furnace heat, near the court house, for sale. Could be made into investment property if desired. Will sell for $4500. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

10 ROOM HOUSE in Belvidere for sale. Bath and steam heat. Fireplace, set tubs, laundry. Excellent location. A substantially built residence. $5600. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, offices in 67 leading cities. Tolman, room 48, Hildreth building, 45 Merrimack st.

One per Cent.

LOANS Per month with or without security;

salaried people, merchants, boarding house keepers and others. Will lend you any reasonable amount of money at 1 per cent. per month. No borrower should pay more. Loans made on furniture, pianos, etc. on short notice. COMMISSIONS PAID. All business strictly confidential.

Merrimack Loan Co

ROOM 3, 81 MERRIMACK ST.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Monday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

Ready Money

Permit us to assist you if you need money.

When you ask a friend you not only risk the chance of not getting it, but you are exposing your condition which is not necessary if you come to us.

Call, write or phone 2891

American Loan Co.
AGENTS,
Room 10, Hildreth Bldg.,
45 Merrimack St.

LOST AND FOUND

SUM OF MONEY lost, wrapped in Manila paper, between Lilley avenue and Merrimack st. Reward at 90 Lilley avenue.

SUM OF MONEY found. Owner can have same by calling at Richardson hotel. Must prove property and pay charges.

GOLD ROSARY BEADS with gold cross, lost March 1, between Marion st. and St. Patrick's church. Return to 11 Batchelder place. Reward.

ROSARY made of amethyst beads and a gold sacred heart on cross. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Sun Office.

HELP WANTED

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. Salary $800 to $1400. No "lay offs." Examination for Lowell, May 15th. Common education sufficient. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. 817, Rochester, N. Y.

SECOND HAND of ring spinning, spooling, warping and dressing wanted. $2.50 a day. Charles P. Raymond, 294 Washington st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted at once. 82 Willie st.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED for Red Seal Lye. One speaking French preferred. Steady work, good pay for hard workers. Address H. D. Gould, 181 East Merrimack st.

TOP STITCHERS and experienced help in the stitching room wanted. Apply to Dodge Bros., Newburyport, Mass.

GOOD TEAMSTER used to farm work, wanted. Apply 528 Middlesex street.

COTTON CARD GRINDER on Pettee revolving flat cards, wanted. Steady work guaranteed. Address Payson, Lowell Sun.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS are wanted. Entrance salary $800 per annum with promotion to $1800. Examination May 15th. Particulars free. Springfield School for Mail Service, Springfield, Mass.

Butchers and Meat Men

wanted, who have had three years' experience to prepare for positions as assistant meat inspector. Salary $840 per year to start. Examinations soon. For forms address P. O. Box 48, Lawrence, Mass.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

TO LET

STABLE TO LET with four stalls, also carriage house at 36 Bartlett st. Apply 124 Hanks st.

AN ELEGANT TENEMENT of five large, healthful rooms, to let at 19 Shaw st. Pleasant location. Apply 53 Bartlett st.

TENEMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS to let. Bath, pantry, and set tubs and heat furnished. Five minutes' walk from Merrimack sq. Inquire at 133 Stackpole st.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, steam heat and bath. Suite suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 6 Stackpole st.

STORE ON SECOND FLOOR, Wier Building, 66x39, to let after April 1st. Inquire of janitor.

TENEMENT FIVE ROOMS, pantry, good repair, large yard, low rent. 130 Jewett st. Inquire on premises or 25 Shedd st.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS and shed to let, $1 per week. 73 Church st. upper bell.

5-ROOM TENEMENT with bathroom, to let, modern improvements, newly repaired, Andover st. Rent $15.00. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

NEW FLAT with bath and modern improvements, to let, Stackpole st. Rent $15. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL TENEMENT to let, 379 Bridge st.; rent $1.75 per week. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TENEMENT OF FOUR ROOMS to let, 417 Bridge st.; rent $10. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL STORE to let, 427 Bridge st. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TWO TENEMENTS to let, that can't help pleasing housekeepers who appreciate cleanest, tastiest possible conditions. 4 rooms, good cellar, pleasant neighbors and fair treatment. Geo. E. Brown, 79 Chestnut st., Belvidere.

TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS in a two-tenement house in a fine residential section of the Highlands, sunny and pleasant, to let. ½ minute to electrics. Bath. $16 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

NEWLY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let. Steam heat and electric light. Apply 75 East Merrimack st.

COTTAGE HOUSE of 7 rooms to let. Hardwood floors, cemented cellar, furnace heat and all the latest improvements. Inquire 636 Rogers st.

5 ROOM TENEMENT, clean, sunny, to let, right on Chelmsford st. Every room just been painted and papered. Gas, sewer and water. $10 a month. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

UPPER STORY of a large building on Middlesex st. to let. Excellent place for a carpenter, or carriage shop, or for a painter. $8 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE for sale, hen house, small barn, 1 acre of land, all kinds of fruit. $500. J. W. Bruce, 188 Middlesex st.

SIX ROOM TENEMENT at 38 Mead st. to let, all modern conveniences. Bath, pantry and set tubs. Inquire 31 in rear.

AN EXCELLENT WARM BARN with several stalls and yard room on Grove st. to let. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

NICE TENEMENT on Stackpole st. to let; also nice tenement on George st., in Navy Yard, on Lakeview ave., also cottage on Fifth st. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

6-ROOM TENEMENT in Pawtucketville, to let, pleasant, bath, gas, hot water, sewer connection, open plumbing. Two car lines. Apply 89 Varnum ave., phone 1019-1.

TENEMENT—Good and warm, to let at a low rent. Inquire 439 Moody st.

NEARLY NEW APARTMENTS of 4 rooms, pantry, bath, hot water, set tubs, shed, open plumbing, to let, rent reasonable, on Grand st. Apply 237 Middlesex st. Tel. 1379-2.

FOR SALE

ICE CHEST for sale, in perfect condition, suitable for a fish market. Inquire 319 Bridge st.

LODGING HOUSE for sale. 11 rooms, all furnished. Easy terms. Inquire 21 Kirk st.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULL and CALF, very choice breed, for sale. Apply Pike's Market, 528 Middlesex st.

BAKERY FOR SALE with all fixtures, now doing business. Inquire 187 Broadway.

ONE BOOK CASE and couple of desks for sale. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

STORE FIXTURES for sale, to be removed from the premises April 1st. Will sell very cheap. A. W. Dows & Co.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Chamber and parlor sets, carpets, draperies, chairs, gas range, graphophone, etc. Call mornings. 53 Hanks st. Tel. 820-1.

ROGERS INDIAN BLOOD REMEDY —Try a bottle, 75 cents. A postal will bring it to your door. W. H. Burtt, agent, 18 Prescott st., room 15.

CANVAS BED HAMMOCKS for sale, $8 complete. New and second hand tents. Cross Awning & Sign Co., 215 Dutton st.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND DOORS, windows and lumber for sale. Inquire at the corner of Salem and Common sts.

FOUR OR FIVE GOOD RELIABLE HORSES for sale, weighing from 1000 to 1600. Are now being used by Mr. Pike in his business. Call 528 Middlesex st.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE of all kinds, anything you have to sell we will buy and pay more than any other dealer. Send postal and we will call, 667 Middlesex st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by young man, willing to do any kind of work. Inquire 405 Suffolk st.

WORK OF ANY KIND wanted by young man of 17. Address C. D. Q., Sun Office.

EXPERIENCED NURSE would like work. Would care for invalid or would go out by the day. Rates reasonable. Inquire 70 Willow st.

SITUATION WANTED by reliable woman to go out washing and cleaning by hour or day. Inquire 375 Middlesex st.

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSE CLIPPING done at Carey's shop, by hand or power. 23 Fayette st., near cor. East Merrimack st.

WM. A. ARNOLD, Notary public, bureau of information, pension claim agent. Pension vouchers and other papers executed. Room 3, 20 Prescott st.

TEL. 992-1, send a postal or call at Green's, 72 Middlesex street if you are thinking of disposing of your furniture or any other class of goods you may have to sell. It will pay you before going elsewhere. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DRINK GLORIA for health; sold everywhere.

LIMBURG, chimney expert. Chimneys swept and repaired. Residence, 1123 Bridge st. Tel. 945.

MOTHERS—Bent's Destroyer kills lice on children, and all insects; cures dandruff and itching scalp; prevents falling hair, harmless. 25c only at Falls & Burkinshaw's, 418 Middlesex st.

LADIES—Dr. LaFranco's Compound gives positive relief; powerful combination, used by 250,000 women. Price 25 cents; druggists or by mail. Address La Franco & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, badges and door plates made to order at Harry Gonzales, 125 Gorham st. Tel. 952-2.

INAUGURATING AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON

IN monarchies the coronation of a king is an elaborate, formal, impressive, bedizened and much robed ceremony. While democratic simplicity has cut out most of the gorgeousness of our parallel ceremony of inaugurating a president, we still manage to make some fuss of our own. What with our national conventions, our presidential elections and our inaugural functions, we try to impress on our chief magistrate a due sense of the dignity of his job. Running the governmental affairs of 100,000,000 people is no small task, and the man we hire for the place cannot simply walk into the shop, hang his coat on a peg and go to work. There are certain formalities, attended by more or less show and noise, beforehand. Thus he is properly prepared for appointing postmasters and consuls and for advising and otherwise man-handling congress.

It is planned in the inaugural of William Howard Taft to make the ceremony proper the most solemn, simple and precise and the attendant functions and setting, such as the parade, the ball, the decorations and illuminations, the most elaborate and splendid in the history of the republic. One of the new and striking features will be the "beauty squad" at the ball. This will consist of one man from each state and territory, making up an escort committee for the new president. The requirements for membership in this bunch of masculine chrysanthemums are a handsome face and figure, social standing, wealth and fame, or, in other words, pulchritude, pull and popularity.

Another unique feature will be in the music, and the reform will be most welcome. It will consist, first, in encouraging all the bands possible to stay at home; second, for those that do come to avoid playing the same pieces played by other bands, and, third, for bands in close proximity not to play at the same time. Thus only the Marine band will play "Hail to the Chief," the piece de resistance at all inaugurations. The Maryland band only will discourse "Maryland, My Maryland," and the Georgia band "Dixie." If the scheme is carried out the Indiana aggregation should do things to "The Banks of the Wabash," the Alabama boys should perpetrate "The Suwanee River," one of the New York bands should hammer off "Tammany," and the Boston bunch should hand out "Yankee Doodle." It is a great idea, my countrymen, especially that part of it relative to shooing the artists on brass away from "Hail to the Chief."

Another notable feature of this inauguration will be the fireworks, the spectacular event being a "battle of the skies" similar to that now being pulled off at the New York Hippodrome. Several large airships will meet in midheaven, fire things at each other and crumple up in a most realistic and thrilling manner. Other aerial vessels will drop bombs into a miniature city, which will burn with a great conflagration. Immense flags, pictures of Taft and Sherman, pillars of light and other fiery figures will be displayed on the heavens. Among these will be gigantic letters spelling Taft, which will be greeted by twenty-one aerial guns.

Inauguration Weather.

Still another great feature will be the weather, which always does original and surprising things on the 4th of March. For obvious reasons the committee of arrangements has not scheduled this part of the program in advance. The omission was not due to oversight. The committee had the subject in mind--in fact, it has never been out of its thoughts for a moment—but it could not seem to get into touch with Jupiter Pluvius and find out his intentions. As for the weather man, he will not say a word. Some years ago he predicted a "fair and warmer" 4th of March, and it did not do a thing but rain all day. The attentions he received in consequence have made him sidestep the day ever since.

A novelty in this inauguration will be that the president and president elect will not enter the senate chamber together; neither will Mr. Roosevelt ride back with Mr. Taft to the White House, but will drive to the Union station and immediately take a train to Oyster Bay. There is to be no dividing of honors.

For the Too Jubilant.

One more novelty is that a very large vacant storeroom has been provided for the use of those visitors who look too much upon the wine. Heretofore the police stations have been overcrowded. The relief of the bun congestion will be hailed with delight by those who think they cannot properly celebrate without becoming tanks.

In other respects the inaugural of President Taft will be much like those that have gone before. His will be the thirty-first of these functions since the founding of the nation. In addition there have been five vice presidents sworn in, but because of the mourning for the dead presidents whom they succeeded there was no set ceremony. The most spectacular of these inductions of vice presidents was that of Theodore Roosevelt in his wild night ride down Mount Marcy before he took a train to Buffalo.

The First President.

The first presidential inauguration occurred April 30, 1789, in the city of New York. No president since the days of Washington has known the universal procession of loving, triumphant welcome accorded him in his progress from Mount Vernon, where he was living when apprised of his election, to New York on horseback, by stagecoaches and barges. No hamlet was too small or city too great to turn out in honor of Washington its whole populace. The flag he had given a place among the ensigns of the powers was flung in thousands above his head and waved in the hands of the grateful multitude, whose souls were in the cheers that rang in a long procession of jubilation from Mount Vernon to New York.

Washington was inducted into office in the federal building, in New York city, which was the meeting place of the congress. The leaders consulted with him as to the ceremonial to be observed, and the form settled upon by the president was promptly accepted by his advisers. It has remained practically unchanged.

Special committees of congress met him and escorted him into the presence of the senate, where the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston. A signal was then given to the multitude which had assembled without, and great cheering and merry making resulted and extended far into the night.

When President Washington was inducted into office a second time the ceremony was more elaborate. The seat of government had been changed from New York to Philadelphia, and congress was in session in Independence hall, from whose tower the old bell had rung out the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. To this historic building President Washington was drawn in a magnificent coach, to which were harnessed six beautiful white horses.

The Central Figure.

Philadelphia witnessed for the last time a presidential inauguration when John Adams of Braintree, Mass., assumed the office of the chief executive March 4, 1797. The ceremony took place in the same building, Independence hall, where Washington had taken the oath of office four years previously. There seems to have been but little popular demonstration.

General Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the many notables assembled in the hall of the old statehouse. General Washington was greeted with cheers whenever he made his appearance and was [illegible] the central figure, Adams [illegible] the new president [illegible] charge of [illegible].

The myth that Thomas Jefferson rode to his first inauguration on horseback and hitched his horse to the fence has long since [illegible]. In fact, he went on foot [illegible] by an escort of [illegible]. John Adams showed his [illegible] by absenting himself from the occasion. Jefferson's inaugural was not only the first in the new century and the first of a long line of [illegible]-Democratic presidents, but was the first celebrated in Washington, the new capital of the nation. Truly it was the beginning of a new era.

A General Festivity.

Washington was but a muddy village, and the first inauguration that dignified its avenues was the most insignificant in the matter of display in the history of the city. President Jefferson's simple tastes prompted such a course.

In the other cities of the country, however, the inauguration was made the occasion of great jubilation. In Philadelphia, where John Adams had been inaugurated, and New York, where Washington, as first president of the United States, had taken the oath of office, there was booming of cannon, ringing of bells and great merrymaking. The celebration far excelled in those cities the modest affair which noted in the capital the coming of a new chief into the charge of the affairs of the young republic.

The occasion of President Jefferson's second inauguration appears to have been totally without incident. No accounts of any celebration are extant. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office.

After serving [illegible] secretary of state during the [illegible] of his political leader, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison of Virginia took the oath of office March 4, 1809. The weather was pleasant, and, though Madison shared the views of his predecessor on political subjects, he did not bear the great aversion of [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] Madison [illegible] American [illegible] realized his accession to the highest office in the gift of the state by wearing a suit of clothes made entirely of American grown, carded, woven, cut and sewed goods.

The new president [illegible] one of the [illegible] Washington for eight years [illegible] was one of the finest [illegible] in the land. From this house the newly elected president was driven to the capitol under the escort of a troop of cavalry.

In the evening there was [illegible] inaugural ball at Long's hotel, a function the like of which Washington had never seen before at that time. The great social power wielded by the new president and his famous wife had been a feature of the two previous administrations, and they embarked upon the higher career at an entertainment the most brilliant and most largely attended that characterized any inauguration up to that time.

Madison's second inauguration was also brilliantly celebrated. The president was escorted to the capitol by the volunteer cavalry of the District of Columbia. Justice Marshall again administered the oath. In the evening there was a magnificent ball at Davis' hotel.

James Monroe of Virginia, who had been secretary of state in the cabinet of his predecessor, President Madison, took up the reins of government at a time of general prosperity. In consequence a great throng came to the capital, and when the 4th of March, Tuesday, arrived the hotels and other buildings were crowded to their capacity.

The First Inaugural Speech.

[illegible] foreign diplomats and officers of the [illegible] before he was sworn in [illegible] Justice Marshall [illegible] Octagon House at the corner of Eighteenth street and New York [illegible]

[illegible] March 4 [illegible] fell upon [illegible] and [illegible] inaugural [illegible] induction into office of James Monroe [illegible] on March 5. Again Chief Justice Marshall officiated and stood beside Mr. Monroe while he delivered his second inaugural address. The day was very disagreeable, snow and rain having fallen during the preceding night. A feature of this inauguration was the attendance of the Marine band, without which in these days even an inauguration would seem incomplete.

John Quincy Adams was the second of the presidents to be chosen by the house of representatives. He, too, had been a member of the cabinet of his predecessor, having served as secretary of state during the two terms of James Monroe as president.

The present custom of the retiring president accompanying the new president to the capitol was followed on this occasion for the first time since the day of Washington's retirement.

John Quincy Adams, like James Monroe, wore on the occasion of his inauguration a suit of plain black cloth made wholly of American wool and by American workmen.

Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, the hero of two wars and the idol of his party, was inaugurated under circumstances peculiar and different from those which had attended the assumption of office by any of his predecessors. The friends of John Quincy Adams [illegible] no part in the inaugural ceremonies, and as the Adams party was very strong in the capital this action led to the refusal of the only company of uniformed light infantry in the District to participate in the function. A company of veterans of the Revolution, having been [illegible] tendered their services to General Jackson, which were [illegible].

On the East Portico.

Jackson was the first of the presidents to be inaugurated upon the east portico of the capitol, the place where [illegible] now take the oath. [illegible] throng in attendance, Daniel Webster having written of the occasion that it seemed as if the whole nation had rushed to the capital. When General Jackson appeared on the portico of the capitol a roar of welcome greeted him. After the tumult had subsided he took the manuscript of his inaugural address from his pocket and read it with dignity. When he had concluded, Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office. As the boom of guns announced that Andrew Jackson was president of the United States a new tumult of enthusiasm broke out, and the vast crowd surged toward the platform, almost carrying it away. A stout cable had been drawn across in front of the president's stand, and this alone saved him from being overpowered by the attentions of his devoted adherents.

The enthusiastic multitudes followed the new president to the White House, where they became uncontrollable. They broke into the place, smashed china, trampled carpets and tore down curtains in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the new president.

The ceremonies of the second inauguration of President Jackson at the capital were very simple. There was no military display. President Jackson on this occasion reversed the order which had theretofore prevailed and took the oath of office before reading his inaugural address. For what was to be the last time, Chief Justice Marshall administered the sacred obligation to the president. Beginning with President Jefferson in 1801, Chief Justice Marshall had officiated at the inaugural ceremony for every president up to this time.

First Native American Citizen.

A forerunner of the vast hosts which have crowded to some of the inaugurations of recent year went to Washington when Martin Van Buren of New York, the first of the presidents of the United States who had been born an American citizen, was inaugurated. All his predecessors had been born while America was under the dominion of Great Britain. The day of the inauguration was perfect, and Washington was crowded beyond its capacity. All sorts of places were converted into sleeping apartments for the vast hosts which flocked to the capital.

An imposing array escorted the president elect to the capitol. President Jackson and President Elect Van Buren were seated in an elegant phaeton constructed of wood taken from the old United States frigate Constitution and manufactured at Amherst, Mass., and presented to the president elect by New York friends. This was drawn by the four fine carriage horses of President Jackson, which were resplendent in brass mounted harness.

William Henry Harrison of Ohio took his place at the head of the nation amid ceremonies the most unique in the history of those events and lived but a short month to fill the office he had sought and won after years of struggle and defeat.

The wild and riotous campaign of the hero of Tippecanoe had an aftermath in the celebration at the capital. In the parade the log cabins, cider barrels, coonskins and similar insignia of the late campaign were very much in evidence.

The Hero of Tippecanoe.

Inauguration day was cold and cloudy, but no rain fell. The president insisted upon riding on horseback to the capitol, though the Whigs of Baltimore had presented him with a handsome carriage for the occasion, which was in readiness, with four horses attached to it. The president elect was urged to wear an overcoat on account of the chill of the day, but declined, and to his recklessness in thus exposing himself was afterward attributed the illness which resulted in his death.

He made a fine appearance seated on his charger and excited much enthusiasm. The march to the capitol took a circuitous route, and from windows everywhere flags and handkerchiefs waved a welcome to the old warhorse. The queer features of the parade also excited enthusiasm, especially a power loom on wheels, brought from Laurel, Md.

An eventful administration began March 4, 1845, when James K. Polk of Tennessee took the oath of office. He had previously been speaker of the house of representatives and is the only president in the history of the United States who has held both positions.

Elaborate preparations had been made for his inauguration, and the throngs of visitors were unexampled in the history of the event. The hotels of the city were unable to accommodate all who sought even lodging. Unfortunately the weather was almost the worst that has ever attended an inauguration. Mr. Polk was quartered at Coleman's hotel, now the National, and a large military escort gathered there to conduct him to the capitol. While they were waiting numerous military and civic organizations passed on their way to the east front of the capitol, and the Empire club of New York city discharged a cannon, which they dragged several times in front of the hotel.

Another of the presidents whose term of office was cut short by death was inaugurated March 4, 1849, when Zachary Taylor of Virginia, the gallant hero of the war with Mexico, took the oath of office. He died a little over a year later, July 9, 1850, in Washington. He left a son, who became a general in the Confederate service, and one of his daughters was afterward the wife of Jefferson Davis.

No Vice President.

A unusual feature of the inauguration of Franklin Pierce on March 4, 1853, was the absence of the vice president elect, William R. King of Alabama. Mr. King was in Cuba on the date of his inauguration, but was sworn in by United States Consul Rodney on a plantation near Matanzas at as nearly the same time as President Pierce in Washington.

President Elect Pierce was attended in his march to the capitol by a large number of civil and military organizations. No inaugural ball was held. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet.

Perfect weather was accorded the ceremonies which accompanied the induction into office of James Buchanan. On the morning of March 4 President Pierce and President Elect Buchanan joined the large escort at Willard's hotel. They were seated in a carriage drawn by two fine gray horses. A large civil escort under the marshalship of William Selden accompanied the presidential vehicle. More than thirty organizations were in the line which paraded the avenue with the carriage bearing the president and president elect.

A Magnificent Display.

An administration which was to see the United States pass through the severest trial not only of its history, but of the stability of the republic as an institution, was inaugurated with one of the most magnificent displays that have ever occurred on such an occasion and at the same time amid ominous scenes unparalleled at any similar function. The air was full of rumors of civil war, and the assassination of President Lincoln was feared at the hands of irresponsible sympathizers of the south, which had already been loud in expression of its grievances.

President Elect Lincoln was driven to the capitol to take the oath of office surrounded by cavalry, and along Pennsylvania avenue riflemen had been stationed on the roofs of the buildings with instructions to carefully watch the windows of the houses on the opposite sides of the street and to shoot down any one who should point a weapon toward the presidential party. A small force of United States cavalry guarded the avenue at the intersections of other streets, and to the north of the capitol a light battery of flying artillery was stationed. General Scott took station near the latter and kept a careful eye upon the succeeding ceremonies.

President Buchanan drove to Willard's hotel, and from there returned to the senate chamber with Mr. Lincoln, the two riding together in an open carriage. A company of infantry preceded this carriage, and on either side were double files of the District cavalry. Infantry and other military organizations followed close in the rear. The procession was very large and imposing, one of the features of the civic division being a float representing the constitution and the Union, the latter being represented by thirty-four little girls dressed in white, one for each of the states. After he had taken the oath of office President Lincoln kissed each one of these little girls.

For the last time Chief Justice Taney, who had officiated in the same capacity at so many inaugurations, administered the oath to the new president after he had concluded a most powerful address, spoken in clear and ringing tones which held the great multitude assembled on the east front of the capitol till its last prophetic word had been uttered.

Lincoln's Second Inauguration.

Washington was an armed garrison on a hostile frontier when Abraham Lincoln again took the oath of office as president of the war devastated Union. Soldiers in thousands thronged the streets, and the avenue was ablaze with the national colors, for those who were not in sympathy with the party in power were almost as much afraid to show their sentiments as the enthusiastic Federalists were to display their allegiance. President Lincoln was engaged at the capitol and did not ride in the procession.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office, and the usual ceremonies in the senate and on the east front of the capitol took place. A feature of the parade from the capitol to the White House was the presence therein of carriages in which rode Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the president, and others which bore his children. They followed the president's and preceded those of the diplomatic corps.

Honor to a War Hero.

Hero of the greatest struggle of the century, Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated for his first term as president of the United States on a rainy, disagreeable day. General Grant went to the capitol alone, as President Johnson was engaged at the senate signing bills up to the last minute of his administration.

On this occasion the first of the extraordinary crowds which have gone to Washington on similar occasions assembled in the capital. There was intense interest in the proceedings, and as much as $50 was paid for a room having windows overlooking the route of march. This was regarded as unheard of extravagance at that time.

Great preparations had been made for the second induction into office of President Grant, but the weather on March 4, 1873, proved the coldest of any inauguration before or since. In the morning the thermometer stood at 4 degrees above zero and never was higher than 20 degrees. The wind blew with great force, and, though the stands which had been erected along Pennsylvania avenue were well filled, the spectators could not stand the cold, and they were soon deserted.

Sworn In Secretly.

The fact that the succession to the presidency had been determined in favor of the Republican candidate by the decision of an electoral commission appointed by the party of which he was, the choice gave an atmosphere of some uneasiness to the function which ushered into the highest office in the gift of the people Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio. That this uneasiness was shared even by General Grant is shown by the fact that Mr. Hayes was secretly sworn in as president of the United States on Saturday evening, March 3. The ceremony took place in the White House, while guests were assembling for a dinner given by the retiring president. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath, and the affair was kept secret until after the ceremonies at the capitol on Monday, March 5, two days later.

James A. Garfield of Ohio, the second of the presidents of the United States to die at the hands of an assassin, resigned the positions of representative and senator in congress when nominated to be president. The ceremonies of his inauguration were of practically the same character as all since that time. The president elect and President Hayes were escorted to the capitol by only one division, commanded by the grand marshal, General W. T. Sherman of the inaugural parade, contrary to the custom which had heretofore prevailed of having the whole procession follow in the wake of the presidential cortege.

MR. TAFT IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Rep. Garcelon's Amendment to the Law Was Passed

BOSTON, March 4.—In the house yesterday Representative Garcelon of Newton won out easily on his bill to amend the corrupt practices law.

In this law is a provision that candidates may expend money only through political committees. This provision has caused much comment. Yesterday Mr. Garcelon declared that such a provision only causes men to become unintentional violators of the law, and that it never served any useful purpose. In the interests of frankness this provision should be stricken out, and in the interests of honesty candidates should be required to make full returns of all personal expenses, something they are not required to do by the present law. His bill provided for these things, the elimination of the provision for expenditure only through committees and the making of returns of "personal expenditures."

After he had explained the measure it was passed to be engrossed without division.

Representative Tolman of Gloucester wanted the house to substitute, for an adverse committee report, a bill to make the stockholders of a corporation "severally" liable for certain of its debts.

This was opposed by Representative Riley of Malden, who suggested that such a liability would bear hard on innocent stockholders, especially of fake oil and rubber concerns. The stockholders are now jointly liable, he said, and that is quite sufficient.

The motion to substitute was lost.

The committee on insurance reported a bill permitting insurance companies with $400,000 capital to do fire and marine insurance.

Speaker Walker announced the receipt from the secretary of state of a certificate of the election of Clarence P. Bolles of Wilbraham as a member of the house, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Edwin W. Wall of Wilbraham. Mr. Bolles was present and was escorted by Representative Adams of Agawam to the council chamber, where he took the oath of office and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill to prohibit fortune telling.

Legal affairs—Mayor Hibbard's bill to provide that all contracts entered into by a city shall be open to public inspection.

Agriculture—Leave to withdraw on the bill to place the cattle bureau under the care of the state board of health rather than the board of agriculture.

Public lighting—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for 80-cent gas in Chelsea.

Military affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for the erection of a monument to the men who died in the war with Spain.

Taxation—Leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that the taxes of public service corporations shall be distributed to the cities and towns where their property is located.

Fisheries and game—A bill to permit the use of nets in fishing in Westport harbor. Senator Keith and Representatives Pattison, Morse and Curtiss dissent.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

No play in recent years has scored a quicker success than Clyde Fitch's newest comedy, "The Happy Marriage" which is just closing a most successful two weeks' engagement at the Hollis street theatre, in Boston. In fact, so great has been the pleasure afforded by this charming comedy that Mr. Charles Frohman, under whose direction it is being presented, was obliged to change his plans at short notice in order to comply with the insistent demand for its presentation in some of the New England cities. "The Happy Marriage" will be seen at the opera house, tonight.

"The Happy Marriage" is writen in Clyde Fitch's best vein. In fact it isn't at all certain that his newest play is not likewise his best. It deals with a subject of most vital interest to all classes and in spite of the fact that he is himself a bachelor, Fitch seems to have solved the marriage problem. Mr. Frohman has given the piece the usual lavish production for which he is famed, and has provided a company of unusual merit, headed as it is by Miss Doris Keane and Edwin Arden.

Every critic in Boston has been more than enthusiastic over Miss Keane's performance of the principal part in "The Happy Marriage." It is admitted that nothing much finer than her finished work in this play has been seen in recent years.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

At the Lowell opera house, Saturday matinee and evening, the famous "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be presented with Fred W. Pierce, in the leading role. His work is extremely fine and he has received some very complimentary notices by both press and public. Everyone should take advantage of the opportunity of seeing the play that has been so much talked of. Seats now on sale.

"MARRIED FOR MONEY"

In the new play "Married for Money" which will be the attraction at the opera house next Monday for three nights, the story is told of one John Stowe, president of the United Iron company, who, after acquiring wealth and position, tires of the wife of his early manhood and struggles against adversity, divorces her only to marry an actress. The story is one of absorbing interest and promises to rank among the best of this season's products of American authors.

HATTIE WILLIAMS

In "Fluffy Ruffles" the musical comedy in which Hattie Williams will be presented at the opera house on March 15, by Manager Charles Frohman, there are nearly a score of song gems, one of the most popular of which is "Burlesque Imitations,"—between the verses of which Miss Williams takes off to a nicety the little idiosyncracies of speech and manner of Ethel Barrymore, Rose Stahl, Mme. Nozimova, and other prominent stars.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

"Love's Garden," a delightful operetta in one act, ought to create much interest at Hathaway's theatre this week. The little work is filled with sweet music and it is admirably put on by Edmund Stanley & Co. Mr. Stanley sings and acts the role of the Oriental potentate, who disguises himself as a poet and who makes love to a princess. Miss Hortense Mazarett is the princess in question. She has a powerful contralto voice and one that will please much. Miss Rene Dietrich is the soprano of the company and it isn't too much to say that she is the most pleasing singer heard at this theatre this year. The scenic accessories are rich.

Jean Clermont has a first rate take-off on a traveling circus. Clermont has a keen sense of delicate humor and he uses it to good effect in his excellent parody. The circus arrives in town, goes through its paces, and then pulls up stakes and is away again. The equestrian act of the three ponies and the pretty mule with their German cavalry figures is a hit. The dog that plays "The Last Rose of Summer" on a piano is bound to score a double barrelled hit. Other acts on the bill are: Barry & Halvers, in singing, comedy and dancing; Mullen & Corelli, acrobatic comedians; Burt & Bertha Grant, first class colored singing and dancing team; Mary Davis, good comedienne; and Claude M. Roode, slack wire performer. The motion pictures are good.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the remainder of the week. Special seats at matinees for women.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

This is the last opportunity to witness the pictures of President Taft and his party inspecting the work of building the Panama canal, the greatest work of its kind ever undertaken. All who have seen the pictures believe that statement of the film manufacturers that they are the perfection of motion photography for clearer and more perfect pictures were never presented on the screen. The president is shown in the immaculate attire of the southland wearing his famous smile and the pictures not only show him and his party to excellent advantage but also give the spectator a fine idea of the magnitude of the work of connecting the two oceans by means of the Panama canal. These pictures are new and are seen here for the first time since their release from the factory and those who have not seen them should not miss the final opportunity to see President Taft. They are shown in connection with a fine program of moving pictures, illustrated songs and Travelettes and there will be a complete change of bill tomorrow. The performances today will be from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10.30. Don't forget the continuous performances from 2 to 10.30 on Saturday and Sunday. The price of admission is but five cents and that includes a good seat. There are a few reserved seats at five cents extra but there are hundreds of good seats at five cents.

THEATRE VOYONS

A new program full of the best procurable features will be shown at the Theatre Voyons today. All will be new and pleasing and the kind that one wants to see. "The Prince and the Dwarf" is a splendidly staged story picture by one of the best of the French makers. The picture is finely colored and its story affords a fine opportunity for pleasing costumes and beautiful stage pictures. "His Wife's Mother" is an American comedy rich in surprises and full of laughs.

It is expected that on Saturday of this week the Theatre Voyons will be able to offer for its patrons a complete series of motion pictures of the inauguration of William H. Taft as president of these United States.

STAR THEATRE

In addition to new motion pictures of drama, comedy and travel, a new talking picture was presented and new songs were sung at the Star theatre this afternoon. The efficient orchestra at the theatre, including a violinist, and the extensive assortment of effects electrical and otherwise, go to make up one of the best shows in Lowell for five cents, for which seats can be had.

The Chagnons in their sketch, "Wanted a Phonograph," are making a decided hit. Mr. Chagnon creates a laugh from the time the curtain rises.

C. E. SOCIETY

The regular monthly social of the members of the Intermediate society of the Christian Endeavor of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was held last night in the vestry of the church. The members turned out in large numbers and the affair was greatly enjoyed. Games were played and a program of musical numbers was also carried out. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

MEN WILL RECOVER

BOSTON, March 4.—The last two men who were thought to have been fatally injured in the trolley car collision last night in which one man was killed were said today to be suffering from nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

Patrick Blaizey of Dorchester whose identity could not be learned last night, was perhaps the most severely hurt, having received many abrasions on the body and hips. Arthur Beaumont, also of Dorchester, was suffering from shock and bruises.

HOME-MADE QUININE HAIR TONIC

The high cost of a good quinine hair tonic prevents thousands of men and women from using such a preparation daily on the hair. This has resulted in the study and investigation of the subject by some bright men and women who use quinine hair tonic regularly, but who do not care to pay for the expensive ready-made tonics. They find that by simply mixing one ounce of Beta Quinol with half a pint of water and half a pint of alcohol that they can make more than a full pint of a quinine hair tonic of better quality and more beneficial to the hair than any of the widely advertised brands. A tonic made as described here will help the hair to become beautiful, glossy, long and abundant. It tends to prevent dandruff and falling hair and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. This home-made tonic is used by women who have most beautiful hair and plenty of it, as well as those whose hair and scalp are not in perfect condition. The Beta Quinol and alcohol can be procured at any drug store for 75c or 80c, and they will make more and better hair tonic than you could buy for $2.00 in a manufactured state.

FARMERS' MEETING

ARTHUR H. CLUER, President.

REV. MR. ALGER, Pastor Pawtucketville Church

Held at the Pawtucket Church Yesterday

If the ears of state inspectors of dairies didn't burn yesterday it wasn't the fault of the Middlesex North Agricultural society. The society held an institute at Pawtucket church. Chairman George W. Trull presided and Sumner H. Read of West Brookfield was introduced as the speaker of the forenoon and his subject was "The Production of Milk Under Massachusetts Laws."

He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The development of the production of milk is a matter of considerable interest. Centuries ago the goat gave the principal supply, and there are goats today that will give seven quarts daily. Europe studied the cow for improvement through many generations, and finally selected the Holstein as the best producer. Today the Yankee breeds the largest milking cow in the world. There is in this state a cow that has given a hundred pounds of milk for a hundred consecutive days.

"Cows have been bred for special purposes. The Jersey holds the record for butter; the Holstein still holds it for milk. By breeding we can produce a Holstein cow that will almost give water. Such a cow would give milk that was pure, and yet below the standard set by law in Massachusetts.

"Conditions have changed greatly in milk production in 50 years. Half a century ago nearly every family kept its own cow or got its supply from a neighbor. Ice was not stowed in any quantity then, and the railroads did not penetrate far into the country. Farmers worked their wives pretty nearly to death making their milk into butter and cheese. Now they sell direct to milkmen or contractors, and the railroads have become the backbone of the industry.

"It is interesting to note where our Massachusetts milk comes from. Hood of Boston buys in Maine as far as 250 miles. D. Whiting & Son go all through New Hampshire, and across the Canadian line. Alder Bros., go into Vermont and a part of Connecticut. D. Whiting & Co., draw a supply from New York state. The Springfield creamery maintains creameries in New York and C. Brigham takes from Central Massachusetts. The Elm farm is supplied from Connecticut. In all 30,000 cans come from outside the state all the time.

"The dairy bureau of the state has done the farmer a service in many ways. It has driven imitation butter from competition with the dairy article, and it has assumed control of milk peddlers. Our cattle commission has also done us a service in stamping out the foot and mouth disease and in cleaning out tuberculosis. Recently I saw a herd of 27 high grade cattle where all but seven were condemned as suffering from the disease, and in another herd of 35, 34 were condemned with the disease. The barn was cleaned up, a new herd put in, and no trouble has since been experienced.

"But the state board of health is a different proposition. It has been arbitrary in many cases because it has sent out men of no practical experience. One inspector who knows the dairy business will go through a town without making a disturbance, giving only a hint here and there that will result in the desired changes. But the inspector of the other type will perhaps go into a new barn, freshly painted and varnished, with all the modern improvements, and order the whole place whitewashed.

"In one town such an inspector visited 12 men who had been in the milk business for years, and made complaints that every dairyman knew were untair. The law gives the inspector almost absolute authority, and he can withhold milk until the changes that he has ordered are made. Everything that tends to purer milk and better conditions meets with the farmer's approval.

"We are willing to carry out all the recommendations that the state makes to us as far as we can afford it; but that fact is driving many farmers out of the milk business. It accounts in part for the loss of 70,000 milch cows in the state last year. Only the rich can afford to equip the modern sanitary stable that will produce milk to sell at 10 and 12 cents a quart. The discovery of a contagious disease on a farm now cuts off the milk supply to the outside, and I hope that the bill now pending will pass to compensate the farmer for his loss at such a time.

"The newspapermen have injured our business to an untold degree. They have gone so far in the past two or three years that the public looks upon milk as the vehicle of disease above anything else. Whenever there is an epidemic of typhoid or diphtheria, or scarlet fever, it is charged up to the milk supply if no other cause can be found. It works discredit and great harm."

De Lacy Corkum to the Fore

Dinner was served in the church vestry. President Arthur H. Cluer was toastmaster and spoke of the plans already under way for the fair to be held in Chelmsford next fall.

The after dinner speakers included Rev. Mr. Alger, pastor of the church, James S. Murphy, DeLacy Corkum, who said that a "fresh inspector" after inspecting his fine cows which he prided himself were the cleanest in town, sent him a curt notice that they were filthy, and called his attention to a well that was near his barn, and that the speaker said had been filled up with rocks for several years; Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford, who said that the success that business men attained in farming depended upon the hard, earnest thought they gave to it; President Russell of the Essex Agricultural society, who spoke in favor of a standard of milk based upon its purity; Mr. Reed, the speaker of the morning described how a letter travels and Capt. J. P. Thompson, who told of "raising crops" in the south during the war.

There were readings by Miss Etta Hill of Lawrence.

Chairman Trull, in the early forenoon, called attention to the next institute to be held at Billerica Centre March 18, with the most important program of the season.

In the morning Prof. Clinton will speak on "Making the Most of the Country," and will be followed by Miss Mabel Hill of the normal school, who will speak on "Training Children for Citizenship." The afternoon will be devoted to the children, when prizes amounting to $30 will be offered in the various speaking and singing contests. Mr. Trull announced that $5 was also to be offered in prizes for the best drawing by public school pupils, the drawing to be done upon a blackboard in sight of the audience. It is desired that one pupil should enter from each town.

TALK OF THE TOWN

NEARLY EVERYONE IN ALBION, MICH., PRAISES MI-O-NA, THE PERFECT INDIGESTION CURE.

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 16, 1909.—People in Albion are elated to an unusual extent because of the many and remarkable cures which have lately been made by Mi-o-na, which has a world-wide reputation for the cure of all stomach disorders. Everybody is endorsing Mi-o-na as a remedy of real merit. Here is what some respected residents say:

Mrs. E. C. Cass says: "Mi-o-na cured me of stomach trouble that had bothered me a long time."

Ed. Cooley says: "Mi-o-na cured me of distress in my bowels and stomach in a short time."

J. Nuseur says: "I only had to use one box of Mi-o-na before the much needed relief was given me."

Mrs. Emma Overy says: "For months I had dyspepsia, bad stomach distress, pains and nausea. Nothing I used relieved or cured till I used Mi-o-na."

W. H. Melt says: "Often I had doctored for months without help. I used Mi-o-na and since using it three years ago I have been free from the distressing malady.

Mrs. D. Sharpe says: "I doctored and used remedies for a long time for gastritis, pains in stomach, dizziness and dizzy headache, and pains over my side and loins. Mi-o-na cured me, and to it I give the credit."

Mi-o-na is sold in every town in America, and by Carter & Sherburne in Lowell for 50 cents a large box, and they think so well of it that they will give your money back if it doesn't cure. Mi-o-na purifies the stomach and bowels; it relieves at once sour stomach, belching, heaviness and shortness of breath. It makes mealtime a joy time. Prepared by Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

Booth's Laxative Pills are the kind you have been looking for. Best for liver and bowels. 25 cents at Carter & Sherburne's.

CANNED GOODS

Well filled cans, newly packed, pure delicious foods.

TOMATOES--Extra fancy, solid packed 7 1-2c

PEAS — Sweet and toothsome, 7 1-2c

Blueberries, finest high bush 12c
Red Raspberries 14c
Black Raspberries....14c
Peaches, luscious, ripe fruit 12c
Pineapple—Extra quality, 12c
Strawberries 10c
Silver Coin Brand, 3 for 25c.
Plums—Royalton Brand, 10c
Blackberries 12c
String Beans or Wax Beans 6c
Sugar Corn, Tender, sweet 6c
Baked Beans, very fine, 8c
Van-Camp and Columbia condensed soups. Made from the finest materials—All flavors, 6c
Sardines—Fancy American brand....7 for 25c
Potash, 1 can 6c
Karo 8c

CONDENSED MILK

Challenge Brand 9c
Lakeside Brand, 3 for 25c

SALMON

Pink .....9c can
Alaska Red .....11c can

TEAS

We are selling some of the finest blends of Formosa, Oolong, Gunpowder, Assam and Japan Tea at 25c lb. 5 lbs. for $1.00. We refund money if not satisfactory.

COFFEE

We are agents for United States Refining Co.'s Coffee and cheerfully recommend it as it is blended so as to produce a most pleasing taste.

1 lb. canister 20c
1 lb. bag 20c

COCOA

New England Cocoa, warranted strictly pure.

¼ lb. cans 7c
½ lb. cans 14c

SOAPS

All well seasoned. Welcome, Borax, Naphtha, White Ribbon.

7 bars for 25c
Swift's "Tuck" famous laundry, 12 bars for 25c
Famous Old Dutch Cleanser 8c
Borax—20 Mule Team brand 10c
Washing Powder, 4 lb. pkg. 15c
Swift's Old Mill. ....10c to 25c
White Rose Soap, Ivory size, 10 for 25c

Saunders' Market

159 GORHAM ST., COR. SUMMER. TEL. 2489

Satisfaction is assured in all purchases, as we know a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

SPECIALS

Squire's & North's Sugar Cured Hams . . . 11c lb.

Large New Onions 25c pk.

Best Rump Steak, best cut of best heavy beef.....15c-18c
Best Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. for..... 25c
Nice Fresh Rump Butts ..... 8½c lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c

Swift's Best Smoked Shoulders 6c, 7 1-2c lb.

Hamburg Steak .....10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c
Fresh Pork Shoulders ..... 8 1-2c lb.

Fresh Pork Loins 10, 11c lb.

Pork Butts 9c-10c
Fresh Killed Fowl ..... 13c-14c lb.

Short Cut Choice Legs of Lamb 10c, 12c lb.

Best Corned Beef 5c-6c
Large New Potatoes, nice and mealy ..... 23c pk.
Rex Brand Skinned Smoked Hams..... 10c lb.

Fine Granulated Sugar 5c lb.

We allow 20 lbs. to a customer.

BUTTERINE-- The Very Best 13c to 15c

We carry the "New England" brand. This is a Butterine of absolute purity, according to a United States monthly sworn statement.

Customers Are Kindly Requested to Check Off Goods on Delivery, Otherwise the Market Will Not Be Responsible.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAISINS, 1 lb. box 7c

Wetmore's Cocoanut..6c
Codfish, pkg. 6c
Mince Meat, pkg. 6c
Prunes, large and fancy, 6c
Manhattan gelatine, bright and sparkling, 6c
New line of D'Zerta Food Co.'s goods.
D'Zerta Our Pie, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Jello, assorted, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Ice Cream Powder, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Quick Pudding, Chocolate, Vanilla, Orrange Macaroon, Lemon, Tapioca Pudding 6c
Evaporated Apples, 1 lb. box 10c
Currants, 1 lb. box.....9c
Corn Starch.....5c pkg.
Lump Starch, 2 lbs. for 9c

LARD

Pure Lard—Swift's and National Packing Co.

38 lb. Pails .....11c lb.
3, 5, 10 lb. Pails....12c lb.
Compound Lard—20 and 40 lb. Tubs 8½c
Swift's Jewel, 3, 5, 10 lb. Pails ..... 9c lb.

BOTTLED GOODS

Lemon Pie Filling, 3 lb. Mason Jar 15c
Ketchup, 1 qt. size 10c. 3 for 25c
Extracts—Vanilla, Ginger, Peppermint, Lemon, best quality, absolutely pure 6c
German Mustard, large and fancy schooner..8c
Large bottle, 10c size, 6c
Worcestershire Sauce..6c
Horse Radish, 10c size..6c
Bluing—Large bottle, 6c
Ammonia—Large bottle, 6c

FLOUR

"Gold Key" and our celebrated "Searchlight" flour, $6.00 bbl., 80c bag.

"American" flour makes fine white bread, always gives perfect satisfaction, $6.00 bbl., 70c bag.

Pastry flour, ...65c bag
"Acme" or "Gold Best."

Hecker's Reliable Self-raising flour..19c pkg.

Hecker's Buckwheat Flour, 3 lb. pkg. 18c
1 1-2 lb. pkg. 9c

Hecker's Farina 7c pkg.

Hecker's Old Homestead Flapjack 9c pkg.

PATRIOTISM OF PEACE

Eloquent Lecture by Gov. Hanley of Indiana

In Y. M. C. A. Star Course Last Evening—Large Audience Was Thrilled by Classic Oratory of the Speaker

Hon. Frank J. Hanley, governor of Indiana and one of America's foremost orators, was the attraction in the Y. M. C. A. star lecture course, last evening, and for two hours he held a large audience spellbound during a brilliant discourse on the subject: "The Patriotism of Peace."

Preliminary to his main discourse Gov. Hanley went back to the foundation of the republic and the struggles of the colonists, stating that a nation cannot be born without pain and traced the fortunes of the nation through the Revolutionary war and down through the War of the Rebellion, in order, he said that the audience might realize the value and the cost of free institutions, and have presented to them a picture of that sublime passion that men call patriotism—the patriotism of war.

"But granted as it is," he said, "there is another passion born of the same parentage, welling from the same fount, differing in form, in manner and expression, but none the less sublime; the passion that impels men and women to obey the law in this land; a passion without which this government never could have been, without it could not continue a single year; the passion that inspires men and women not to die, but to live for the Republic—the patriotism of peace. I would pluck no laurels from the brow of any man who, at his country's call, faces her foes at the battle front; but there are occasions in time of peace—when wealth accumulates and men decay—that require more undaunted courage to meet the requirements of our citizenship, than is required amid the storm of the battlefield.

"We are wont to say that Washington and his armies established this government. They did no such thing. Washington and his armies buried away the barriers, and won from an unwilling king an acknowledgment of our right to build a government here. But when his armies had returned to their home, there was still no government here. It remained for the patriotism of peace to gather up the tangled threads of colonial life and weave them into that splendid fabric, the constitution of the United States."

Gov. Hanley then referred in classic eloquence to Chief Justice Marshall, the great interpreter of the constitution, to Daniel Webster and to Lincoln, showing how man after man has been raised up to meet each special, urgent demand of the nation for a leader; all "links in the chain of God's providence, leading to the solidarity of this nation."

Battle Days Nearly Over

"There is no great need in this land today, of the patriotism of war. The battle days of the nation are nearly over. 'What!' cries Captain Hobson, 'And we on the verge of war with Japan!' We are not now, and will not be, in danger of war with Japan. Maybe she is commercial and ambitious, but she is governed by wise, far-seeing statesmen who know full well that America is infinitely a mightier nation; and there will be no war between America and Japan. Let not your hearts be troubled. But if her purposes were spoliation of this land and the subjugation of the people, she could not reach the city where I live in a hundred years. Men would fight on and on, and would not yield until the foot of the invader was driven back across the sea.

"There is no need of a revival of the patriotism of war in the hearts of the people. It lies ever present, needing only the touch of a match to spring it into conflagration. But there are five times a hundred men in this splendid municipality, who lack the courage, the moral fibre, and the civic concept, to meet with honor the obligations of their free citizenship in times of peace. So the need of the hour is a revival of the patriotism of peace; for statesmen, rather than men whose trade is politics. We need more men who are willing to do something for the country, rather than, more men who are concerned to know how they can do the country. That is the difference between a statesman and a politician!

"Captin Hobson is wont to alarm us again and again by saying that in foreign lands there are great and powerful enemies, awaiting an opportune moment to invade this land. That idea is born of the over-heated imagination of a hero. It is not a fact. The enemies of this nation that we need fear are not in foreign lands; they are here.

"Almost within the week, we witnessed with pride one of the marvelous spectacles of the age, 30 mighty ships coming home and anchoring in Hampton Roads. What mighty engines of destruction they are! We turned to the nations of the world and cried, 'Behold the defences of America!' Not so. These are good to have, I would not decry them; but thank God! these are not the real defences of my country. The citadel of her strength lies in the heart and conscience, in the civic concept of this great people!

Our Domestic Foes

"Among our domestic foes are three that I want to introduce to you people of Lowell, though I doubt the necessity of an introduction. I shall not be surprised if they turn out to be old friends of yours. Here they are: Greed, avarice, and the lust of gain. They are responsible for 75 per cent. of the crimes committed in this land, either against the individual or the state.

"I have not been in this great state of Massachusetts very long, nor often; and I am not acquainted with its greatness. But I have been here long enough to find in her great cities a multitude of places whose swinging doors are never still,—places that know no midnight hour, no Sabbath day, where intoxicating liquors are sold as beverages. That is item number one in the bill of particulars. There is no such place in Massachusetts that is not due to greed, avarice and the lust of gain.

"The great failures of financial institutions within the last ten years have not been because of the moneiary conditions of the country, but because some man charged with the administration of the bank's affairs forgot the great God's commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Greed, avarice and the lust of gain debauched his conscience until he could not tell the difference between his money and the money of his depositors—until he risked it all in speculation and lost.

"I make no war on the railroads. I know their value. But I know, too, that every railroad line in America is a public utility, that it owes its existence to that fact; and I say to you people of the east, that there will be no safety for the investments of men and women in the bonds and stocks of railroads until the men who manage them realize the right of people to use them for just the cost of service rendered, without discrimination in rates. I make war upon the right of these great corporations to administer the government of Washington and Lincoln. That belongs to the people!

"I make no war on life insurance. The administration of such a fund ought to be sacred. Yet the men who have administered that holy trust, forgetting their high commission, have voted its funds by hundreds of thousands of dollars, where no service was performed whatsoever.

"Men have died in multitudes, to maintain the sovereignty of the law. Liberty is only obedience to the law. The law is a thing to be loved, a thing to die for, if need be, so long as it hovers with equal care about my cot and your palace! Only within the law lies security for every man, rich or poor, high or low.

"There is scarcely a city of 100,000 inhabitants in America, where in the last 10 years public franchises have not been bought and sold. Give me the franchises governing heat, light and transportation, and you will make me master of the destinies of the people.

"I am not a pessimist. I know that honest men are in the majority, in public and in private life. But it is good for a free people to pause and make inventory of their moral assets, lest they become bankrupt. I believe in the American people. I have seen the moral uprising of a great nation; I have seen a mighty people turn from darkness unto light. I have seen such an answer in four years as the world never saw in an equal length of time; and I have come to believe that the American people, down beneath their negligence and their carelessness, will never consent that the government of Washington and Lincoln shall perish at their hands in time of peace."

MAYOR IS ANGRY

Calls on Citizens to Denounce Aldermen

LAWRENCE, March 4. — Mayor White said yesterday that he would call a mass meeting of the citizens of Lawrence in the city hall some day this week to denounce the action of the majority of the republican members of the city government in failing to uphold him in his appointments of men to various offices.

The mayor intimated that certain disgruntled members, because they failed to secure positions for relatives and friends, became antagonistic, and he is determined to find out the reason for the seemingly doubled action against him.

He stated that he would have a conference with Chairman J. Frank James of the republican city committee with a view to calling a meeting of the committee to join in the denunciation of the republican members of the government.

Within a few weeks the government has turned down the mayor's nominees for the board of health, public property department and building inspector.

MYSTERY SOLVED

BONES DUG UP WERE THOSE OF SIXTY-THREE BOYS

ST. PIERRE, Miq., March 4.—The mystery of the discovery last month of more than 60 human skeletons on the farm of a fisherman named Jourgand has been dispelled by one of the older inhabitants of the island, who recalls the wreck of the French ship Clarisse, 62 years ago, in which 63 young boys were lost.

The Clarisse was wrecked while entering the harbor of St. Pierre on April 7, 1847. On board were a number of boys coming to help in drying the season's catch of fish. Nearly every one on board was lost.

The bodies came ashore and were buried in a lot which for many years after was known as the Cemetery Anse a l'Allumette. A large cross and a monument were put up, but both cross and stone disappeared. On the stone, according to some of the older residents of the colony, the following inscription, in French, was chiselled:

"While entering this port on a very dark night, sixty-three boys perished in a shipwreck. Passersby, whoever you are, pray for them. Wreck of the Clarisse, April 7, 1847."

GEORGE KREAMER

MAY NEVER BE ABLE TO RACE AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—George Kreamer, one of the best known motor cycle riders who arrived here recently from the east was seriously injured at the new Saucer track last night by being thrown from a machine he was trying out. The machine buckled and turned turtle, throwing him across the track and down the incline, the flange of the wheel striking him as he fell. He was hurried to the hospital where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the left leg near the ankle. His knee was split wide open, the tendons and ligaments being cut through and the joint dislocated. The surgeons believe Kreamer will never again have the free use of his leg.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The officers of Lowell commanderv, Knights of Malta, elected for the ensuing year were installed Tuesday night by Deputy Grand Commander Thomas J. Bryant of Somerville and staff. The staff consisted of Past Commanders Wiggin of Boston, Charles C. Alden of Malden, and Jesse W. Chapman of Lowell. The following were installed: Commander, John A. Lamberton; generalissimo, J. Walter Bowers; captain-general, Henry Wisbey; prelate, William H. Saunders; recorder, George P. B. Bowring; assistant recorder, Herbert E. Elliott; treasurer, Edwin S. Eastman, P. V.; senior warden, Albert C. Cheney; junior warden, Arthur S. Chapman; warder, E. S. Veomans; first guard, Ezra J. Thurber; second guard, Charles H. Bond; sword bearer, David Caddell; standard bearer, Samuel W. Arnold; sentinel, James E. Noel. The committee on the recent mock degree submitted a report of progress in which it was indicated that the event had proved a grand financial success.

The following finance committee was appointed: Past Commander Clarence F. Harrington, chairman; James P. Bowring and George W. Libby.

Oberlin Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Oberlin lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., held a rehearsal of the second degree last night with great success. Another ritual rehearsal will be held next week. The floor work was unique and enjoyable. Amendments to the by-laws were adopted, and plans were considered for the anniversary which comes on April 26.

United Irish League

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the United Irish league next Sunday evening at A. O. H. hall. It will take the form of a celebration of the anniversary of Robert Emmet. The address will be by ex-Rep. James E. O'Donnell and there will be a fine musical and literary program. The final arrangements will be made for the lecture, a week later, of Rev. John J. O'Brien of St. Peter's church on memories of the 17th of March. A noted out-of-town singer will assist in the musical program.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton futures opened steady: March 9.60; Apr. —; May 9.56; June —; July 9.55; Aug. 9.48; Sept. —; Oct. 9.37; Nov. —; Dec. 9.32@33; Jan. 9.30@32.

NAVY YARDS CLOSED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—By direction of the president and in accordance with the recommendations of the general board of the navy, Secretary Newberry yesterday ordered the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans closed.

Little or no work, it is said, is now done at these yards and their continuance in operation is regarded as unnecessary.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL FORESTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing last night of proclamations creating additions to thirteen national forests in Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 1,960,726 acres, bringing the total national forestry acreage up to 195,013,950 acres. The land will be managed in accordance with the forestry principles now practiced by the government.

WAS DESPONDENT

Man Ended His Life by Shooting

RUTLAND, Vt., March 4.—Despondent and ill, Howard Hascall returned to Rutland, his native city, early today after an absence of two years and ended his life by shooting. He was 21 years of age and the son of George M. Hascall, a well known Rutland jeweler. Recently the young man had been employed at Stamford, Conn. and had also worked at various places in New York state.

Shortly after an early morning train passed through here today George Cox, a cab driver, discovered the body of Hascall beside a stone wall, a short distance from the railroad station. Hascall had shot himself through the heart. A new 38-calibre revolver was lying beside his body. That the suicide had been premeditated and calmly accomplished was evident. On the stone wall was found a box which contained the revolver and on top of the box was Hascall's overcoat, carefully folded. A letter in his pocket stated that he had been despondent through continued ill-health.

TOOK POISON

MAN REMOVED FROM NEW HAVEN TRAIN

NEW YORK, March 4.—Suffering today from chloral poisoning, a young man believed to be Emil Dufault of 824 Washington street, Boston, was found unconscious on a New York, New Haven and Hartford train, which arrived at the Grand Central station last night. A bank book which bore the name "Dufault" was the only indication of his identity. He was taken to a hospital where it was said early today that he would probably recover.

KING EDWARD

HAS POSTPONED HIS DEPARTURE FOR BIARRITZ

LONDON, March 4.—Owing to the gale prevailing over the channel, King Edward has postponed his departure for Biarritz.

Queen Alexander who recently has been suffering from a cold is much better today.

EASY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

But you must have a little persistency in your make-up to do it. There are hundreds of so called rheumatism cures, but not one that we know of has stood the test of time like NEURALGIC ANODYNE.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, pains or aches of any kind, internally or externally, get a bottle of NEURALGIC ANODYNE to-day, and follow the directions for use.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a household necessity. It kills pain almost instantly, and if used promptly when pains occur, will prevent pneumonia.

For sore muscles or lame back, due to over-exertion, there is nothing half so good. Sold everywhere. Made by The Twitchell-Champlin Co., Portland, Me.

STOMACH TROUBLES

Relieved By a Simple Mixture That You Can Get at Any Drug Store For Little Money.

Here is a prescription that any druggist will put up for you at little cost: or you can buy the ingredients separately and mix them at home; this simple prescription is highly recommended for all cases of stomach troubles; the digestive ferments and vegetable tonics tone up the stomach and increase the secretions of the gastric juices, making the stomach perform its work.

Here is the prescription; if you suffer from stomach troubles have it filled and give it a trial:

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce; Prosepe Compound, one ounce, and Sherry Wine, half a pint. Mix and take one teaspoonful in a wine glass full of water before meals and at bed time.

Stomach specialists claim that this simple prescription will relieve the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, and will cure any case that is curable.

ONE MAN KILLED

Ten Other Persons Injured in Trolley Accident in Boston

BOSTON, March 4.—One man was killed, two probably fatally injured and eight other persons hurt by the piling up of seven trolley cars on a steep down grade on Blue Hill avenue, opposite Canterbury street, last night.

The killed:

THOMAS J. CURLEY, aged 27 years, single, motorman 199 Blue Hill avenue. He was crushed under the front of his car and died on reaching the hospital.

The probably fatally injured:

Unidentified man, about 30 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, and weighing 150 pounds, black hair and mustache. At City hospital with concussion of brain.

Arthur Beaumont, aged 38, lead glazier, of 9 Harvest street, Dorchester. Concussion of brain; at City hospital.

Others injured are:

David Conroy, 514 Blue Hill avenue, cuts and bruises.

Misses Helen and May Craft, sisters, aged 20 and 18 years, respectively, 28 Massasoit street, Hyde Park; cuts, scalp wounds.

Ernest T. Whitney, aged 38; 173 Ashmont street, Dorchester; internal injuries.

W. C. Whitney, motorman, 149 Blue Hill avenue, face cut.

William Dehell, of Dorchester, motorman of a Columbia Road car, injured about head.

Mrs. David Conroy, 514 Blue Hill avenue, leg injured.

L. E. Billings, Floyd street, slightly hurt.

The accident was due to the failure of the brakes to hold on a slippery rail on a heavy grade. A Columbia Road car had stopped at a point where the track is diverted from the curbing into the middle of the avenue. An Ashmont-Talbot avenue car, immediately following, crashed into the Columbia Road electric, and before the cars behind could come to a standstill, they had crushed the Ashmont car against the first one. The Ashmont car was partially demolished and Motorman Curley was buried in the wreckage. Most of the injured were passengers in this car.

TWO WERE KILLED

Five Firemen Injured at Fire in New York

NEW YORK, March 4.—Fire in a big tenement building on Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, early today caused the death of two members of a family of five and serious injury to the remaining three. Five firemen were injured and a number of tenants had narrow escapes. Mrs. Nathan Rabinowitz and her 12-year-old son Harry were the ones who perished. The family occupied the top floor and their escape was cut off by the flames. The mother and her oldest son were overcome and died of their injuries.

IMPROVEMENT ON SEISMOGRAPH

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Mar. 4.—Prof. Durand, head of the department of mechanical engineering has perfected an improvement to the seismograph which if successful will prove invaluable to building interests on the coast. While the present instruments record only direction and duration of the shock, Prof. Durand's instrument is calculated to show the exact destructive force of a shock at any point, thus being of special value in compiling the required strength of foundations for buildings in earthquake districts.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 4.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained today at 3 per cent.

$2.25 Worth of Kickapoo Medicines for $1.00

For Two Days Only

FRIDAY and SATURDAY March 5 and 6

Since our representative has been at Dows' drug store, the sales of Kickapoo Sagwa, of which he has been giving free trial bottles, have become enormous. It seems as if almost everybody in Lowell and vicinity had bought Sagwa. They evidently have all been satisfied. So many of them have returned and told us of the splendid results received from Sagwa that we are more than gratified. Practically no one has reported disappointment in the results obtained.

However, we have a special offer that we wish to make. We believe that our other Kickapoo Remedies are equally as good as Sagwa. We want to have all the people of Lowell and vicinity know about them also and use them as much as they use Sagwa. We have so much confidence in all of our remedies that we believe that when people have once used them, they will become regular family remedies in every household. In order to get every one to using all of our Kickapoo Remedies, we have thought of the following proposition which we are now making to every person who reads this paper.

In order to give you an opportunity to try all of our Kickapoo Remedies without cost, and in order that you can be convinced of their remarkable virtues, we will give free of charge to everyone who buys a dollar bottle of Sagwa, a regular size 25c package of each of the following remedies:

Kickapoo Oil 25c
Kickapoo Pills 25c
Kickapoo Healing Salve 25c
Kickapoo Cough Cure 25c
Kickapoo Worm Killer, the best Children's Medicine 25c

In accepting this special offer which is given for a very limited time only, you do not pay one cent for all five of these standard household highest quality medicines. You pay only the regular price, $1.00, for a large size bottle of Kickapoo Sagwa, the finest medicine for stomach and liver troubles and for Rheumatism and other diseases of the kidneys.

Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you to our representative at Dows' drug store, and upon the purchase of a one dollar bottle of Sagwa, you will be presented with the regular 25c package of the above five remedies. Do not wait or you may be too late. The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company, Hinsonville, Conn.

Lowell, Thursday, March 4, 1909.

A. G. POLLARD COMP'Y

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

All signs point to this coming season as the largest Wash-Fabric Season ever experienced. We have the largest collection of foreign and domestic novelties ever offered in this section; for the last three weeks new imports have been arriving daily and every wanted fashion can find its fabric on our counters. Today we particularize our unusual variety of

GINGHAMS

Which if fashion reports are true will be foremost among the tub dress materials to be worn this summer.

For 45c a Yard we offer over fifty styles of the celebrated **D. and J. Anderson's Ginghams**, full 32 inches wide, in the most beautiful stripes, checks and plaids—color combinations that are far ahead of anything ever attempted before.

The Famous French Florence Ginghams, full 48 inch—a yard and 12 inches wide—in plain grounds with striped and floral borders, all the leading shades and combinations—perfectly fast colors, at ..... 45c, 50c, 58c and 79c a yard

See Merrimack Street Window, Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

For Today

$2.98 SWEATERS $1.50

White Fancy Stitched Sweaters, regular price $2.98, reduced to $1.50. For Thursday bargain. All sizes.

Waists at 49c

69c and 98c Waists reduced to 49c on Thursday. We haven't every size of every style but all sizes in the lot from 34 to 44.

Cloak Department, Second Floor

Basement Shoe Dept.

Children's High Grade Shoes at Half Price

About 800 pairs of fine welted sole Shoes, made in Russia calf, velour calf, patent colt, vici kid and gun metal calf. The lot embraces samples and surplus stock of some well known manufacturers and name shoes which cost twice the price we are asking for at this sale. Sizes from 4 to 13 1-2. Regular prices $1.50 to $2. Sale price 98c

SALE FRIDAY MORNING

TO LET—A very desirable suite of two rooms fronting on Merrimack Street in Edson Block. Inquire at office

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5.46	6.40	6.30	7.20
6.27	7.41	7.52	8.55
6.44	7.53	8.16	9.01
6.45	7.30	9.00	9.39
7.01	8.00	10.00	10.37
7.22	8.05	10.21	11.34
7.21	8.50	11.30	12.07
7.46	8.35	12.00	12.56
[illegible]	8.40	1.00	1.87
9.21	10.48	2.00	3.02
[illegible]	10.10	3.00	3.37
10.45	11.40	b3.51	5.02
[illegible]	12.20	a4.14	5.30
[illegible]	1.00	5.00	6.37
1.46	2.55	b5.21	6.28
2.41	3.35	5.38	6.25
2.57	4.20	b5.51	7.05
4.26	5.10	b6.14	7.30
5.30	6.15	7.50	8.05
[illegible]	7.18	8.30	9.05
6.32	7.10	10.39	11.34
7.52	8.35	11.20	12.16

WESTERN DIV.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6.50	7.55	a7.00	8.14
8.04	8.55	9.25	10.35
9.40	10.50	10.55	11.52
10.50	11.65	11.50	12.53
12.00	1.05	2.15	3.21
3.10	4.14	3.35	4.30
4.23	5.25	4.59	5.56
5.66	6.12	6.02	7.01
7.00	8.00	6.35	7.45
9.35	10.35	9.35	10.31
		*11.25	12.21

*Runs to Lowell Saturdays only.
a Via Lawrence Junction.
b Via Bedford.
c Via Salem Jct.
x Via Wilmington Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS

SOUTHERN DIVISION

6.49	7.50	9.00	10.05
7.25	8.05	10.00	10.37
8.45	9.49	11.30	12.07
9.20	10.16	1.00	1.57
10.30	11.38	5.00	6.02
2.25	3.27	7.30	8.08
5.10	6.00	8.30	9.08
6.28	7.10	9.00	10.02
7.52	8.35	10.25	11.35

SUNDAY TRAINS

WESTERN DIVISION

8.20	9.24	8.00	9.05
12.10	1.15	12.00	1.00
[illegible]	5.00	2.15	3.23
5.45	7.00	3.30	4.40
8.50	10.02	5.20	6.38
		5.40	9.42

LOCAL NEWS

Try Tobin's Printery next time.

Undertaker Finnegan, Davis sq. Tel.

When you have any real estate to sell consult J. F. Donohue, Donovan Bldg. Telephone.

A new military guard has been formed among the Artisans of South Lowell, to participate in the social and religious gatherings of the French Americans of that district. Emmanuel Grenier is the organizer and captain and the guard will bear his name, Garde Grenier. A special assembly will be held next Sunday to elect officers.

FATALLY BURNED

SOMERVILLE, March 4.—Gertrude Fallon, a young woman of 18 years, died at the Somerville hospital today as the result of burns received last night. Miss Fallon was reading in bed when a lamp was overturned setting fire to the bedding and burning her frightfully.

ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD
LOWELL

OFFICE OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supply Department, City Hall, until 10 a.m. Monday, Mar. 8th, 1909, upon the following supplies:

Req. 42,334. Charity Dept.

19 doz. Overalls—2 doz. 40 waist, 3 doz. 42 waist, 3 doz. 44 waist, 5 doz. 46 waist.

10 doz. Overall Jumpers—2 doz. 40, 3 doz. 42, 3 doz. 44, 2 doz. 46.

5 doz. Brooms, No. 7.

Submit samples on above clothing and brooms.

½ doz. Agate Bed Pans.

50 bags R. Oats.

Each bid must be in sealed envelope, plainly marked on outside "Proposal" for kind of supplies bidder is submitting price.

PETER A. MACKENZIE,
Chief of the Supply Department.

Lowell, Mass., March 3, 1909.

HATHAWAY'S
Matinees at 2.30 Week Mar. 1st Evenings at 8.15
EDMUND STANLEY & CO. IN LOVE'S GARDEN
CLAUDE M. ROODE
BURT AND BERTHA GRANT
MARY DAVIS
BARRY AND HALVERS
HATHASCOPE
MULLEN and CORELLI
JEAN-CLERMONT'S CIRCUS-PARODIE
Pianos from M. Steinert Co.
Remember—The Ladies' Matinee, 10c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOOMEY & DEMARA, Managers
The Last Day
OF
Taft in Panama
GREATEST MOVING PICTURES EVER SHOWN
Admission—5 Cents with Good Seat
A few reserved seats 5 cents extra

LEARN TO DANCE
AT
O'CONNOR'S DANCING SCHOOL
Runels Bldg., Merrimack Square
Best method of teaching. Open every evening. Lessons taught every day by appointment. Tel. 1875-1. Hall to let for dancing parties.

THEATRE VOYONS
TODAY
THE PRINCE AND THE DWARF
HIS WIFE'S MOTHER
TEN CENTS—THAT'S ALL

Lowell Opera House
Proprietor—JULIUS CAHN—Mgr.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4
Charles Frohman Presents
"The Happy Marriage"
Clyde Fitch's Funniest Comedy, Direct from the Hollis St. Theatre, Boston. Prices, 25c to $1.50. Seats on sale.
Saturday, Mar. 6, Matinee and Night
Return of the most famous of all plays
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
With Fred W. Pierce in the dual role. Prices, eve., 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Mat., 10 and 25c. Seats now on sale.
Next Sunday 1 to 5 6 to 10
NEW Moving Pictures Pictorial Songs Musical Features

TAFT'S CABINET

Continued

the new cabinet. Frank H. Hitchcock, Mr. Taft's postmaster-general, is probably better known to the general public than any of his colleagues by reason of the prominence he obtained as chairman of the republican national committee in the recent campaign. Mr. Hitchcock is only forty-two years of age, and since he left school has been in the employ of the government. He is a native of Ohio, but received his education in Massachusetts, to which state his parents removed while he was quite young. Graduating from Harvard in 1891, he obtained a clerkship in the department of agriculture. Later Secretary Wilson made him chief of the division of foreign markets, and when the department of commerce and labor was organized he was made its first chief clerk. In Mr. Roosevelt's first campaign he was assistant secretary to the republican national committee and was later appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He resigned that position when the Taft campaign was opened to take charge of Mr. Taft's interests. Subsequently he was elected chairman of the republican national committee, which post he still holds. During his first years as a government clerk in Washington Mr. Hitchcock found time to take a law course at Columbian university, and on graduation was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia and three years later was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Among other associations he is a member of the American Economic association, the American Statistical association and the American association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Hitchcock is a bachelor.

James Wilson

If Secretary Wilson continues to hold the agricultural portfolio until next November, he will have broken the record for continuous cabinet service, which is now held by Albert Gallatin, once secretary of the treasury, who served twelve years, eight months and twenty-five days. Secretary Wilson was appointed at the outset of the McKinley administration. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and at the age of 17 was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and at Iowa college. He engaged in farming and, entering state politics, was a member of the 12th, 13th and 14th assemblies of Iowa, being elected speaker of the assembly in his last term. He served three terms in congress. In the 48th congress his seat was contested and the opponents of General Grant, who was then nearing his end at Mount McGregor, used the seating contest for a filibuster to defeat the Grant retirement bill. Mr. Wilson saved the measure by resigning on the stipulation that the Grant bill should be immediately passed.

Franklin MacVeagh

Franklin MacVeagh, merchant, who will be the next secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm near Phoenixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Yale as B. A. in 1862, and from Columbia Law school, New York, in 1864, and began practice with his brother Wayne MacVeagh, but, his health failing, he abandoned law and went west. Shortly after he established in Chicago the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh and company, which for many years has been one of the largest in the country, and from which it is reported he has only recently resigned. He is also a director of the commercial national bank, and other Chicago corporations.

Mr. MacVeagh is distinguished in Chicago not only as a most successful merchant, but especially for his active work in behalf of civic progress and reform. He became president of the Citizens' association of Chicago in 1874, and continued to hold the office several years afterward, making it the instrument of many political reforms. At the head of the bureau of charities he added greatly to the effectiveness of that organization, and as chairman of the Municipal Art league and otherwise he has been a faithful worker for the beautifying of Chicago, by extension of the boulevard system and in many other ways. He has also taken an active part in the work of the National Civic Federation. Mr. MacVeagh was until recently affiliated with the democratic party and in 1895 he was nominated in convention by the democracy of Illinois for the U. S. senate. He made a canvass of the state, but was defeated in legislature. He married Miss Emily Eames.

BAY STATE WOMAN CHOSEN

BOSTON, March 4.—Mrs. F. R. Tracy of Winchester, Mass., has been chosen president for Massachusetts of the Shut-in society, according to an announcement made at the International Shut-in society in this city. Mrs. Tracy succeeds Mrs. I. H. Ames, who has removed to New York.

STAR THEATRE
Merrimack Street Opposite City Hall
Talking Pictures
Continuous 2-5 and 7-10 P. M. Seats 5c

BASKETBALL
SACRED HEART SODALITY
VS.
ST. JOHN'S, Danvers, Mass.
Friday Evening, March 5, at 8 O'Clock
C. M. A. C. HALL
Pawtucket and Merrimack Streets
ADMISSION, 15 CENTS

IN WASHINGTON

"HAIL THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

1000 LIVES LOST

Boat Was Burned to the Water's Edge Near Hong Kong

VICTORIA, B. C., March 4.—A disaster on the Canton river, involving the loss of more than 1000 lives, followed the overturning of a kerosene lamp on a flower boat while the steamer Akima, which reached this port last night was at Hong Kong. The boat burned to the water's edge, the flames reaching to other boats and permitting no one to escape owing to the difficulty of moving the cumbrous flower boats lying along in an unbroken line and made fast by iron chains.

LONG SITTING

Of Congress to Clean up Business

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When congress met today as a continuation of the session of yesterday practically the only legislative measure before it was the pension report. At the close of the session last night no agreement had been reached by the conferees over the proposition of the house to concentrate all of the pension agencies under one hand in Washington. As in former years the senate was opposed to the consolidation and held out stubbornly against it.

The last few hours of the session were begun with the possibility of one of the appropriation bills failing of passage. Such a contingency is not regarded seriously, however, as the appropriations carried by the bills last year are sufficient for all needs until the end of the fiscal year and if the bill is not passed the damage can be repaired at a special session of congress. This would mean a renewal of the contest in the special session.

Both houses of congress worked overtime yesterday with the result that no imperative legislation except the pension appropriation bill was left for today. Beginning at ten o'clock yesterday morning the senate ran until eleven o'clock last night while the house which commenced business at 11 a.m. was in session until 1.30 a.m. today. During the night Rep. Sherman who will today take the oath of office as vice-president, made a notable address in bidding adieu to his comrades of the house of representatives where he has served for twenty-one years. He was given a great demonstration by both republicans and democrats.

The senate today met at 9.30 o'clock and the house at 10.30.

FOUND DAUGHTER

WHO ELOPED OVER TWENTY YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, March 4.—Anton Schmitt, an animal trainer from Germany, accidentally found his daughter, Mrs. Frederick [illegible] of No. 410 Cleveland avenue, Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the first time in twenty years. During that period they had never [illegible] from each other.

Schmitt arrived in Harrison a few days ago with some animals and made his headquarters at Daniel Rentschler's hotel. [illegible], his son-in-law, is employed in the International Steam Pipe works. After quitting work yesterday [illegible] Rentschler's place and [illegible] Schmitt got into conversation. [illegible] asked the animal trainer [illegible] and what part of Germany he [illegible]. When Schmitt told him, [illegible] said:

"Why, my wife's maiden name was Schmitt, and she came from the same part of Germany that you did."

Schmitt told his new acquaintance he had a daughter and that she eloped twenty years ago and got married. He said he had not seen her since.

"I believe [illegible] is your daughter," exclaimed [illegible], "as I eloped about twenty years ago. After getting married we came to America."

The two went to [illegible]'s home, where father and daughter met.

If you want help at home or in your business try The Sun "Want" column.

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON
MARCH 6-13
WILL OPEN
Saturday, March 6
AT 8 P. M.
Every Day Next Week 10 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES EVER HELD IN THE WORLD.

THE ISLANDER

Which Was Grounded Floated Today

NEW YORK, March 4.—After being grounded on a sand bar one thousand feet off Coney Island all night with imminent danger that she would be pounded to pieces by the heavy seas and her crew lost, a lighter, supposed to be the Islander, was floated with the assistance of the revenue cutter Mohican this morning. Five men, constituting the lighter's crew, are believed to be safe. The lighter was driven inshore by the gale last night. The police boat patrol and several other boats including the revenue cutter Mohican remained outside the grounded lighter most of the night, but were unable to go near enough to her to render assistance while the gale raged so violently. The lighter was one of the fleet plying between Barren Island and New York.

AEROPLANE TRUST

MAY BE FORMED TO CONTROL THE CRAFT

NEW YORK, March 4.—What is believed to be the first step in the formation of a big aeroplane trust was taken yesterday. Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero club of America, and the largest stockholder in the Chemical National bank, announced that a syndicate composed of prominent members of the Aero club has purchased the rights of the aeroplanes of A. M. Herring and Glenn H. Curtiss, and that hereafter they will collaborate in the production of heavier-than-air machines.

The syndicate, which will shortly be incorporated under the laws of New York, has purchased the plant of the Aerial Experimental association at Hammondsport, N. Y. It will be known hereafter as the Herring-Curtiss Manufacturing company.

Although Mr. Bishop would not reveal the exact sum which figured in the transaction, it is said the deal involves many hundreds of thousands of dollars. All Mr. Bishop would admit was that members of the club were interested in the new organization.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAFT

LONDON, March 4.—The Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at the conclusion today of its annual conference agreed to draw up a resolution congratulating William Taft on his assumption of the presidency of the United States and expressing the good will of the association towards America.

PENNY POSTAGE

LONDON, March 4.—While urging the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to agitate penny postage with France, a member of the Paris chamber of commerce said today that he had the authority of John Henniker Heaton to say that he had learned from an important American source that France and America had successfully concluded negotiations to this same end and that penny postage between these two countries was about to be established.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

SEVERE ATTACK

Was Made on Chancellor Von Buelow

BERLIN, March 4.—A severe attack on Chancellor Von Buelow and a defense of Emperor William in connection with the alleged imperial indiscretions of last year is contained in a book by Rudolf Martin which appears tomorrow. Herr Martin was formerly attached to the department of the interior, and he is said to be supported by a considerable party at court as part of an organized plan to force Von Buelow out of office.

Herr Martin accuses Prince Von Buelow of misdirecting the emperor, especially in the matter of the interview published in the London Daily Telegraph. He declared this interview was prepared under Prince Von Buelow's instructions and the prince after perusal told his majesty it could be published. Then when the crisis arose after publication the prince advised the emperor to leave Berlin during the exciting debates in the reichstag.

TELEPHONES PARALYZED

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4.—Not a telephone or telegraph wire south of Wilmington was in working commission this morning. The storm of the night played havoc with all wires. Beginning with a light rain in the early hours of the night, conditions were aggravated by a high wind. When the rain changed first to sleet and then to a heavy snow the wires, swayed by the gale, soon began to fall and before daylight all the wires from the south running into Wilmington had been either dragged to the ground or broken so that service of any kind was out of the question. The snowfall in this city was six to eight inches.

In the lower part of the state very heavy rains prevailed with heavy thunder and severe electric disturbances. Much damage by flood is experienced.

DEATHS

LETRIACQ—Mrs. Eleonore Letriacq, widow of Onesime Letriacq, died yesterday at her home, 469 Moody street, aged 46 years. She leaves six sons, Oscar, Arian, Conrad, Donat, Armand and Albert Letriacq.

FUNERALS

DOLLOFF—The funeral of Susan M. Dolloff took place yesterday afternoon from her home, 137 A street, Rev. Mr. Hunt of Lynn officiating. The bearers were Messrs. Ranlett, Taylor, Davis and Vickery. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, under direction of C. M. Young.

A BOON TO CHILDREN

Mothers, if your child is pale, always tired, takes cold easily, has poor appetite, is too thin or is troubled in any way at all, we would suggest our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Not a secret remedy as it contains just what its name implies. Not a cure-all but a valuable nutritive tonic that gives results and is pleasant to take. A large bottle 50c. Howard, the druggist, 197 Central street.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

HAS $1,000,000

Man Made a Fortune at Mining

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 4.—Harry Parsons, a desert miner, 75 years old, left San Bernardino for Philadelphia to visit relatives whom he has not seen for fifty years. He goes back with a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, all amassed within the last four years within the mining regions of this county and southern California.

Just Returned from New York
Where we have bought our Spring and Summer stock of Cloaks, Suits and Millinery. We have made a grand selection of this season's styles and the new styles and the prices are right and in reach of everybody's purse. They will be ready for inspection Saturday, March 6, and we extend an invitation to the ladies of the city and suburbs to call and inspect our purchase.
Now as to our FURS, we must get rid of the balance of this stock and any reasonable offer will not be refused.
The place is well known, next door to the Academy of Music.
PHIL. GOLDMAN
PROPRIETOR
147-149 Dutton Street
LOOK FOR THE TIGER IN THE WINDOW

GALVANIZED AUTOMATIC
Ash Sifters
$2.50 Each
Regular Price $4.50
W. T. S. Bartlett
653-659 MERRIMACK ST.
The Uptown Hardware Store

THE WEATHER
Clearing and colder tonight; Friday fair, brisk to high north to northwest winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

7 O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878 | LOWELL MASS. THURSDAY MARCH 4 1909 | PRICE ONE CENT

WM. H. TAFT IS PRESIDENT

EXTRA

MUST BE MURDER

Still no Trace of Missing Joseph Letourneau

The mystery of the disappearance of Joseph Letourneau, the Little Canada furniture dealer, is still unsolved and the terrible conclusion that he has been the victim of foul play is slowly but surely impressing itself upon his heartbroken wife. The man's life belies any other theory but that of foul play. He was very happily married and devoted to his wife. He seldom traveled any distance from home. He was successful in business and comfortably possessed of the world's goods.

He was last seen in Lawrence and from what the police of that city have learned the latter hold to the theory of murder and have one man under surveillance.

The local police at the request of Lawyer Edward F. Tierney, counsel for Mrs. Letourneau, today sent the following circulars throughout New England:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for information that leads to the finding of Joseph Letourneau, of Lowell, Mass. Age—38. Height—5 feet, 7 inches. Weight—165 lbs. Left Lowell, Wednesday, February 24, 1909, and went to Lawrence, Mass. Seen in Lawrence at 7 o'clock that evening. Dressed in black overcoat, black hat, black overshoes or arctics, dark gray suit, white underwear, overshirt and collar to match, dark striped, complexion light, dark hair.

Mrs. Letourneau believes that if he is alive and the papers copy the circular some trace of his whereabouts may be learned for she believes that if alive he is unable to communicate with her.

Lawyer Tierney went to Lawrence today to consult with the police of that city who are making every effort to solve the mystery as Letourneau was last seen there. Since Mr. Letourneau disappeared, his wife has been besieged with communications from private detective agencies, clairvoyants, etc., offering their services for the usual compensation. In Lawrence too, the police have been much annoyed by clairvoyants who desired to assist in the search for the missing man.

FOR BURGLARY

Samuel Cohen Arrested in Daly Street

Samuel Cohen, a former resident of this city, was arrested for the Boston and Abington police at a house in Daly street by Inspectors Maher and Walsh last night and was taken to Boston today by Inspector Rooney of the Boston headquarters.

Cohen is wanted in Boston for larceny of $200, and in Abington for breaking and entering.

WOTTON CALLED

Suspension of Sentence Will Be Revoked

Isaac E. Wotton, under suspended sentence of six months in the house of correction and a fine of $500 for bribery, was today notified by the district attorney's office to appear in the superior criminal court at East Cambridge at which time and place the suspension of his sentence will be revoked, the exceptions in his case having been overruled recently by the supreme court.

The suspension will take place immediately after the report of the grand jury which comes in tomorrow morning.

THE GRAND JURY

Returned Indictments in Canal Case

NEW YORK, March 4.—The federal grand jury which investigated the canal libel case against the publisher and two editors of the New York World and other cases today handed in several indictments. The names of the indicted men were withheld temporarily.

Deposits in the Mechanics Savings Bank, 202 Merrimack St., will draw interest from Saturday, March 6th.

WAS FINED $50

Binley Guilty of Illegally Keeping Liquor

The Binley case which was called for trial this noon, was resumed in police court at two o'clock and Mr. Binley, the defendant, was called to the stand. He testified that at about the time the officers made their first visit to the house he had ten boarders. They were employed by the Boston Ice company. Witness said he kept a store at his house and carried meats, groceries and canned goods and sold large quantities every week.

Mr. Binley said that he made elderberry wine and had some at the house at the present time, but never sold any. The jugs, he said, contained whiskey which was purchased Christmas, but that it was all used by New Year's day.

Relative to the whiskey found in the lager beer bottles, Binley said that he purchased a quart and a pint of whiskey the Saturday night before the officers called and after drinking some of the liquor put the remainder under the table. He said that he drinks a good deal of liquor and of late has been troubled by some of his boarders taking the whiskey, and for that reason he hid it under the table.

He said that on numerous occasions his boarders came into the city and when they got home they were drunk.

The officers who made the raid stated that there was a man named Quigley at Binley's house on the 25th of February, but witness said that if Quigley was at his house on that occasion he did not see him. He said that frequently his boarders brought in men who were strangers to him.

He denied that he sold a pint of whiskey to James McGovern the night that one of the ice houses was burned.

Felix Constantineau, who boards with Mr. Binley, said that a great many men called at the house and he had seen Mr. Binley give them liquor but had never seen him sell any to them.

On cross-examination witness said that he had paid a fine of $100 for selling liquor in North Chelmsford five or six months ago.

Several other witnesses who called at the Binley house testified that they never saw any liquor sold on the premises.

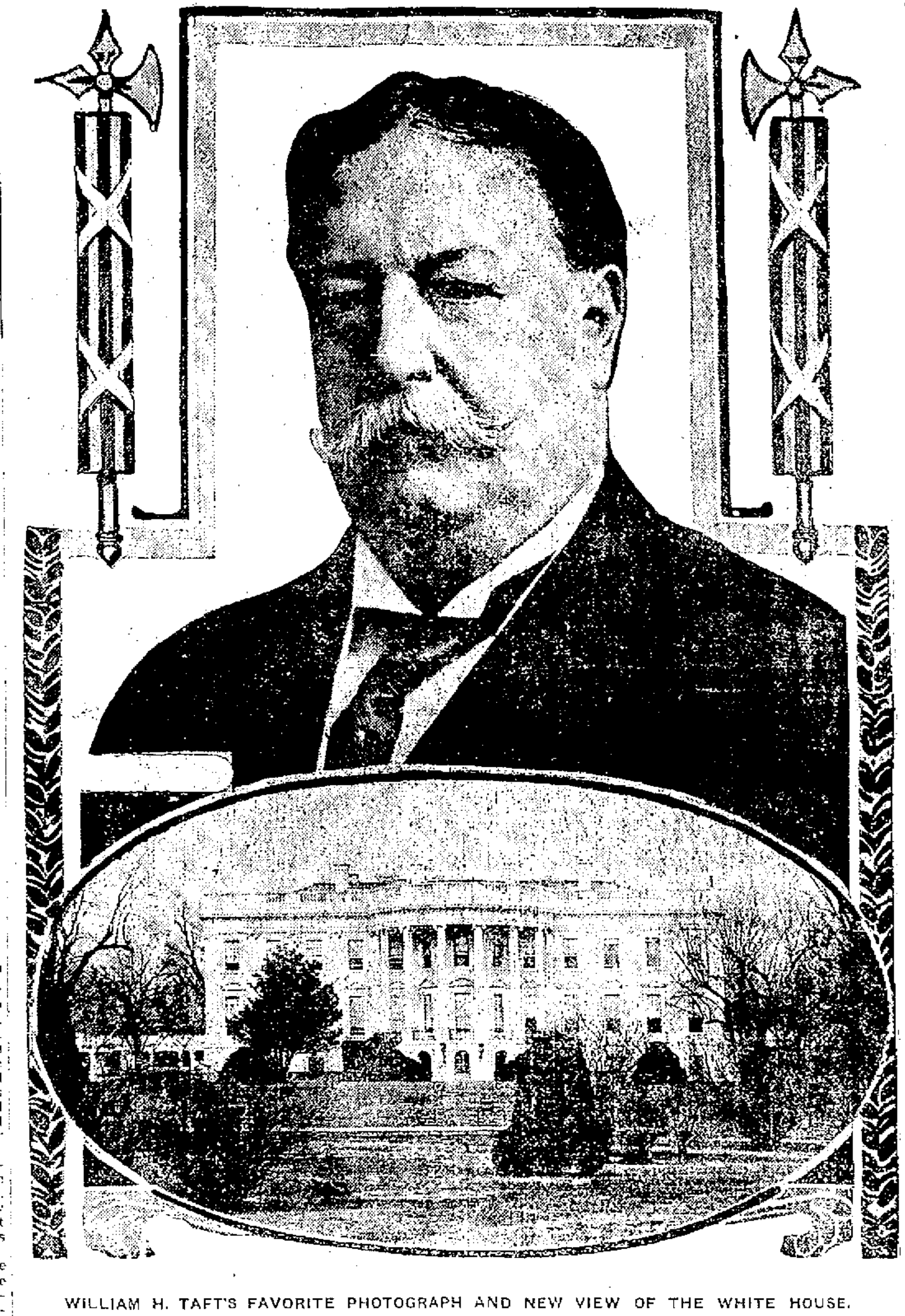
Officer Vinal was called and testified that Quigley hadn't done any work for three years and that he was drunk all the time and was in the house with Mr. Binley on the night that the raid was made.

Binley was found guilty and a fine of $50 was imposed. The court said that the explanation given by the witness for the presence of the whiskey was not satisfactory.

THE KING CASE

BOSTON, March 4.—A long bill of exceptions based on the admissibility of certain evidence and raising new legal questions arising in the trial last December of Gardenie F. King, the Boston promoter now serving sentence in state prison, was allowed today by Judge Schofield in the superior court and sent to the supreme court for final determination.

THE CEREMONIES



WILLIAM H. TAFT'S FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH AND NEW VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Were Held in the U.S. Senate Chamber

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the senate chamber which seldom had witnessed such impressive a ceremony or held a more brilliant assemblage, in the presence of high dignitaries of state and nation, and the ambassadors and representatives of every country of the civilized world, William H. Taft shortly before 1 o'clock today took the oath of office as president of the United States. A blinding snowstorm which swept in upon Washington late last night was continued through the forenoon, causing an abandonment of the outdoor ceremony at the capitol, which heretofore has marked the inauguration of many presidents of the United States.

The change of program was also a source of deep disappointment to the thousands of persons who gathered in the deep snow drifts and slush of the capitol plaza in the hope of witnessing the taking of oath by the new president. Mr. Taft wanted the original plans adhered to, but after he had arrived at the capitol he gave consent to the change, realizing what the exposure to the elements would have entailed upon the veteran chief justice of the supreme court and the other senators and members of the diplomatic corps. Mr Taft's inauguration immediately followed that of Vice President Sherman, which was carried out in accordance with the original program. The distinguished company which gathered in the senate to witness the inauguration of the vice president and which afterward was to have been escorted to the immense inaugural stands on the east front of the capitol simply [illegible] in their places in the chamber to view the more impressive ceremonies attending the induction into office of the new chief executive of the nation.

Cheers From Galleries

President Roosevelt, arm in arm with President-elect Taft, entered the crowded senate chamber shortly after 11 o'clock. The appearance of these two chief figures in the day's events was a signal for a spontaneous outbreak of applause on the floor and of cheers in the galleries. Speaker Cannon entered the senate chamber at the head of the house of representatives and took a place on the presiding officer's bench by the side of Vice President Fairbanks. Prior to the entry of the members of the house and the distinguished invited guests the senate had adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, who replied with a farewell address.

He then administered to Mr. Sherman the brief oath of office prescribed by the constitution and turned over to him the presiding officer's gavel. Vice President Sherman made but a brief inaugural address and then rapped the chamber to order for the further business of inaugurating the new president.

Simple Ceremony

Mr. Taft's induction into office was the same simple ceremony devised in the early days. He swore to uphold and defend the constitution, to enforce all laws and to protect the republic against all enemies, both foreign and domestic. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller who was officiating at such a ceremony for the last time in his notable career as the chief presiding officer of the nation's highest court. President Roosevelt who became again a private citizen of the United States when Mr. Taft had kissed the bible in consummation of his oath was quick to congratulate his successor in office, being second to the chief justice in exercising that privilege.

Mr. Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the senate chamber. The address for publication, however, stands in full.

When President Taft had concluded he was escorted to the senate wing and there was joined by Mrs. Taft and by Vice President and Mrs. Sherman for the return ride to the White House.

Ex-President Roosevelt walked out of the capitol amid a cheering throng and escorted by a thousand members of the New York republican committee was driven to the Union station several blocks away and boarded a train for New York and Oyster Bay.

As President Taft passed up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House he was greeted with loud cheering, which he acknowledged by constantly lifting his hat. With Mrs. Taft, the president rode behind Troop A of Cleveland, which had been preceded by a band, the chief marshal of the parade and his aides.

Vice President and Mrs. Sherman rode in a separate carriage immediately behind the presidential coach which was drawn by four horses.

CITY OF BALTIMORE CUT OFF BY STORM

BALTIMORE, March 4 (By united wireless to Washington)—Thousands of people bound for the inaugural ceremonies in Washington were detained here today by reason of paralysis of train traffic resulting from the blizzard. For hours Baltimore was cut off from communication with the outside world.

When President Taft concluded his speech Mr. Roosevelt mounted the rostrum and greeted him cordially. He left the chamber at 1.45 p.m. amid great applause and two minutes later President Taft departed with the crowd still cheering.

"TAFT IS PRESIDENT" ANNOUNCED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 4.—"Taft is president." Thousands of busy persons who called for a telephone number at 11 o'clock today were given this information by feminine voices in the exchanges instead of the stereotyped, "Number, please." The "Taft is president" was announced at the same time by the whistles of river craft, factories, locomotives and all the clamorous voices of industry and traffic. It made a mighty chorus during the seven minutes proclaimed by Mayor Busse as belonging to the supreme event of the day.

Continued to page eight

IS NINETY YEARS OLD

Mrs. Jacob Nichols of 251 Appleton street observed today the 90th anniversary of her birth. An informal reception to immediate friends and relatives was held during the early afternoon. Many beautiful flowers and gifts were received by the aged woman.

Among those present during the day were the following: Mrs. Orrin W. Cunningham of West Somerville, a daughter; Mrs. Charles P. Hatch of Portsmouth, N. H., Walter Lyman, West Somerville, Harry Lyman, Everett, Fred Nichols, Freedom, Me., and Mrs. Marcellus Whitney, Unity, Me., grandchildren, and Boyd and Alden Hatch, Portsmouth, Margaret Lyman, Everett, and Ida Lyman, Boston, great-grandchildren. Orrin W. Cunningham, Marcellus Whitney, Charles P. Hatch, Mrs. Harry Lyman and Miss Ida Northrop were also present during the day.

GLASSES
LOW PRICES THIS WEEK
EXPERT WORK
The Babbitt Co.
OPTOMETRISTS
81 Mer'k St., cor. John
(Over Laster's Book Store)

WILL SUE CITY

Street Dept. Foremen Say They Should Not be Docked

The street foremen who have been docked by the committee on accounts have consulted counsel and will bring suit against the city unless they are paid immediately for the time docked by the committee.

The foremen who have consulted counsel in the matter are John Herney, Thomas Morrison, William Gardner, James McHugh, Volnary Sprague, John Bowers, William Gilmore and John Enwright.

Counsel for the foremen spoke with City Solicitor Duncan relative to the case this forenoon and told him that unless an immediate settlement was effected, suit would be entered against the city.

"If the committee on accounts will not approve the pay rolls, there is nothing left to do but to bring suit and that will mean settlement with costs," counsel for the foremen is quoted as saying.

City Solicitor Duncan had to go to Boston today to attend the hearing on the eight-hour bill; the hearing that was begun yesterday afternoon, and as soon as he gets through with the hearing he will turn his attention to the action threatened by the street foremen.

SOLICITOR HILL

Did Not Pass on Eight Hour Law

At the hearing before the committee on labor at the state house yesterday, to prohibit the employment of laborers, mechanics, workmen or employes of the commonwealth, or any county, city or town, for more than eight hours in any one calendar day, Mayor Brown agreed to supply the committee with an opinion of former City Solicitor Hill in which it is held that the present eight-hour law cannot be enforced in this city.

At the present writing it looks as if the mayor would find it a rather difficult task to provide the committee with a copy of said decision. Mr. Hill says he never gave an opinion on the matter, not a written one, at least.

The question as to whether or not Mr. Hill had ever given such an opinion was raised today and Mr. Hill was consulted. His answer was that he had never given any written opinion on the matter.

POLAND WATER
For Sale by
GEO. A. WILLSON & CO.
F. and E. BAILEY & CO.

Ladies The Electric Servant

Will do your sewing, washing and ironing. It will light you upstairs and help you make your toilet. For breakfast it will serve you the most delicious cereal, coffee and toast. Always clean, quite and ready. Call and see how it works.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
50 Central Street.

THE WINCHESTER BOILER
Is the best in the world and
WELCH BROS.
ARE THE AGENTS

6 O'CLOCK

CHICAGO POLICE

Hold Man Said to Have Received $1,000,000 by Forgery

BOSTON, March 4.—Robert Watson, who the police say has accumulated more than $1,000,000 by forgeries in the past 25 years, and who is alleged to be known to the police under more than 400 different names, is under arrest in Chicago and is being held for the Boston authorities according to a telegram received at police headquarters today from the police of Chicago. According to Chief Watts of the detective bureau of the Boston police department, Watson's real name is Robert Alexander Hawley. He is described as a man between 50 and 60 years of age, of splendid appearance and bearing and of pleasing and convincing manner. The police claim that he has operated in nearly all of the cities of the United States and has served numerous prison and jail sentences. He is said to be a native of Virghia but makes his home in Philadelphia.

The details of his arrest are not known here further than that he was arrested at Oak park near Chicago either last night or early today.

Chief Watts said today that on Oct. 1 last the prisoner under the name of Robert C. Watson, collected $10,000 from a Boston bank on a forged check drawn on a Cleveland Trust Co. The chief also said that banks and real estate agents were the principal losers by Watson's alleged forgeries.

After leaving Boston in the fall Watson is alleged to have gone to Albany, N. Y., where the police say he passed several bad checks. From Albany he went to New York, collecting $4500 from the First National bank of that city on an alleged forged check. Later he went to Baltimore, where he is alleged to have realized $7500 on forged checks. Chief Watts said that he had information that since his departure from Boston Watson has realized $50,000 on twenty alleged forged checks. Boston officers will start at once for Chicago to bring Watson to Boston.

COURT OF HONOR

One of the Features of the Inaugural Exercises

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Almost from time immemorial, the newly inducted president of the United States has reviewed the inaugural parade from a stand in front of the White House. It is fitting that this should be made the focal point of the great function. Here, from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street on Pennsylvania avenue, the Taft inaugural committee has designed a court of honor, which, in symbolical effect and beauty of construction, surpasses all previous efforts in street decorative work in the national capital.

This work has been the particular care of the committee on street decorations, of which E. W. Dunn, Jr., is the chairman. Associated with him are many architects of national repute. They have collaborated and after much study have produced a scheme which is a masterpiece of architectural art.

In nearly every instance heretofore, the criticism has been that the decorations of the court of honor were too sombre. There was not enough of the character of the celebration of victory, not enough of the character of a joyous beginning of an eventful era. This has been avoided in the present court of honor. The decorators have expressed admirably their idea. The result is a superb decorative scheme, beautiful in design and finish, and thoroughly typical of the strength and prosperity of the country.

From Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street there is a stretch of about 1800 feet. Pennsylvania avenue, between these points, is intersected by two cross streets, Madison place on the east of the axis of the White House, and Jackson place on the west. On the axis of the White House and directly in front of it is the president's reviewing stand, accommodating approximately 3000 people, and opposite to it is the Lafayette Square stand, accommodating about 8000 people. The stands are designed artistically and, although only temporary, are in keeping with the architectural treatment of the court of honor.

Venetian masts, surmounted with gilded baskets bearing greenery and flowers and festooned with gaily colored streamers, extend the entire length of both sides of Pennsylvania avenue. They are spaced thirty feet apart and are joined together with looped garlands of laurel leaves and flowers. At the intersection of Madison place and Jackson place, on each of the four corners are large pylons, fifty feet high. These pylons have the form of massive doric columns on tall pedestals and wide spreading bases. Eight in number, they form, as it were, the entrance and exit gates of the court of honor.

The pylons are constructed of frame work and staff painted white and certain portions of the staff ornament is gilded. All of the columns are decorated with laurel leaf, flowers and gilded rope. At the base of each column is a cartouche with the American eagle bearing a trophy of silk flags. Around each pylon are Venetian masts arranged in a circle and on them are trophies with the gilded American eagle perched on a golden label bearing the names of Taft and Sherman alternately. Below the names is a bas relief portrait of Taft and Sherman.

The pylons at each street intersection have stretched between them and diagonally at a height of forty feet above the ground laurel leaf garlands of massive size, and festooned below the garlands of leaves are smaller garlands of flowers. At given points the garlands are ornamented with gilded discs with looped gilded rope and tassels. In the centre of each span, directly over the centre of the street, are immense trophies of the seal of the United States. The diagonal festoons have at their intersection an immense white ball ornamented with looped garlands of exquisite green, studded with electric lamps. White and green constitute the official colors of the entire inaugural ceremony.

Each pylon is surmounted with a huge gilded basket filled with palms and flowers and lighted with incandescent lamps. A line of electric lamps extends along every festoon or garland, so that at night the general line of the decorations will be preserved in all of their artistic beauty.

Wherever the American flag is used it is used properly, breaking free to the wind or grouped in form of trophies. The general color scheme of white and green is preserved, however, and natural greens and white flowers have been employed in prodigal profusion. It was regarded that as a background for the brilliant streamers and flags no more beautiful combination of colors was possible.

PRES. ROOSEVELT WILL IS ALLOWED

Would Have Vetoed the Sundry Civil Bill

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt declared today in a memorandum accompanying the sundry civil bill that he would have vetoed it because of the repetition of the secret service provision last year and the provision relating to commissions appointed by the executive. He had thought these provisions would be wholly effective.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

A Lady in Society

Said to her friend the other day that she had used Hood's Lotion on her chapped hands and liked it very much. She advised her friend to try it, and her friend said she would, and so another sale was assured. The hearer could not help thinking that this widely sold preparation, though not much advertised in newspapers, is given the best advertising it is ever possible to give anything—the sincere recommendation of its user. Hood's Lotion makes the skin smooth and soft and beautifies the complexion. 25c or 50c.

It Has Been Pending Since 1863

CAMBRIDGE, March 4.—A will which has been pending in the Middlesex probate court since 1863 was allowed today by Judge McIntyre by ordering the bequest of John Ashton of Newton amounting to $22,000 to be paid to the soldiers' home in Chelsea. The delay of 46 years was over the question of what state institution should receive the bequest which was made to the Massachusetts hospital for diseased and wounded soldiers. There was no such institution and nearly a score hospitals in the state claimed the money. Judge McIntyre cut the knot by giving it to the soldiers' home.

THE MINOR CASES

NO NEW ONES BROUGHT SAYS LAWYER HOWARD

The despatch in yesterday's Sun relative to additional suits in the minor liquor cases, indicated that the cases entered were brought since the others were entered. This is not the fact, says Lawyer Howard. They belong to the same bunch of cases but were made returnable at a later date than the others.

30,000 MEN

MR. TAFT'S INAUGURAL SMILE AS "HAIL TO THE CHIEF" WAS PLAYED.

Took Part in Inaugural Parade in Washington Today

WASHINGTON, March 4.—More than thirty thousand marching men participated today in the great military and civic pageant, which constituted the principal spectacular feature of the presidential inaugural ceremony. Approximately twenty-five thousand of these were soldiers, sailors and marines of the military establishments of the United States, bodies of the National Guard of many states, with large contingents of spruce cadets and midshipmen from the National Military and Naval academies. The remaining eight thousand were citizens from all parts of the United States, banded together in commercial and political organizations, many of them distinctively uniformed campaign clubs.

Numerically, the inaugural parade today was not so large as that which marched along historic Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House when Grover Cleveland, the only democratic president of the United States since the Civil war, was inducted into the office the first time. The parade today, however, had a distinctive and impressive quality, which no similar pageant ever possessed. This year each state represented sent the cream of its citizen soldiery and the finest of its civic organizations to do honor to William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman, the new president and vice-president of the United States.

Lining Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, were immense stands for spectators and every seat was occupied. Every vantage point in window and on house-top was taken when the head of the magnificent column of thirty-odd thousand men swung around the curve at the Peace monument and straightened out for its more-than-a mile-long march to, through and beyond the brilliant Court of Honor. The avenue was a great lane of streaming white and vivid green, the official colors of this, the most picturesque of inaugural ceremonies.

Almost every person among the scores of thousands that jammed the sidewalks and thronged the buildings along the route of the parade carried a miniature Star Spangled Banner, attached to a golden staff. These were waved with right good will and no better evidence of patriotism of the American people and the popularity of the new president and vice-president could have been afforded than the reception which greeted the organizations as the procession swept between the throngs which lined the court avenue on both sides.

After Major-General J. Franklin Bell, the grand marshal of the parade, accompanied by his brilliantly uniformed staff, had passed and been acceded a vociferous greeting, the crowds settled down with the deliberation to applaud those organizations, which appealed most directly to them.

In previous inaugural parades the midshipmen from the Naval academy at Annapolis and the cadets from the military academy at West Point have won the greatest popular approval. Today they were no less favorites than formerly among both participants and spectators; but in heart interest they were eclipsed by the detachment of blue sailors from the great fleet of American battleships now anchored in the waters of Hampton Roads, just returned from their world-encircling speed making cruise of fourteen months. Tanned these men were by tropical suns, lithe, active and hard as nails through the rigidity of their work and discipline, and as they marched down the flag-decked lane with the sailor-manly quick, active step, to the accompaniment of inspiring music from their own bands, the throngs became nearly hysterical in the manifestation of their appreciation. As they swung along in lively, happy fashion, accustomed now as they are to the adulation of thousands, they were evidently pleased with the deep-chested roar that greeted them from the open throats of a hundred thousand Americans—their fellow-countrymen. In this way did the American people, as represented in the nation's capital, express their pride in the men who, in time of peace, had won undying fame in far-off countries.

These "men behind the guns" furnished merely one of the interesting features of the parade. Eighteen governors of as many states, who had journeyed to Washington to do honor to the nation's chief executive appeared in the pageant surrounded by handsomely caparisoned staffs. Silk hatted, frock-coated and dignified, these men chosen beyond their fellow citizens, were accorded everywhere a cordial reception by the cheering crowds.

There was tremendous applause, too, for all organizations, civil and military, in the line. Among them several regiments of khaki clad soldiers of the United States army, only recently returned from Cuba, and other regiments that have won honor in wars and in plains fighting with Indians, attracted notable attention. Among the state troops were detachments of the National Guards of Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Some of the more distant states sent several companies of their guard, while most of them were represented by regiments, and Maryland and Pennsylvania by brigades.

The famous Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, a National Guard organization, constituted the special guard of honor to President Taft, as it had to the late President McKinley. Maryland's representation included the historic Fifth regiment of Baltimore, and Virginia had in line the Richmond Blues, a light infantry organization that rendered conspicuous service on many occasions. During the Civil war it rendered service to Lee and Stonewall Jackson for the confederacy. It was mustered in for the Spanish war, but did not get to the front.

Among other noted military organizations in the parade were the Richmond Hussars, a cavalry command of Augusta, Ga., and the cadet regiment from the Virginia Military Institute, popularly known as "The West Point of the South," which supplied many of the high commissioned officers for the Confederate army in the Civil war.

Following the military divisions, marched the civic organizations, with the Americus club of Pittsburg—a uniformed club noted in a score of campaigns—as the special escort of Major Thomas P. Morgan, marshal of the civic division. This part of the pageant was heralded as the "Prosperity Brigade" and included in it were many organizations which for years have been regular attendants upon national conventions and inaugural ceremonies. Some organizations were in line, however, that never before had visited Washington and their clever marching and attractive uniforms caught and held the fancy of the throngs. Among these were the "Pickaninny Band," composed of colored orphan boys of South Carolina; the "Sherman Scouts," of Utica, N. Y., carrying at the head of their line a huge oil painting of their neighbor, Vice-President Sherman, and leading at the rear a gally caparisoned "Billy goat;" an "Alligator band" from Louisiana; a "Possum club" from Georgia and a Taft club five hundred strong, from the same state; the New York republican county committee, 1000 strong; the Columbus (Ohio) Glee club, 100 men, probably the best political musical organization in the country; an "Uncle Sam club," of Buffalo, each of its 106 members attired in the conventional Uncle Sam costume; the Bug House Hose company, of Long Island; President Roosevelt's neighbors, and many others.

The Minneapolis Flambeau club, one of the most spectacular organizations in the country, also appeared in this division of the parade; and not the least important feature of the Civic division were the representatives of several camps of Confederate Veterans, now grim and gray, some of whom wore their old-time uniforms and carried their shot-riddled flags.

Four years ago a conspicuous feature of the inaugural parade was made up of Rough Riders. Today their place was taken in the pageant by a contingent of gentlemen riders from the fox-hunting districts of Maryland and Virginia, all clad in regulation pink coats and black caps. They were mounted on the finest horses that were shown in the parade, all thoroughbreds, satin-coated and handsome.

Preceding the great parade this afternoon, the pageant of the morning which conducted President Taft and Vice President Sherman to the capitol, the former accompanied by President Roosevelt, while not so brilliant—not so spectacular—was swift to arouse in the minds of the great crowds the stirring events of nearly half a century ago. President Taft had as his personal escort and guard of honor, the Troop A, the black horse troop, of Cleveland, but as special escort of honor he had the veteran soldiers and sailors of the Grand Army of the Republic, the men who fought the nation's battles when to do so tried men's souls. Accompanying them was that contingent of younger soldiers, the Spanish War Veterans. In the division too, were the organizations of the Army and Navy union.

It was a tumultuous reception which the throngs gave the incoming and outgoing presidents, and it was a cordial and heart-felt greeting which they reverently accorded to that too-rapidly diminishing band of men who in time of war were willing to lay down their lives for the nation and in time of peace join with the country in honoring the nation's president.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Lowell Merchants' Association at Meeting Today

The Lowell Merchants' Association met in the board of trade rooms this forenoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: F. C. Garrett, president; L. J. Knowlton, vice president; Arthur A. Spero, secretary; Charles A. Mitchell, treasurer.

The following board of directors was appointed: Frank Ricard, jeweler, chairman; F. H. Pearson, shoe dealer; Ralph Brazer, haberdasher; A. E. O'Heir, furniture dealer; Paul Challoux, clothier; M. Marks, tailor; Walter Emmett, suit and cloak dealer; E. Greene of five and ten cent store; E. Smith, hardware; D. Dickson, tea store.

The meeting was quite a spirited one and among the many questions considered was that of the one-half holiday. It was the sense of the meeting that Thursday was not a good day to close. The members of the board of directors will interview the different ones in their respective lines of business relative to the half-day closing and the majority shall rule as to what day will be set. Great interest was manifested in the meeting and many new projects were touched upon.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—All communication south of Elkton, Md., with this city has been cut off by the storm. Telephone and telegraph wires to points south are down and the only direct communication between this city and Washington is by wireless. The only north-bound train to reach this city through the storm from Washington arrived here at 5.35 a. m., two hours and forty minutes late.

The crew of a freight train at Wilmington reported that they had spent the night removing telegraph poles from about thirty miles of track south of Elkton. At noon there were many scheduled and extra trains which had not reached Elkton.

TREATY RATIFIED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Canadian boundary waterway treaty was ratified by the senate today with a resolution attached to meet the objections of Senator Smith of Michigan.

HE WILL RETIRE

Is Second Oldest Fire Chief in U. S.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Chief of the Providence fire department, George Steer, the oldest fire chief in the United States with the exception of Chief O'Connor of New Orleans, announced today that he is to retire from active service. He will leave his place April 1 of this year.

SEVENTH WEEK

Of the Cooper-Sharp Trial

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—When the Cooper-Sharp murder case was resumed today it marked the opening of the seventh week of the trial. The crowd of spectators was smaller than usual.

There was a long delay owing to conference of counsel. Finally Attorney-General McCann and his associates entered and said: "Recall Dr. McPeters Glasgow for cross-examination."

"Doctor, when counsel read your autopsy statement to Dr. Eve he declared one of the wounds upon Senator Carmack's body was one and one-half inches from the Median line of the left side. Is that correct?"

"No, sir. It was one-half inch. It was typewritten one and one-half but the one was crossed out."

WAR INEVITABLE

Between Nicaragua and Salvador

SALINA CRUZ, Mexico, March 4.—The steamer Hather arrived from Ajajutla bringing a report that war is inevitable between Nicaragua and Salvador and that troops are being mobilized by both countries. The warship presidente, which comprises the entire navy of Salvador, has sailed, it is stated, under sealed orders and it is presumed it will bombard Nicaraguan ports.

BOTH DROWNED

NEW YORK, March 4.—Captain William Ferguson and his wife Mary were drowned by the sinking of the barge George H. Bates at the Baltimore & Ohio docks between George and New Brighton, Staten Island, in the storm of today. Six other barges anchored near them were sunk during the storm.

WE MUST VACATE

BY APRIL FIRST

Wyman's Exchange Building To Be Remodelled

Grant Jewelry Co.

64 Merrimack Street

Our Entire Stock of Jewelry Must Be Sold in Four Weeks

Everything at Half Price 50c On the $

Excepting Hamilton Watches

Hand Painted Haviland China

Chop Set, Haviland, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $12, $4.75
Chop Set, French, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $7....$2.50
Chop Set, Haviland, pink and gold, Platter and 12 Serving Plates, value $16....$6.00
Pudding Set, Haviland, Tray and 12 Plates, value $14....$5.25
Cream Set, Haviland, Tray and 12 Plates, value $12....$5.50
Berry Set, Haviland, Gold Edge Bowl and 6 Dishes, value $9....$3.50
Pudding Set and Platter, Haviland, Gold Edge, value $8....$2.75
Pudding Set, Fish and Platter, Haviland, Gold Edge, value $9....$3.00
Chocolate Set, Haviland, Gold Decorated Pot and 6 Cups, value $12....$6.00
Chocolate Set, Haviland, Gold Decorated Pot and 6 Cups, value $10....$5.00
Fish Set, imported, 14 pieces, value $30, bargain at....$14.75
Game Set, imported, 13 pieces, value $36, bargain at....$18.00
Plaques, hand painted, very handsome, value $7, at....$3.50
Plaques, hand painted, very handsome, value $6.50, at....$3.25
Plaques, hand painted, very handsome, value $12.50, at....$6.25
Vases, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Punch Bowls. Everything in China Half Price.

Rich Cut Glass

Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops, value $3 pair, each....50c
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops, value $4 pair, each....75c
Tumblers, large size, handsome cut, value $1.50, each....75c
Berry Bowl, diamond cut design, value $10....$5.00
Bon Bon Dish, diamond cut design, value $2.50....$1.25
Sugar and Cream Set, handsome cut, value $5....$2.50
Cracked Ice Bowl, very rich, value $12....$6.00
Frappe Glasses, value 50c....25c
Water Pitcher, 12 inches high, value $9....$4.50
Water Pitcher, very handsome cutting, value $16....$8.00
Vinegar and Oil Bottles, value $6.50....$3.25
Olive Dish, value $1....$2.00
Vases, all sizes, and designs at....Half Price
Whiskey and Wine Decanters at....Half Price
Punch Bowl, value $100, will sell at....$50.00

50 Per Cent. DISCOUNT 50 Per Cent.

GRANT JEWELRY CO., 64 Merrimack St.

TAFT'S CABINET

Sketches of the Men Who Will Compose It

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Philander Chase Knox, who will be Mr. Taft's secretary of state, re-enters the cabinet after five years in the United States senate, to which he was appointed in June, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew M. Quay. Like most of his colleagues in the new cabinet Mr. Knox is a lawyer and first came into national prominence as attorney-general in Mr. McKinley's first cabinet when he successfully prosecuted the Northern Securities case. Mr. Knox is fifty-six years old, having been born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853. After graduating from Mount Union college at Alliance, Ohio, he began the study of law in Pittsburg and three years later was admitted to the bar in that city. When Mr. Knox was only twenty-four years of age he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. After a short term in office, however, he resigned and entered private practice with James H. Reed, under the firm name of Knox & Reed. The firm became counsel for many large interests and it is said that Mr. Knox has received some of the largest fees ever paid in this country. During the Homestead riots in 1892 he was counsel for the Carnegie Steel Co., and directed the legal end of that famous labor disturbance. When in 1901 Mr. McKinley appointed him attorney-general Mr. Knox's participation in the Homestead affair caused some opposition on the part of labor organizations to his confirmation. As attorney-general Mr. Knox not only prosecuted to a successful issue the government's suit against the Northern Securities company, but conducted the case against the so-called beef trust with the result that that combination was dissolved by the final decree of the United States supreme court. Mr. Knox has been credited also with having prepared and carried through the Panama canal purchase in 1903. It was shortly after the conclusion of the Panama purchase that Mr. Knox was appointed to the United States senate by Governor Pennypacker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, and afterward he was elected by the legislature for the full term expiring in March, 1911.

It was at Mount Union college that Major McKinley first became acquainted with young Knox. Mr. McKinley was at that time prosecuting attorney of Stark county, and the acquaintance begun when they were both young finally ripened into the friendship of later years, and culminated in the Pennsylvanian's entry into the second McKinley cabinet. It has always been understood that President McKinley sought to induce Mr. Knox to accept the attorney-generalship in his first cabinet, but the offer was declined on the plea of private interests. Mr. Knox is entitled to twice write the degree LL D. after his name, both the University of Pennsylvania and Yale university having conferred that honor upon him.

Richard A. Ballinger

Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonsboro in 1859; after practising law in Illinois for a while he removed to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States commissioner at Port Townsend and later was elected judge of the superior court of Jefferson county. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected mayor of Seattle, and when his term as mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the general land office.

As a practitioner at the bar Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as commissioner of the general land office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as secretary of the interior.

Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and his ancestors on both sides participated in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He was prepared for college in the public schools and is a graduate of Williams college, class of '84. He is the author of "Ballinger on Community Property" and of "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statute of Washington." Mr. Ballinger is a republican state committeeman for the state of Washington, and was a member of the advisory committee during the last campaign.

Jacob M. Dickinson

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, the new secretary of war, is the southern member of President Taft's cabinet. A Mississippian by birth, he is a citizen of Tennessee and as a Cleveland democrat supported Mr. Taft for the presidency. Probably his most notable public service was as counsel for the United States in the Alaskan boundary case before the arbitration tribunal in London in 1903. He was an assistant attorney-general of the United States during Cleveland's administration, and has been general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company for some years, spending most of his time in Chicago, where the general offices of that company are located. Mr. Dickinson is fifty-eight years old, having been born in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1851. He is a graduate of the University of Nashville, from which school he has a degree as master of arts, and he studied law at Columbia university, at the University of Leipzig, and in Paris. He is president of the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Chicago club, the Onwentsia and the Iroquois clubs, all of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is the owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm in Nashville.

George von Lengerke Meyer

George von Lengerke Meyer, who goes from the postmaster-general's office to the navy department, was brought into the cabinet in February, 1907, to succeed Postmaster-General Cortelyou. He was at that time ambassador to St. Petersburg, to which post he had been transferred from Rome, where he had served five years as ambassador. Mr. Meyer is a native of Boston, in which city he was born in 1858. After graduating from Harvard he entered the employ of a commission firm, and some years later became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, East India merchants, which had been established by his father. He is an officer or director in many large manufacturing and financial concerns, and has always been active in politics, having been a member of the Boston common council, an alderman, a member of the state legislature, serving as speaker of the lower house for three consecutive years. Mr. Meyer was elected a member of the republican national committee in 1899, and on McKinley's election he was made ambassador to Italy. He is a member of the Athletic, the Somerset and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and among other business offices is president of the Ames Plow Co. and a director of the Old Colony Trust Co. and the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. Mr. Meyer is a sportsman and an angler, and is known as a crack shot.

George W. Wickersham

New York's representative in the new cabinet is George W. Wickersham, who becomes attorney-general. Mr. Wickersham is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York City, Mr. Wickersham is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Pittsburg in 1858. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh University, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered practice in Philadelphia, but later went to New York and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong and Cadwalader, of which President Taft's brother is a member, and eventually was taken into partnership.

Mr. Wickersham is counsel for a large number of corporations, among them the Interborough railroad, and as attorney for the railroads in the famous Chicago traction case came into considerable public prominence. He is fond of travel, usually spending a portion of the year abroad and is a devoted equestrian. He has a country residence at Cedarhurst, Long Island, and also a home in New York City.

Charles Nagel

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, the new secretary of commerce and labor, is better known among lawyers and educators than to the public at large, although he served as a member of the Missouri house of representatives and is a member of the republican national committee. He is a native westerner, having been born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1849. He comes of professional ancestors, his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, being one of a family of four brothers of whom three are physicians and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen. In the height of the Civil war the pronounced union sentiments of Dr. Nagel compelled him to remove from Texas to St. Louis. Here Charles Nagel soon entered the St. Louis High school. Graduating from there he took a two years' course in the St. Louis Law school and then went to the University of Berlin, where he took a special course in law and political economy. Returning to St. Louis in 1873 he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. In addition to being a member of the lower house of state legislature, he was for four years president of the city council of St. Louis. Although he has taken an active part in politics and has an extended law practice, he has found time to give much attention to educational matters. He fills a professorship in the St. Louis Law school; is a member of the board of trustees of the Public library, of the board of trustees of Washington university and a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Nagel, as the Missouri member of the republican national committee, served during the recent campaign as a member of the executive committee and was in charge of the western headquarters. Socially, he has been active in his native city, being a member of the University club, the Commercial club, the St. Louis club, the Round Table and Country clubs, and also of the Metropolitan club in Washington city.

Frank H. Hitchcock

Although the youngest member of

Continued to last page.

LAST DIPLOMAT

To Present Credentials to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senor Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador from Mexico, had the distinction of being the last diplomat to

present his credentials to President Roosevelt. Senor de la Barra in receiving his assignment to Washington mounted a round of the diplomatic ladder. For nine years he held the post of minister to Belgium.

Adds wholesomeness to the food.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

It is no trouble to make good cake and biscuit with Cleveland's Baking Powder.

TWO FIRST LADIES OF THE LAND.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Sherman were honored today as no women ever were before at an inauguration. The wife of the president sat beside him during the inauguration ceremony, and both women rode with their husbands in the state procession to the parade reviewing stand. The gown Mrs. Taft wore at the inauguration ceremony was of heavy crepe de chine of the shade known as wistaria. The skirt was severely plain and the coat trimmed with silver. Her ball gown was of empire style in white chiffon embroidered with goldenrod wrought in crystals and threads of silver. Mrs. Sherman's ball gown was of white satin and lace and embroidered in silver and crystal.

OF OUR

Half Price Sale of

LAST SPRING SUITS

Does not rank in importance with the event in Washington today, but it is certainly of special interest to every man in Lowell. It is the one sale that is waited for each spring, because it is the one sale that never disappoints and we can safely promise that this will be the biggest and best we have ever held.

Last Spring Suits

"Hart, Schaffner & Marx" and our own make, all that are left of Last Spring's stock, about 500 suits that sold from $10 up to $25. Now on sale at about "HALF PRICE."

Lot 1 70 Suits, good clean styles and dependable fabrics that sold last spring at $10 and $12. Now on sale at **$7.75**

Lot 2 About 80 Suits in fine all wool worsteds in plain colors and fancy weaves, big sellers last Spring at $12 and $13.50. Now on sale at **$8.50**

Lot 3 Over 100 Suits in a variety of colors, fine fabrics that sold last Spring at $15. Now on sale at **$9.75**

Lot 4 50 excellent styles in men's and young men's models that sold last Spring at $15 and $18. Now on sale at **$11.50**

Lot 5 75 Suits in our best grades from H. S. & M. and our own workrooms that sold last Spring at $18 and $20. Now on sale at **$12.50**

Lot 6 60 Suits, the finest in our stock, nearly all H. S. & M. make that sold at $20, $22, $25. Now on sale at **$14.50**

Lot 7 A bunch of odd suits, only one of a style, that sold last spring at $10, $12 and $15. Good value every one of them and a big trade if you can find your size. Your choice at this sale **$6.75**

Boys' Clothes

At About Half Price

At $1.85 We offer a collection of suits in several styles and in all sizes from 8 to 17 years that sold up to $5—now on sale at **$1.85**

At $2.65 We have a big variety of good suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $6, now on sale at **$2.65**

At $3.35 We give you the choice of some very fine suits in all styles and sizes that sold up to $7, now only **$3.35**

Reefers and Top Coats A collection of odd garments and small lots in all sizes from 3 to 15 years, sold at $3.50, $4, $5, now **$2.65**

The TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

"The Store That's Light As Day"

AMERICAN HOUSE BLOCK, CENTRAL ST.

LOWELL CEMETERY

Annual Meeting of Directors Was Held Yesterday

Trustees Re-Elected for Three Years—Annual Reports Show Cemetery to be in a Firm Financial Standing

The Lowell Cemetery association held its annual directors' meeting at the rooms of the Middlesex Trust company yesterday afternoon, 48 members of the association being in attendance. In the absence of Major Charles A. Stott, James L. Campbell presided.

The following were re-elected trustees for three year terms: Asa C. Russell, William S. Southworth, Solon W. Stevens and Walter Coburn. It was voted to request the trustees to consider the expediency of building an addition to the present office, as a general waiting room and lavatory.

Trustees' Report

The trustees' annual report was listened to with interest and it was, in part, as follows:

The number of burials the past year totals 151, 14 less than the year previous.

The total received from sale of lots amounts to $2016.84, $736.48 less than previous year.

The amount received in trust and for future care of lots was $1060.25, less than total of previous year, the amount being $4775.

At close of business years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, besides substantially increasing the reserved fund, we reduced the standing indebtedness by $500 each year. In closing the past year of 1908, we add $912.78 to the reserved fund, pay all current bills, including notes made in 1908, and reduce the standing indebtedness by $200.

Taking into account that during 1908 we have painted with two coats of paint all the buildings on the property and expended over $300 in moth fighting, if one is familiar with the work and business detail of the corporation he can by the foregoing comprehend at once the results of the year just closed.

Without attempting to gratify ourselves by words, it is to be said that in four years, besides properly maintaining the property and in so doing meeting the expense of several items of extraordinary event, we have increased the reserved fund by $3487.19 and have reduced the standing notes payable account by $1700. During this same four years period the trust funds for future care of lots have increased in principal and available interest by $22,844.89, the total on Feb. 25, 1909, as shown by 1047 Lowell Savings bank books being $143,828.68, of which $10,789.25 is unused and available interest. These results will speak for themselves for their exact worth.

Past Expenditures

In 1907 we expended for salaries, clerk hire, labor as per payrolls and extra outside horse hire and labor, $8545.57. For the same items of expense we paid in 1908, $8626.65.

During last fall we ploughed and fertilized a portion of the southern slope of Fort Hill. It is here that we look for our hay crop and our indispensable supply of sodding material. During the winter we have cut what will measure perhaps 20 cords of hard wood useful in running the hot house fire in moderate weather. A considerable portion of the cutting was done on the knoll at the southeast corner of the property and for a double purpose. We thus rid ourselves of moth removing expense in some degree and we lessen the fire risk from burning leaves, this particular spot having been a continual menace in recent years from fires set and only by alertness has serious damage been prevented. The removal of trees will prepare for opening this ground which is a mine in itself of good loam and valuable construction stone. In our cemetery building the quantity of stone used in the construction of roads, drains and foundations is enormous, yet our own territory has supplied our needs thus far and will continue to do so for some years to come. We need have no immediate concern, either, of our loam supply. Natural resources for indispensable materials is and always has been a happy feature of much of our territory. One great lack and needed article is a good road gravel. Such as we find in our own neighborhood is of but little value in road building, compelling us to make a long haul from Tewksbury at no inconsiderable expense.

Speaking of maintenance expenses we call attention to what we are seemingly obliged to expend in moth warfare, an expense new to us until during last three years. How serious this pest has become may be judged by a few figures given.

During the season of 1906 we employed three men to do the work of removing and destroying. The reports show that we destroyed 1100 nests of the brown-tail and two of the gypsy moth, the expense for labor in so doing being $140.94.

In 1907 we employed five men and removed and destroyed 12,000 brown-tail nests and none of the gypsies, at a total cost of $229.41.

Brown-Tail Nests

During the present winter up to Feb. 1, we had removed 35,495 brown-tail nests and 144 gypsy nests, employing five men and at an expense of $246.57. Since Feb. 1 and up to time of this writing, we had removed 20,422 additional brown-tails, costing $127, and work still in sight and progressing. You will discover the situation a serious one. It would seem as if extermination must come in some form other than that from the result of warfare we poor human beings are able intelligently to wage. The pest is apparently on the increase in spite of all that has been done, is being done and is planned to do. The reappearance on our property of the gypsy moth, much more difficult and expensive to contend with than the brown-tail, is a matter of no small concern to us. Altogether what is in store for us in the line of battling the coming year must have to do in no small degree with the measure of our progress in 1909.

Future Care of Lots

We wish to avail ourselves in this report of the opportunity to urge earnest attention upon lot owners who have interests now or prospective in the trust funds providing for future care of lots, our motive being to have the situation clearly understood. In the past very many lot owners have made deposits for purpose of future maintenance who in many cases would have made deposits larger if the situation had been better understood. In the old days $100 was not only accepted by the cemetery authorities, but lot owners were even told that $100 in amount was sufficient. Now it is indisputable that the income from $100 will not safeguard the future maintenance of a 300 square feet lot in the Lowell cemetery. There will be years when such income will suffice, but there will be years when the unforeseen will happen and such income will be insufficient. Again, the income, whatever it may be, is derived from the dividends paid by savings banks. We do not have to tell you that there can be no guarantee in the rate paid by such institutions. That the present rate paid will be lessened is even now foretold. All of which being said and being accepted as true, which it certainly is, we urge all to make present insufficient principal sums larger. We urge our lot owners to give heed to this matter at once. Write or converse with our present treasurer. His experience is wide, his interest in the cemetery unselfish, and his willingness to make the subject clear is only equalled by his persistent desire to have every lot properly maintained, reasonably safeguarded and adequately trust funded.

The trustees closed their report with a beautiful tribute to the late trustee, Charles L. Hildreth, recently deceased.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer's report is as follows:

RECEIPTS

Cash balance from previous year....		$ 1,883.70
From charges to lot owners	3,461.65	
New perpetual care funds	1,275.00	
Sale of lots........	2,016.84	
Undertakers	925.00	
Miscellaneous	400.75	
Hot house cash sales	136.72	
Tomb	10.60	
Interest on deposit	11.27	
Savings bank care fund interest	5,586.02	
Notes	22,750.00	$41,173.28
		$43,056.98

EXPENDITURES

For pay rolls and salaries	$ 8,445.33	
Other labor and horse hire	181.26	
Approved bills for supplies	3,278.13	
Interest	1,712.14	
Insurance	50.15	
Notes	22,050.00	
Care funds dep. in savings banks ..	5,210.00	
Five per cent. sale of lots to reserved fund	152.34	
Bal. to new year, including $1050 perpetual care funds	1,018.39	
		$43,056.98

PERPETUAL CARE TRUST FUNDS

Entirety—Principal and accumulating interest March 1, 1908		$139,012.17
Net increase during past year		4,816.51
Totals March 1, 1909:		
Principal $133,039.43		
Unused interest	10,789.25	$143,828.68

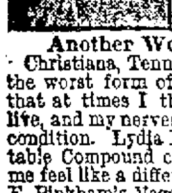
RESERVED FUND

Total fund on March 1, 1908		$24,118.08
Increased by interest earnings past year..$760.44		
Five per cent. sale of lots	152.34	912.78
Total funds March 1, 1909		$25,030.86

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bardstown, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and I decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. JOSEPH HALL, Bardstown, Ky.



Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—MRS. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

We never publish a testimonial letter without the special permission of the

DRACUT

Martin J. Banks and Walter F. Garland, the democratic and republican candidates for selectmen, who were tied for third place at the election held Monday have petitioned for a recount of the votes. Representatives of the liquor interests in the town have also petitioned for a recount on the license question. Pending the decision of the board of registrars as to which candidate is entitled to office the two legally elected selectmen Messrs. Jones and Bassett, have already formed a temporary organization with Mr. Bassett as chairman.

One of the surprises sprung by the temporary body was the dispensing of the services of J. Joseph Hennessy, who has been town counsel for several years and the employment of Warren W. Fox, of Dracut.

PARIS PAPERS

Speak in Praise of Roosevelt

PARIS, March 4.—The papers of Paris today give much space to the inauguration of W. H. Taft and the retirement of Theodore Roosevelt. The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt has had a remarkably successful and picturesque career. He has aroused the moral forces of the United States and internationally he has filled an important role on the world stage. Although he is a great preacher, he has been distinctly a man of action, "an athlete in politics as well as in sport, war and theology."

Mr. Taft, although less impulsive than his predecessor, is regarded as a man of great capacity and moral strength, consequently he is characterized as a "safer" president both for America and Europe.

"Neither the United States nor Europe," one paper says, "need now fear the theatrical coups which upset them under the Roosevelt regime."

BILLERICA

The Billerica Improvement association offers the following prizes to all residents of the town, other than tenants of the Talbot mills property, to whom similar offers are made by the management of the mills:

Class 1—Best kept premises, front and rear. Points to be considered: Condition of lawn and paths and back yards, including freedom from weeds, and general neatness of grounds and exterior of house. Wherever there is a strip of sidewalk turf, it will be considered a part of the lawn. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 2—Vines. On houses, porches, arbors, trolley or other posts in front of premises. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 3—Window and porch boxes. Three prizes: $3, $2.50, $2.

Class 4—Flower gardens. Design or arrangement will be considered as well as variety and quantity of flowers. Three prizes: $5, $4, $3.

Class 5—Vegetable gardens. Competition open only to children under 16 years of age. Suggestions and assistance from parents allowed. Points to be considered: Quality, quantity, variety and neatness of garden. Gardens not to exceed 600 square feet in area. Three prizes: $4, $3, $2.50.

In addition to the money prizes offered, the winners of the first prize in each class will be allowed a choice from a list of books and magazines appropriate to gardening in its various branches. Winners may also, if they prefer, take the equivalent of any prize in tulip, daffodil, or gladiolus bulbs at one cent each, a price very much lower than they can buy bulbs of equal quality.

ABOUT THE MAURETANIA

Editor Sun—Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper how many tons of coal used on the Mauretania of the Cunard line in a single passage between Liverpool and New York, and any other data concerning the size of this steamer. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,
An Old Subscriber.

The Mauretania requires 6600 tons of coal for one trip between Liverpool and New York, the average consumption being 1000 tons every 24 hours. The dimensions, etc., of the Mauretania are as follows: Length, 790 feet; breadth, 88 feet; depth of boat deck, 80 feet; draught (fully loaded), 37 feet 6 inches; displacement in load draught, 45,000 tons; horse power of turbine engines, 68,000; height to top of funnels, 155 feet; height to mastheads, 216 feet; passenger accommodation, first class 550; second class, 500; third class, 1300; crew, 800 to 900. Ed.

SODALITY FIVE

What will prove to be one of the best games of the season will be played in the C. M. A. C. hall on Friday night, when the Sodality Five face their strongest though friendly rivals, the fast St. John's College boys of Danvers. Last season the Sodality boys defeated the college boys, 13 to 11, in an overtime game at Danvers. St. John's five have won 14 games this season and among the teams they defeated we find the Malden, Medford, Somerville High school teams, and the Boston college, St. Mary's of Lynn, and the Mass. Institute Tech which recently defeated the Harvard and Yale freshmen teams. As to the Sodality Five we find that they have defeated the best Lowell teams and have defeated the best team in Boston, the Notre Dames.

Between the periods the fast Crescents and the K. L. G. C. of Lawrence will play. The Lawrence boys have won two out of three games played this season with the Lowell boys and this game should be as fast as the big game.

On Thursday night, March 11, the Sodality Five will face the Holy Trinity A. A. of Boston, who defeated the Notre Dames, 18 to 14 last week.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

JIM JEFFRIES AS HE APPEARS NOW

NEW YORK, March 4.—James J. Jeffries, retired heavyweight champion of the world, is now thinking mighty seriously of getting back into the game to take a few wallops at Jack Johnson. After repeatedly refusing to answer the question as to whether he would fight Jack Johnson or not, Jeff has finally weakened and comes out with the statement that he will meet the big black if he can properly condition himself. It all depends upon his ability to get into shape again, and he is fast working off the layers of fat which years of inaction laid on him. The only question is how long it will be before he returns to the ring. Jeffries is now in New York.

SEN. STEPHENSON

MISSED A FINE CHANCE OF ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—A special from Madison, Wis., says:

If the friends of Sen. Isaac Stephenson had been alive to the situation, Stephenson would have been declared elected United States senator by the joint ballot of the legislature at noon yesterday. There were 124 members voting. Senator Stephenson would have had 63 votes out of this total had not the joint assembly permitted Assemblyman Buslett to recall his vote from Stephenson and paired with Senator Brown.

Owing to some mismanagement on the part of the Stephenson managers, the fact that a pair for the senatorship is unlawful and cannot be recognized, was overlooked. Before the fact was recalled or brought out, the record had been changed and Stephenson had missed the election.

Stephenson's managers will send the record of yesterday's proceedings to Washington.

ADMIRAL BARRY

TO COMMAND SECOND DIVISION OF PACIFIC FLEET

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, who was selected to command the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, will instead, it is officially announced, be appointed commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet in place of Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers. The latter will be appointed president of the naval war college at Newport in succession to Rear Admiral John P. Merrell. The vacancy in the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet will be filled by Captain Hugo Osterhouse, who will soon become a rear admiral.

ALCOHOL IN TUBERCULOSIS

An editor and doctor were talking at the club one night, and the specialist said: "Papers and patients are all praising the recent New York Tuberculosis Exhibit. Think of the thousands who will benefit by the lectures we gave. The Fresh Air treatment can be taken from the East Side recreation piers to the suburban private golf links. The majority of people can have air, sunshine, clean water and plain food. We shall some day be so far from graft and so full of the brotherhood spirit that no poor or sick person will be starving for necessities, and it is a disgrace that they are today. Doctors will devote themselves to instructing people how to live and eat to keep well. Dangerous drugs and remedies will have no market, and the 'survival of the fittest' in medicines will be all we shall give or take."

"Do you approve of alcohol or wine preparations in treating consumption?" asked the layman. The doctor emphatically replied: "You may as well ask me if I approve of destroying my neighbor's house by setting fire to it. That is a crime. The effect of alcohol on the human body is destructive, and I consider it a criminal prescription. The Indian name 'fire-water' best describes alcohol. To drink fire is as foolish as to walk into it. In tuberculosis we sustain and heal the weakened body by nourishing food and food tonics given often but not in large amounts. Broths, cocoa, eggs and milk, scraped, juicy beef, cod liver oil, vegetables and fruits are the foods. The hypophosphites of lime and soda with the cod liver oil will relieve the nervousness, sleeplessness or heavy drowsiness, and the constant cough. The Emulsion is the best way to give the cod liver oil, as it is so quickly and easily absorbed.

"Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the 'fittest' medicine for all stages and symptoms of tuberculosis, and has already 'survived' thirty years. Beer, wines and alcohol are to be avoided. Scott's Emulsion is a pure food-tonic."

MAN MURDERED

HAD BEEN IN COUNTRY ONLY A SHORT TIME

JAMAICA, N. Y., March 4.—Francisco Abato, a young Italian, who had been in this country only a short time, was murdered at an unfrequented street corner here yesterday. His body was found several hours later. An uncle, who identified the body, said that Abato had been a member of secret societies in Italy and was probably slain by their agents. He could shed no light on the identity of the murderers.

HARVARD MAN

BROKE INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD FOR 220 YARDS

BROOKLINE, March 4.—Breaking the intercollegiate record for the 220 yards swim and winning the three sprint swims held in connection with the annual Harvard-Yale indoor swimming meet in the tank of the Brookline Swimming club last night, Roger Cutler of Harvard was the star of the meet, although the Yale swimmers won the set of events, 31 to 22. The new record in the 220 yards swim is 2.39 seconds, several seconds better than the previous mark.

Yale won the relay swimming race, while the Harvard water polo team defeated the Yale swimmers in an exciting contest.

The national championship plunge for distance was won by Albert M. McCormack of the Brookline Swimming club, with a plunge of 70 feet. Reid of Yale was second and Smith of the Brookline club was third.

Amherst defeated Brown in a relay swimming race, time 2.16 1-5.

EX-GOV. HILL

TO HEAD THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Former Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the republican national committee from that state, has been named as acting chairman of the committee by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock.

Chairman Hitchcock issued the following statement last night:

"Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee, announced last night the appointment of ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, member of the committee from that state, as vice chairman. Mr. Hill has accepted the appointment and will become acting chairman of the national committee when Mr. Hitchcock retires from the chairmanship to take up his duties as postmaster general in the new administration."

Gov. Hill was one of the most important factors in New England in the campaign which led up to the nomination of Judge Taft. He long has been identified with New England politics, and for many years has been an intimate friend of Chairman Hitchcock. His selection was made after Chairman Hitchcock had conferred with members of the republican national committee now here and is substantially an action of the committee. It was expected that a meeting of the committee would be held here yesterday at which Mr. Hitchcock formally would present his resignation as chairman, but after informal discussion by the members it was decided that the announcement would be made in the way indicated.

Several members of the committee had been considered in connection with the place, but ex-Gov. Hill was the choice of Mr. Hitchcock and that choice was ratified by other members. It is understood that the selection of Mr. Hill is eminently satisfactory to Judge Taft and was made with his entire approval.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

EIGHT HOUR LAW

Mayor and Labor Leaders at Hearing at State House

BOSTON, March 4.—The bill which seeks to make evidence that men have worked more than eight hours in any one calendar day, when working for a contractor or sub-contractor, shall be prima facie evidence that the eight-hour law has been violated was given a hearing before the committee on labor yesterday afternoon.

Representative Fay of ward 18 declared that the employers have violated the law by hiring their men by the hour instead of by the day, and he maintained that the legislation sought was needed to strengthen the present law.

"As matters now stand," he said, "a man may work more than eight hours a day if he requests that he may do so in writing. In the working out of this provision it has been demonstrated that employers intimate to their men that the latter will lose their jobs if they do not make this request in writing. Sometimes the request is already in writing, and all the employe must do is to sign it."

Mayor Brown of Lowell also spoke in favor of the bill, as did Senator Doyle of Boston, W. L. LaFrancis of Springfield, John F. Mickle of Pittsfield and James F. Convery and Frank M. Bell, both the latter being from Lowell.

Mayor Brown of Lowell said the people of Lowell accepted the eight-hour law in 1893 by a vote of 9289 to 2514, and claimed they ought to be allowed to have it. He did not believe it would put the city to any great additional expense.

Chairman Ross asked:—"Do you have any city employes who work more than eight hours a day?" and Mayor Brown replied in the affirmative.

"How many hours do they work?" asked Senator Birch.

"Why, most of the city employes are working an eight-hour day, but in some cases the men have to work more than that," answered the mayor.

"Well, what is the cause of it; what are the conditions that make it necessary for them to work more than eight hours?" was the senator's next question.

Mayor Brown replied: "We have had some difficulty in our street department; the teamsters come in at half past four or five o'clock in the morning to feed their horses, and then they go out with the teams at 7 o'clock, not getting back to the barn until five, and then the have the teams to put up, so that they work considerably over the eight hours."

Senator Birch said: "Well, what benefit does the city derive from their working overtime? Can they be really said to be working more than eight hours for the city?"

"Oh yes, the teams have to be taken care of," replied Mayor Brown.

The senator then asked: "Have you calculated how much it would cost to have stablemen to take care of the teams, and leave nothing for the teamsters to do but to drive the teams?"

Mayor Brown answered: "No, I have not, but I should think it would be $2000 or $3000 a year."

SENATOR GRIMES

Opposed Bill for Second Assistant District Attorney

BOSTON, March 4.—There was a lively debate in the state senate yesterday afternoon on the bill to give the district attorney of the northern district (Dist. Atty. Higgins of Middlesex) a second assistant district attorney.

This bill went through the house without trouble, having been reported without dissenters from the judiciary committee. Although there were suggestions that additional assistance wasn't needed by Dist. Atty. Higgins, the real opposition lay in the contention raised that the bill was simply framed in their interests of ex-Representative Horace D. Hardy of Arlington, son of Judge Hardy of the superior court. There were echoes from the last convention which finally nominated Mr. Higgins and the charge was made that the pending bill was simply for the redemption of a promise made at that time. This charge was made by Senator Grimes of Middlesex and was denied by Senator Stevens and others. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, 22 to 9. Five of the eight Middlesex senators voted against the measure and three for it.

Grimes Opens the Debate

In opening the debate Senator Grimes declared that ten years ago an officer had been appointed in Middlesex county, and his office was one that the county had no need of. It was similar to the present proposed legislation. He called the pending bill a "graft measure." "Why," said he, "they had the effrontery to come before the committee and say that this measure was to provide a job for a former representative and son of one of the justices of the superior court." He trusted that for the honor of the commonwealth the bill would be defeated.

Senator Stevens said that all that the district attorney of Middlesex is now allowed to expend for additional assistance is $600, and the business of his district has so increased that where there were 950 cases in 1907 there are today 1250 cases, and he has four terms of the court. He has just finished, with his assistant and without calling upon the attorney general, a murder case in Lowell. "There are 400 cases practically every term, and I want to say that the chief justice and the judges of the superior court sent word to our committee that they favored this bill that Dist. Atty. Higgins should have this extra assistance."

Query by Evans

Senator Evans of Everett desired to ask the senator from Middlesex (Stevens) this question: "Whether this bill does not date back to the time of the county convention, and if it were not then stated that the district attorney could do the work if his first assistant would do his part?" . . . .

Senator Stevens—"I understand that the senator was in Europe at the time of the convention, but at any rate there was no promise. I know there was none, and it is all idle gossip. Dist. Atty. Higgins told me that he made no such promise. It is not a fair way to fight a bill that will give to Middlesex county the relief that it should have."

The roll call resulted as follows:

In favor — Birch, Bray, Bunting, Burnham, Butler, Crosby, Dickinson, Dixon, Doyle, Farley, Fisk, Hultman, R. M. Keith, Mahoney, Morse, Mulligan, Nash, O'Connor, Potter, Rockwood, Stevens, Turtle—22.

Against — Cowes, Evans, Grimes, Harvey, Hibbard, Parker, Salter, Spalding, Turner—9.

The committee on counties reported reference to the next legislature on the bill for a county court house at Lynn.

The same report was made on the bill for an additional appropriation for the Plymouth law library.

The committee on legal affairs made a like report on the bill to provide that no sports shall be allowed during the hours of the G. A. R. services on Memorial day.

AVOID THE KNIFE

CUTTING WON'T CURE PILES—INTERNAL TREATMENT NEEDED

A gardener doesn't kill weeds by cutting their tops. He attacks the root. Just so with piles—the cause is within, entirely out of reach of surgical instruments, ointments or suppositories. The only cure for piles is internal, and the only guaranteed internal remedy is Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid. It has cured 98 per cent. of cases, and 24 days' treatment is sold for $1.00 at Carter & Sherburne's, under positive guarantee. Or mailed by Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

ECZEMA CURED IN SIMPLE WAY

No More Dosing the Stomach—Cure the Skin Through the Skin.

When you have a scratch on your hand you wash it out and cleanse it and then the skin cures itself.

The best skin specialists today are agreed that the only way to cure the skin is through the skin. For statistics show that nearly all eczema sufferers are perfectly healthy in all other ways except as to their skin. And if the eczema patients were really suffering from an internal malady, the entire body and not only the skin would be diseased.

You can prove immediately the relief of a true skin cure by using oil of wintergreen as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription. This liquid kills the disease germs, while toning up the healthy part of the skin.

We have now handled this meritorious and thoroughly scientific remedy for so long and have seen its reliable results so many times that we freely express our confidence.

Carter & Sherburne, Falls and Burkinshaw and Ellingwood & Co. sell it.

Gold Filled Glasses and Chain

$1.19

Regular Price $2.50

Harry Raynes

JEWELER and OPTICIAN

69 Central Street

"HOT OLD TIME"

Supt. Putnam Before Committee on Accounts

It was a case of you said I was this and you said I was that; you said mean things about the city government and so and so told me you said I was no good.

Words like these convey an idea, a very mild and innocent idea, of a meeting of the committee on accounts this forenoon, a meeting that later developed into a hearing that approached dangerously near the third degree, if you'll excuse police parlance.

The office of the city auditor was the scene of action and those who assisted helping the cause along were Mayor Brown, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch of the committee on accounts; Newell F. Putnam, superintendent of streets, and Frank Lazelle, assistant superintendent of sewers.

For a few minutes it looked like "a big time in the old town," but the casualties were not great; just a few aggressive dashes and a little "butting in."

The little flurry was all on account of the committee on accounts, rather, two members of the committee on accounts, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch. They refused to sign street department pay rolls where bosses were being paid for rainy days and the men under them docked.

Mayor Brown had been called in by the committee and went over the pay rolls with Messrs. Turner and Welch. Pretty soon the adding machines in the auditor's office were busy adding and calculating the time of a boss, one Mr. Kittredge, who was paid over $52 for one week's pay. The mayor figured, Mr. Turner figured, Mr. Welch figured, the reporters figured and when all the waste paper was looking like a war map in figures, the adding machine was called into requisition.

After this had been gone through with, Mayor Brown telephoned to Mr. Putnam, superintendent of streets, and asked him to come down to the auditor's office and to bring Mr. Lazelle along. They arrived on the first elevator, and it might as well be said here as elsewhere that they held their own in the scrimmage of words. They denied certain statements accredited them and statements that had to do with alleged abuse of Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch, and, for that matter, the city council as a whole. The mayor and the two committee members, however, did not have anything to offer except what was hearsay.

Somebody wondered why the city solicitor had not been called to the meeting, hearing, examination, or whatever it might be termed. It was finally decided and the decision was agreeable to all concerned that the matter of the bosses' pay on rainy days be referred to the city council for settlement.

It was evident that the sting of Mr. Putnam's letter to Ald. Turner, a copy of which appeared in The Sun, yesterday, had not lost its tickle. Mayor Brown was the cross-examiner, but there was an occasional "butt in" by Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch.

After having been told by Ald. Turner that a man had told him that Mr. Putnam had "damned the alderman all up in a heap" at the city stables, and having denied that he had done so, Mr. Putnam asked what sort of examination was being conducted and was about to say more when Mayor Brown interrupted and said: "You are not obliged to answer his questions," meaning Ald. Turner's questions.

When Mr. Putnam and Mr. Lazelle arrived the matter of bosses being paid for rainy days, while laborers were docked, was taken up by the mayor with Mr. Putnam.

The latter explained that the foremen arrive at the stables in the morning and remain all day awaiting orders while the laborers report in the morning and go back home. He said that this has always been the custom.

"They must deliver the goods," said Alderman Turner.

Mayor Brown said that if this was the honest opinion of the committee members that the pay rolls should be disapproved because of what they considered was unjust discrimination, the committee was acting within its rights when it disapproved them.

Was He Mistaken.

"I always thought," said Supt. Putnam, "that these gentlemen had some intelligence—"

"There it is, see that," interrupted Mr. Turner.

"I repeat, I always thought these gentlemen had some intelligence, but if they had come to me or sent a letter to me approved by the mayor I would willingly have complied, but the head of a department should be shown some consideration in the exercise of his rights."

Alderman Turner—"No use of asking you about any thing—you would only ask the man upstairs."

The city charter was then referred to relative to the committee on accounts having to consult with the city council about holding bills up. The right section of the charter was not located, but it was said to read that the committee "may" consult with the city council.

Mr. Putnam said that if the committee on accounts would write a letter asking him to dock the bosses for rainy days and if the mayor would sign the letter, he would comply with it, and willingly.

"The mayor has no power over this committee," said Alderman Turner.

Addressing Supt. Putnam, Ald. Turner said—"I wouldn't write you a letter committing myself. What do you think I am? I see, that's the kind of a hole you're trying to get me into—eh?"

Supt. Putnam—"I simply want authority for my acts." "Then we'll put the matter up to the city council," said Alderman Turner, "Perfectly satisfactory to me," said Mr. Putnam.

That lets Mr. Putnam out, temporarily, and Mr. Lazelle was next in the limelight. He was asked by the mayor if he carried out the time of Mr. Kittredge and he said he did. Mr. Lazelle explained the $52.49 a week once received by Mr. Kittredge. He said there were two Sundays included in that pay roll and the men were allowed double pay for Sunday. Mr. Kittredge's name appeared on three separate pay rolls in one week, but that was explained both by Mr. Lazelle and Clerk Raymond of the superintendent of streets office. They said it was necessary to carry names on to separate pay rolls in order to get at the actual cost of separate jobs.

Councilman Welch gave as his opinion that it was a case of too much catering from the outside. He wondered how Lowell got along without Mr. Kittredge when that gentleman was out of the city for eight years.

The question was asked Mr. Lazelle if he knew that Mr. Kittredge was not a civil service man. He said he did not know it until very recently, but he allowed that that would not be a question for him to deal with.

"It was the talk of the town that he was not a civil service man," said Mr. Welch.

Mr. Lazelle then made the statement that there wasn't another man in the sewer department, that he knew of, who could set up a derrick except Mr. Kittredge. He said that there were other men well versed in other work, but Mr. Kittredge is an all-round sewer man.

Mr. Lazelle was asked about other sewer men that were loafing at the time in question.

"There were no foremen loafing at the time you are talking about," said Mr. Lazelle.

"Couldn't you realize that crediting these big amounts would raise suspicion?" asked the mayor.

Mr. Lazelle—"If the men worked overtime I supposed they were entitled to pay for it. I did not have the placing of the men; the man over me did the placing."

Continued to page eight

Certain Results

Many a Lowell Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Lowell. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

John W. Dunn, living at 25 Brooks street, Lowell, Mass., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proven of wonderful benefit to me and I can recommend them highly. My work is hard on the back and I suffered more or less from backache. If I sat down for any length of time my back would become so lame that I could hardly arise, in fact, at times I have had to grasp something and lift myself out of a chair. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, obtained from Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store, made short work of my trouble. My back became strong, and I feel better today than before in many months. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many of my acquaintances, who have also been greatly benefited through their use."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CIVIL SERVICE

Prepare now for spring examinations. Salaries from $800 to $200 per year. Short hours, steady work. For full particulars and terms mark position wanted, send name and address at once to P. O. Box 48, Lawrence, Mass.

| Railway Mail
| P. O. clerk or carrier
| Custom house

Name..........
Street..........
City..........

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

and practice true economy by having your clothing cleansed at the

Merrimack Steam Dye House
477 Merrimack Street

All kinds of work done for ladies and gentlemen. Cleaning, pressing, dyeing and repairing. All work satisfactory. Gents' suits cleansed and pressed $1.25, pants, 50 cents. Goods called for and delivered. Remember the place, 477 Merrimack st. F. P. LEW, Prop. Tel. 1955-3.

Lowell Dye House Co.
324 CENTRAL STREET
Nearly Opposite Lowell Opera House

Ladies and gentlemen's clothing dyed, cleansed and pressed in the most skillful manner.

Men's Suits cleansed and pressed, $1.50, giving them every appearance of new. Dry Cleansing a specialty.

Also Nashua Dye House, 15 and 17 Canal St., Nashua, N. H., and Mystic Dye House, 18 and 20 Montvale Ave., Woburn, Mass.

We do one of the largest dye house business in New England.

Perkins & Goodwin
'Phone 2470

ONE DOLLAR GETS

Brand new visible Wellington typewriter. Balance to suit. F. M. Linus, 26 Prescott st.

TO PROVE ALIBI

Is the Plan of Lawyers for Howard

NEW BEDFORD, March 4.—The presentation of evidence intended to establish an alibi for William C. Howard, the Fort Rodman artilleryman on trial for the murder of his wife, Ida Howard, began in the Bristol county superior court here today. The prosecution rested yesterday and Edward T. Bannon, Howard's junior counsel, outlined the case for the defense. According to Mr. Bannon the defense will endeavor to prove that the person who was seen near the Padanaram bridge in So. Dartmouth, where Mrs. Howard's body was found on the night the crime was committed and who has been identified as Howard by the government witnesses, was some other person. The defense expects to be able to show that Howard was elsewhere on the night of Sept. 19, when Mrs. Howard is believed to have been killed.

Despite the stormy weather, interest in the case remained keen today, and the usual large crowd clamored for admission to the small court room.

The defense called a number of witnesses during the forenoon session, but owing to frequent objections to certain lines of testimony by the district attorney and conferences over the admission of this testimony comparatively little affirmative evidence was brought out.

The proceedings opened with the presentation of the deposition of Mrs. Hannah Bradford, now in Warren, Ill., who saw Mrs. Howard on the night she disappeared and who said that she appeared in good spirits. She was never seen alive again.

Charles W. Edwards, a fellow soldier of Howard, stated that he took Mrs. Howard to his home by arrangement with Howard as to her board. He said that Mrs. Howard was out three nights and on one of them explained by stating that she had been walking with a man. Edwards told Howard after the third of these occurrences and then Mrs. Howard left his house.

Captain Goodwin Ordway was called to testify as to the penalty for women being brought into the fort after hours and said that soldiers would be court-

THE BATTLESHIPS

Rode Through the Storm in Safety

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—With the wind blowing nearly 40 miles an hour across Hampton Roads the battleships of the Sperry fleet still at anchor there had a very rough time of it last night and this morning. They rode through the storm in perfect safety but several of the small boats and launches were sunk or driven ashore. There was no loss of life, however, so far as has been reported.

The admiral's launch from the battleship Wisconsin which had to tie up at the Old Point pier last night was battered against the pier and went to the bottom of the roads.

STOCK MARKET

Today's Quotations on Active Stocks

The following are the closing quotations of today's stock market for active stocks:

Furnished by F. W. Mills, Hildreth Bldg.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Atchison	103⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	53
Am. Car Foundry	48½
*Amalgamated	67⅛
Am. Sugar	129½
Am. Smelt. & Refg Co.	80¾
Louisville & Nashville	128¾
Anaconda	40½
Am. Ice Co.	26
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71¾
Can. Pac.	166⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅞
Colorado Fuel	31
Distillers' Securities	36
Erie	25⅞
Erie 1st	41½
Gt. Northern pfd	140¾
Great Western	7
Illinois Central	141½
Int. Steam Pump	42¼
Interboro Railway	15¼
Interboro Railway pfd	41¼
Mexican Central	20¾
Missouri Pac	67½
Missouri, Kansas & T	39¼
No. Pac	136¾
New York Central	122½
Norfolk	86¾
*Ont. & Western	42½
Penn	129¾
Pacific Mail	30½
Pressed Steel Car	35¼
Reading	123
Railway Steel Spring	41½
Rock Island	23
Rock Island pfd	61¾
So. Railway	23½
U. S. Steel pfd	110⅞
Union Pac	174
So. Pac	116¾
Tenn. Copper	37½
U. S. Rubber	29¾
People's Gas	107
W. U. T.	65½
Westinghouse	75

BOSTON STOCKS

Am. Pneumatic	8⅝
Am. T & T	125⅝
Boston Cons	18¾
Cent.	30
Buete	23¾
Granby	95⅝
Greene Can.	10
La Salle	15½
Isle Royale	29¾
Mass. Electric	11
Mass. Electric pfd	65
Mass. Gas	64¾
Mass. Gas pfd	94⅝
Miami	13¾
North Butte	65¾
Osceola	130
Old Dominion	59¼
Parrott	25½
Quincy	88
Shannon	13
United Fruit ex-rights	129
Utah	39½
Woolen pfd	96½
Trinity	13½

*Ex-dividend.

SPECIAL NOTICES

CALL AT 101 WESTFORD ST. and see the greatest bargain in an upright piano ever offered in the history of the world.

G. L. HUBBARD, the real estate man wishes to notify the public that he has moved from the Wyman's Exchange and is now located at 41 Central st.

BOARD and ROOMS, steam heated, newly furnished. Table board. Mrs. A. Brennan, 10 Tyler st.

NEW MERRIMAC HOTEL—American plan. Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. E. H. Vien, Prop. Opp. City Hall. Rooms, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Rooms by the week, $2.00 and up. Open day and night.

IF RUPTURED Tuzzy's improved Support holds rupture. 5 Goward's court, 226 Appleton st., Lowell, Mass.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Razors, scissors and knives sharpened in first-class shape, at Harry Gonzales, 125 Gorham st. Tel. 952-2.

THE SUN IN BOSTON—The Sun is on sale every day at both news-stands of the Union station in Boston. Don't forget this when taking your train for Lowell.

POLICE BAFFLED

By the Finding of a Skeleton

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The police authorities are baffled over the discovery of a skeleton of a man with two bullet holes in the skull which was found near the village of Seekonta today. The discovery was made by a farm hand, Louis I. Demers, while he was walking through the woods. Medical Examiner Holden of Attleboro this afternoon viewed the skeleton and found one of the bullets still inside the skull.

ENTER SUIT

FOR COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES AS NURSE

The case of Mary McAloon against Mary E. Brennan, City of Lowell trustee, an action of tort, was heard in the second session of the police court this afternoon, Judge John J. Pickman presiding.

According to the plaintiff's declaration the defendant met with an accident some time ago, entered a claim against the city and was awarded $200. The plaintiff claims that money is due her from the defendant for her services as a nurse.

FOUND DYING

MAN WAS LIVING IN AN OLD HEN COOP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Living in a broken down hen coop without doors, windows or flooring, Frank Oakes was found dying of consumption by Rev. Martin Fox in the town of Rheoboth today. The poor department of the town was notified and has taken care of the man.

PASTOR EASTMAN

IS EXONERATED ON SHOOTING CHARGE

TEMPLE, N. H., March 4.—A finding of justifiable homicide, completely exonerating the Rev. Harvey Eastman, the young Congregational minister who shot and killed George L. Marcotte on Tuesday, was returned last night at the formal hearing held before Justice of the Peace Charles E. Hall.

After the hearing Mr. Eastman was greeted and congratulated by many townsmen, who warmly indorsed the verdict of the court.

The clergyman was one of the posse of citizens who Tuesday surrounded the house of Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. A. (retired), where Marcotte, who was a butler for Mr. Miller, was threatening death with a revolver which he discharged promiscuously.

It was a shot from the clergyman's gun which hit Marcotte, the bullet penetrating his brain and killing him instantly. Marcotte is said to have been infuriated with liquor.

At the official hearing, County Solicitor Aime Boisvert of Nashua looked after the interests of the state. Dr. Charles E. Congdon of Nashua, medical referee, and Sheriff Fred K. Ramsey of Manchester were also in attendance.

All the witnesses, including most of those who made up the posse, declared that the Rev. Mr. Eastman fired the fatal shot in self-defense, as Marcotte was approaching, firing his revolver rapidly in the direction of the crowd.

JIMMIE GARDNER

MAY MEET BILL McKINNON NEXT MONTH

Jimmie Gardner disproved the story about being seriously hurt in his bout Tuesday night with McKinnon by appearing on the streets yesterday without a bandage. Unless he lifted his cap not a mark would be seen. His nose is not broken or discolored. He has slight cuts over his eyes and on top of his head, caused by McKinnon accidentally butting him. He has been engaged with his brother, Billy, to appear at a Boston theatre next week.

Jimmie Gardner would like to meet Harry Lewis or Mike ("Twin") Sullivan for the welterweight championship.

McKinnon went to his work as usual yesterday morning, feeling none the worse after his rugged bout. He wants another chance at Gardner. He is satisfied that Gardner earned the award over him, but figures he will reverse the decision if they meet again.

Gardner said yesterday he was willing to give McKinnon another chance. The Armory A. A. thinks well of the card and will probably rematch them to box in April.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on liquor law will give a hearing to parties interested in house bill No. 472, petition of Herbert S. Johnson and others for legislation relative to the number of places which may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and relative to fourth and fifth class licenses. House bill No. 1014, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and house bill No. 1169, petition for the establishment of a system of sale and use of intoxicating liquors which will promote temperance without prohibition, at room No. 439, State House, on Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Charles D. B. Fisk, Chairman. Andrew P. Doyle, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. State House, Boston, March 2, 1909. The committee on fish and game will give a hearing to parties interested in hunting and killing deer, hares and rabbits; protection of deer; open season for deer; senate No. 71, better protection for hares and rabbits; house No. 552, payment for appraising the damages of deer; house No. 654, on taking gray squirrels, hares and rabbits, at room No. 515, State House, Tuesday, March 9th, at 10.30 o'clock, a. m. Roland M. Keith, Chairman. L. R. Morse, Clerk of the Committee.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife, Laura Mullen, on my account as I shall not be responsible for bills contracted by her, in my name, after this date.
EDWARD MULLEN,
March 4, 1909. 52 Tyler st.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Frederick J. Mulvey, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Francis J. O'Hare, of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.
W. E. ROGERS, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Elizabeth A. Gordon of Lowell in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts to William T. Sheppard of said Lowell, dated March 21, A. D. 1908, and registered March 23, A. D. 1908, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said County and noted on certificate No. 72 in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as Document No. 75, will be sold at public auction for breach of the conditions of said mortgage deed, on the premises hereinafter described, on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1909, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described substantially as follows:

A certain parcel of land situated in said Lowell and bounded and described as follows:

Southerly by the northerly line of William street four (4) feet; westerly, twenty-three (23) feet; southerly sixteen and 27-100 (16.27) feet; and easterly twenty-three and 33-100 (23.33) feet by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al: southerly by the northerly line of William street sixteen and 78-100 (16.78) feet; westerly by land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett seventy-two and 90-100 (72.90) feet; northerly by a passageway twenty-one and 36-100 (21.36) feet; northeasterly by land now or formerly of Joseph McBride et al thirteen and 40-100 (13.40) feet; northerly by said last named McBride land eleven and 30-100 (11.30) feet; and easterly by other land now or formerly of Robert G. Bartlett fifty-eight and 54-100 (58.54) feet.

All of said boundaries are determined by the land court of said commonwealth to be located as shown on a plan drawn by O. M. Snell, C. E., dated March, 1908, as approved by the court, filed in the land registration office, a copy of a portion of which is filed with the original certificate of title issued on a decree of said court dated March 13th, A. D. 1908 and numbered 2015, on the files of said court and recorded in the North Registry District of said County, in the land court records, Book 1, Page 71.

So much of the above described land as is included within the limits of the passageways shown on said plan is subject to the use of the same by the owners and occupants for the time being of both of said adjoining estates of McBride et al and is further subject to the easement in favor of said owners and occupants to use the steps or stairway leading under the southeast corner of the ell or rear building on the land above described for the purpose of reaching the door leading to the cellar on said McBride et als land underneath the dwelling house adjoining William street.

The above described premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a prior mortgage given by said Elizabeth A. Gordon to The B. F. Butler Co-Operative Bank, of said Lowell, dated March 20, A. D. 1908, registered March 23, A. D. 1908, at 11 a. m. in the land court records of the North Registry District of said county and noted on certificate No. 72, in Registration Book 1, Page 72, as document No. 74.

Said premises will also be sold and conveyed subject to any and all unpaid taxes and other municipal assessments. The purchaser must pay $100 in cash at the time and place of sale and the balance in ten days from the day of sale at the office of William T. Sheppard, 103 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
WILLIAM T. SHEPPARD,
Mortgagee.

WANTED

$250 INVESTED in our peanut, candy and breath perfume vending machines will give you good year-round cash income, with our guarantee against loss. Little Jewels, 621 Commerce, Philadelphia.

INFANTS and CHILDREN wanted to board in the country, second house on right past city line, Gorham st.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE of all kinds wanted. Green, 72 Middlesex st. Tel. 992-1. Call or send postal. I pay a great deal more than the other fellow. Try me and see.

CHILDREN TO BOARD in country wanted. Address Nelson, R. F. D., Billerica.

STABLE MANURE wanted. Telephone or address H. W. Foster, Lowell R. F. D. No. 1.

TWO SMALL CHILDREN wanted to care for by the week. Address Mrs. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE

Large building rents for $2112, 6 stores, 10 tenements, 5 minutes' walk from postoffice and land enough to accommodate the erection of two more buildings. Apply 148 Ennell street. Telephone.

NO MORE, NO LESS.

The Sun has all the news,
You can't get more than that;
The Sun costs but a cent,
You can't pay less than that.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

68 ACRES OF LAND for sale near Silver Lake and Shawsheen river. Suitable for house lots or small farms. Inquire L. C. Swain, Wilmington.

FINE HOUSE LOT, recently surveyed, on Lakeview ave., for sale cheap for cash. Apply to Mrs. Reade, 871 Lakeview ave.

SOME NICE ONE-TENEMENT HOUSES for sale in Belvidere. Couple of nice cottages, one seven-room house with acre of land. Nice building lot on Moody st. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

COTTAGE HOUSE on Chelmsford st., approximate to the new Washington school, 8 rooms, improvements that satisfy, for sale. Small amount down and remainder at 5 per cent. interest. An ideal investment. Why not? And be independent. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2265-13 or 2427-1. If one is working use the other.

TWO TENEMENT HOUSE situated centrally, in Centralville, with gas, electric light, never vacant, large piece of land, for sale. $200 or more down and remainder as rent. Invest today and don't regret tomorrow. Apply 148 Ennell st. Telephone 2265-13 or 2427-1.

AN INVESTMENT PROPERTY paying a big percentage on Arch st. for sale. Excellent corner lot and always rented. It will pay you to investigate this property. The price will be right. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

17 ROOM HOUSE near Dodge st. for sale. 3500 feet of land. A good property in a good location. Rents for $360 a year. Will sell for $4100. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

8 ROOM HOUSE with bath and furnace heat, near the court house, for sale. Could be made into investment property if desired. Will sell for $4500. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

10 ROOM HOUSE in Belvidere for sale. Bath and steam heat. Fireplace, set tubs, laundry. Excellent location. A substantially built residence. $5600. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, offices in 67 leading cities. Tolman, room 48, Hildreth building, 45 Merrimack st.

One per Cent.

LOANS Per month with or without security:

salaried people, merchants, boarding house keepers and others. Will lend you any reasonable amount of money at 1 per cent. per month. No borrower should pay more. Loans made on furniture, pianos, etc. on short notice. COMMISSIONS PAID. All business strictly confidential.

Merrimack Loan Co
ROOM 3, 51 MERRIMACK ST.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Monday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

Ready Money

Permit us to assist you if you need money.

When you ask a friend you not only risk the chance of not getting it, but you are exposing your condition which is not necessary if you consult us.

Call, write or phone 2431

American Loan Co.
AGENTS,
Room 10, Hildreth Bldg.,
45 Merrimack St.

LOST AND FOUND

SUM OF MONEY lost, wrapped in Manila paper, between Lilley avenue and Merrimack st. Reward at 90 Lilley avenue.

SUM OF MONEY found. Owner can have same by calling at Richardson hotel. Must prove property and pay charges.

GOLD ROSARY BEADS with gold cross, lost March 1, between Marion st. and St. Patrick's church. Return to 11 Batchelder place. Reward.

ROSARY made of amethyst beads and a gold sacred heart on cross. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Sun Office.

HELP WANTED

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. Salary $800 to $1400. No "lay offs." Examination for Lowell, May 15th. Common education sufficient. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for full particulars. Franklin Institute, Dept. 817, Rochester, N. Y.

SECOND HAND of ring spinning, spooling, warping and dressing wanted. $2.50 a day. Charles P. Raymond, 294 Washington st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted at once. 82 White st.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED for Red Seal Lye. One speaking French preferred. Steady work, good pay for hard workers. Address H. D. Gould, 181 East Merrimack st.

TOP STITCHERS and experienced help in the stitching room wanted. Apply to Dolan Bros., Newburyport, Mass.

GOOD TEAMSTER used to farm work, wanted. Apply 528 Middlesex street.

COTTON CARD GRINDER on Pettee revolving flat cards, wanted. Steady work guaranteed. Address Payson, Lowell Sun.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS are wanted. Entrance salary $800 per annum with promotion to $1800. Examination May 15th. Particulars free. Springfield School for Mail Service, Springfield, Mass.

Butchers and Meat Men

wanted, who have had three years' experience to prepare for positions as assistant meat inspector. Salary $800 per year to start. Examinations soon. For terms address P. O. Box 48, Lawrence, Mass.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

TO LET

STABLE TO LET with four stalls, also carriage house at 35 Bartlett st. Apply 124 Hanks st.

AN ELEGANT TENEMENT of five large, healthful rooms, to let at 19 Shaw st. Pleasant location. Apply 53 Bartlett st.

TENEMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS to let. Bath, pantry, and set tubs and heat furnished. Five minutes' walk from Merrimack sq. Inquire at 133 Stackpole st.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, steam heat and bath. Suite suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 6 Stackpole st.

STORE ON SECOND FLOOR, Wier Building, 60x30, to let after April 1st. Inquire of janitor.

TENEMENT FIVE ROOMS, pantry, good repair, large yard, low rent. 139 Jewett st. Inquire on premises or 25 Shedd st.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS and shed to let, $1 per week. 73 Church st. Upper bell.

5-ROOM TENEMENT with bathroom, to let, modern improvements, newly repaired, Andover st. Rent $15.00. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

NEW FLAT with bath and modern improvements, to let, Stackpole st. Rent $15. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL TENEMENT to let, 379 Bridge st., rent $1.75 per week. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TENEMENT OF FOUR ROOMS to let. 117 Bridge st.; rent $10. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

SMALL STORE to let, 427 Bridge st. Apply Henry Miller & Son, 2 Wyman's Exchange.

TWO TENEMENTS to let, that can't help pleasing housekeepers who appreciate cleanest, tastiest possible conditions. 4 rooms, good cellar, pleasant neighbors and fair treatment. Geo. E. Brown, 73 Chestnut st., Belvidere.

TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS in a two-tenement house in a fine residential section of the Highlands, sunny and pleasant, to let. ½ minute to electrics. Bath. $16 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

NEWLY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let. Steam heat and electric light. Apply 75 East Merrimack st.

COTTAGE HOUSE of 7 rooms to let. Hardwood floors, cemented cellar, furnace heat and all the latest improvements. Inquire 536 Rogers st.

5 ROOM TENEMENT, clean, sunny, to let, right on Chelmsford st. Every room just been painted and papered. Gas, sewer and water. $10 a month. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

UPPER STORY or a large building on Middlesex st. to let. Excellent place for a carpenter, or carriage shop, or for a painter. $8 a mo. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE for sale, hen house, small barn, 1 acre of land, all kinds of fruit. $500. J. W. Bruce, 188 Middlesex st.

SIX ROOM TENEMENT at 38 Mead st. to let, all modern conveniences. Bath, pantry and set tubs. Inquire 34 in rear.

AN EXCELLENT WARM BARN with several stalls and yard room on Grove st. to let. Eugene G. Russell, 407 Middlesex st., near depot.

NICE TENEMENT on Stackpole st. to let; also nice tenement on George st., in Navy Yard, on Lakeview ave., also cottage on Fifth st. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

6-ROOM TENEMENT in Pawtucketville, to let, pleasant, bath, gas, hot water, sewer connection, open plumbing. Two car lines. Apply 89 Varnum ave., phone 1019-1.

TENEMENT—Good and warm, to let at a low rent. Inquire 439 Moody st.

NEARLY NEW APARTMENTS of 3 rooms, pantry, bath, hot water, set tubs, shed, open plumbing, to let, rent reasonable, on Grand st. Apply 237 Middlesex st. Tel. 1329-2.

FOR SALE

ICE CHEST for sale, in perfect condition, suitable for a fish market. Inquire 319 Bridge st.

LODGING HOUSE for sale, 14 rooms, all furnished. Easy terms. Inquire 24 Kirk st.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULL and CALF, very choice breed, for sale. Apply Pike's Market, 528 Middlesex st.

BAKERY FOR SALE with all fixtures, now doing business. Inquire 187 Broadway.

ONE BOOK CASE and couple of desks for sale. Inquire of John McMenamin, 212 Merrimack st.

STORE FIXTURES for sale, to be removed from the premises April 1st. Will sell very cheap. A. W. Dows & Co.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Chamber and parlor sets, carpets, draperies, chairs, gas range, graphophone, etc. Call mornings. 52 Hanks st. Tel. 829-1.

ROGERS INDIAN BLOOD REMEDY—Try a bottle, 75 cents. A postal will bring it to your door. W. H. Burtt, agent, 19 Prescott st., room 15.

CANVAS BED HAMMOCKS for sale, $8 complete. New and second hand tents. Cross Awning & Sign Co., 215 Dutton st.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND DOORS, windows and lumber for sale. Inquire at the corner of Salem and Common sts.

FOUR OR FIVE GOOD RELIABLE HORSES for sale, weighing from 1000 to 1600. Are now being used by Mr. Pike in his business. Call 528 Middlesex st.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE of all kinds, anything you have to sell we will buy and pay more than any other dealer. Send postal and we will call, 667 Middlesex st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by young man, willing to do any kind of work. Inquire 408 Suffolk st.

WORK OF ANY KIND wanted by young man of 17. Address C. D. Q., Sun Office.

EXPERIENCED NURSE would like work. Would care for invalid or would go out by the day. Rates reasonable. Inquire 70 Willow st.

SITUATION WANTED by reliable woman to go out washing and cleaning by hour or day. Inquire 375 Middlesex st.

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSE CLIPPING done at Carey's shop, by hand or power. 23 Fayette st., near cor. East Merrimack st.

WM. A. ARNOLD, Notary public, bureau of information, pension claim agent. Pension vouchers and other papers executed. Room 4, 90 Prescott st.

TEL. 992-1, send a postal or call at Green's, 72 Middlesex street if you are thinking of disposing of your furniture or any other class of goods you may have to sell. It will pay you before going elsewhere. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DRINK GLORIA for health; sold everywhere.

LIMBURG, chimney expert. Chimneys swept and repaired. Residence, 1121 Bridge st. Tel. 945.

MOTHERS—Bent's Destroyer kills lice on children, and all insects; cures dandruff and itching scalp, prevents falling hair. Harmless. 25c only at Falls & Burkinshaw's, 418 Middlesex st.

LADIES—Dr. LaFranco's Compound gives positive relief, powerful combination, used by 250,000 women. Price 25 cents; druggists or by mail. Address La Franco & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, badges and door plates made to order at Harry Gonzales, 125 Gorham st. Tel. 952-2.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

SUICIDE PREVALENT.

Still suicide is one of the worst diseases that prevail throughout this country. In no other country is self-destruction so common. The number of suicides in any country is found to increase in proportion to the departure from the simple life and from the belief in future rewards and punishments. To reduce the number of suicides we must make industrial conditions more tolerable, more ideal, and we must inspire the masses with a sense of faith in Divine Providence and a responsibility to Him for all our acts, more especially for the life which we are forbidden to destroy.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Taft, delivered at Washington, today, is in every respect a sane and conservative document. In style it is terse, lucid and without any attempt at the rhetorical flights or the high flown periods so characteristic of President Roosevelt.

As was to be expected, President Taft at the outstart makes clear his position as the former adviser and now the successor of President Roosevelt, and in a general way the supporter of his policies.

This declaration may be taken for what it is worth; but we interpret it to mean that President Taft will follow such of the Roosevelt policies as he may deem worthy of carrying to their ultimate end, but certain others, as may be judged from his address, he will promptly relegate to the background.

While speaking in complimentary terms of the Rooseveltian policy of restricting great combinations of wealth, President Taft points out that it will be necessary to relieve the railroads from some of the provisions of the anti-trust law, and to provide certain changes in the interstate commerce law in order to promote more effective supervision over these various interests by the federal government. He believes with his predecessor that there are good trusts and bad trusts, and he gives assurance that no legitimate business combination will have anything to fear from government interference during his administration.

Referring to the urgent need of tariff revision the president states that he will call an extra session of congress to meet on the 15th day of March, to take up that important subject. He believes that the changed industrial conditions necessitate a change in the tariff schedules, a change that will afford to all industries of the country, whether of the farm, the mine or the factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, and that will also have a provision to be put into force upon the discretion of the executive for a higher or maximum tariff against those countries which adopt an unfriendly trade policy towards the United States.

He points out the financial needs of the treasury as indicated by a deficit of $100,000,000 during the past year, and as a means of swelling the revenue he advocates an inheritance tax.

As a further means of limiting the amount which the government must pay out annually, he would have such undertakings as the Panama canal, the deepening and widening of great rivers, such as the Ohio and the Mississippi paid for in such a way that future generations would have to bear a fair share of the expenditure.

In regard to the army and navy, he is not so insistent upon large expenditures as was Mr. Roosevelt; but on the question of international relations he suggests that the federal jurisdiction should be so extended and defined that no city or state should have it in its power to jeopardize the peace of the entire country by a course at variance with the provisions of existing treaties. This refers, of course, to the situation in California in regard to the Japanese question by which that state has aroused the ire of Japan to the boiling point and caused serious alarm at Washington lest the discrimination against the Japanese in California should result in a war with Japan.

On the matter of ship subsidies, Mr. Taft advocates something in the line of the bill that is now before congress as a means of building up the merchant marine for the United States. He also advocates an approach to free trade with the Philippines and Porto Rico except on sugar and tobacco, on which he holds there should be a slight tariff for the protection of home manufacturers.

President Taft deals at length with the negro question, and on this he takes direct issue with one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite policies. It is that of appointing negro officials where the appointment is calculated still more to arouse race prejudice, and to injure rather than benefit the negroes as a class. On this point President Taft is entirely right, because some of the appointments made by President Roosevelt only served to stir up the prejudice of the whites against the negroes and to embitter the racial feeling, not only in the place where the appointment was made but in many others even at distant points in the south.

On the question of injunctions, Mr. Taft takes a very conservative stand. He says that to take away from the courts the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. He denounces the boycott in all its phases, but admits that the issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise. To prevent this in the future the most he would recommend would be a statute embodying the best modern practice so as to make such abuses unlikely in the future.

On the whole, therefore, Mr. Taft's address is one that will inspire confidence throughout the country, not only among the railroads and manufacturing industries but among the laboring classes and the people generally as from this pronunciamento it appears that President Taft is determined to be strictly fair to all classes to enforce all laws reasonably and to have due respect for the constitution which in itself will be one great assurance of safety and of settled conditions with justice and equity to all classes of citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

It may cost villages that ask the Cleveland, O., fire department to put out fires $325 a call in the future. Villages now pay from $50 to $100 for each fire.—The Firemen's Herald.

Towns around Lowell do not have to pay for the use of the local apparatus, but there is a terrible holler raised if there is an article in the warrant providing for the appropriation of a small sum of money for the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The recent Lincoln centennial celebration brought out many new stories of the rail-splitter president, some of which he might corroborate if he were alive, and several of which might cause him to found a new Ananias club. One of these that is good enough to bear the Lincoln trade mark, whether it does or not, deals with Lincoln's opinion of the Civil war generals who did their fighting with their tongues. "Those fellows remind me," Mr. Lincoln is said to have remarked, "of a man who owned a dog that had to be kept chained most of the time to prevent it from exterminating the wolves in his part of the country. One day the man was asked to bring his dog and head a party that intended to go wolf hunting. The hunters decided to put the dog to the test and so sent him to the front alone. He went reluctantly, and when wolves were finally sighted manifested a disposition to retreat. However, as the members of the party were well supplied with riding whips, the poor dog did not stand much chance and finally had to become a martyr to his master's boastfulness. After the pursuit had led the party for several miles, the wolves and dog disappeared in a thicket and the hunters did not again obtain a view of them. The men rode on, however, and finally came to a farmhouse. The farmer was standing at the front gate. 'Have you seen anything of a pack of wolves and a dog around here?' the owner of the dog asked the farmer. 'Yep,' responded the farmer. 'How were they going when you saw them?' was the second question. 'Wall, purty fast, said the farmer. 'How about the dog?' persisted the owner. 'Doing well,' was the response; 'last I seed of him he was still a beetle ahead.'" And that, in Mr. Lincoln's opinion, was the position in which most of the boastful generals of the Civil war were to be found when the enemy was in sight. "So," he added, "I don't like military orators."

Magazine publishers now refuse fire department items which a short time ago they were anxious to obtain. The publishers say that public interest in the fire service is on the wane and that the public will not now read fire articles as they did up to a year or so ago. Very few such articles have been published during the past year. One or more were published almost every month in former years.

ALL SOULS SUFFER

There's not a soul but suffers, lass,
And is to something slave.
For life is but a struggle, lass,
From the cradle to the grave.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously: "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, by little man! Why down your back?"

"'Cos, sir I'm only a little 'un and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap, There—there it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it at all.

Contis Pure Castile Soap stands

Foremost for the face and hands.

CASTILE SOAPS

Mottled, 50c a bar.

Green, 50c a bar.

Pure White, 60c a bar

Each bar is enough to make fourteen cakes toilet size.

C. B. COBURN CO.
63 Market Street.

Wall Paper

—AT—

97 APPLETON ST.

Fresh Clams Every Day

At the Lowell Inn. Fresh fish direct from the Boston wharves. Lobsters fresh from the traps. Meats fresh and wholesome. Call and see us. LOWELL INN, busiest place in Central street.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Hildreth Building Lowell, Mass.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

—FOR SALE—

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

ELECTRIC and COMBINATION FIXTURES

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT—

PERRY & MORSE'S

51 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

WILLIAM RIGG

The well known and reliable piano and furniture mover will attend to all orders large or small, promptly, in or out of town, and he also makes packing a specialty. Order by tel. or postal, or in person at 10 Prescott st. P. S.—Edward McGauvran is employed in charge of packing.

TRIED SUICIDE

LOVESICK YOUTH WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST

CALAIS, Me., March 4.—Fred Nason of Debec Junction made two attempts to kill himself within 24 hours because Miss Rose Black refused to accept an invitation to visit him at his room in a St. Andrews, N. B. hotel.

Nason, who is 24 years of age, was infatuated with Miss Black, but it appears that the girl thought more of another young man than she did of him.

Tuesday night Nason wrote a note to Miss Black stating that he had heard she was going to marry another and inviting her to visit his room and see him die. The young woman did not accept the invitation.

Nason, after waiting a short time, swallowed a large amount of carbolic acid. His act was discovered by the manager of the hotel, who called a physician. The doctor saved Nason's life.

Yesterday the town marshal gave Nason some good advice, but as soon as that official left the hotel, the lovesick youth pulled a revolver from beneath his mattress and shot himself in the left breast. He will probably recover and is under arrest.

COPYRIGHT LAWS

TO BE AMENDED AND CONSOLIDATED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both houses of congress yesterday passed a bill to amend and consolidate the copyright laws. Bills upon this subject have been before the senate and house for a number of years, but differences of opinion over the protection to be given composers of music, especially when their works were reproduced by mechanical device, prevented the enactment of a law.

Early yesterday the house passed the bill introduced by Sen. Smoot and Rep. Currier and last night this bill was passed by the senate.

The "canned music" provision is that the author of a musical composition shall receive two cents per disc or roll when manufactured for reproduction, but it is provided that no monopoly may be created in a provision that when one concern has reproduced a composition any other manufacturer of records may reproduce the same selection on the same terms. The bill is a complete revision of all the copyright laws.

FOREST RESERVATION BILL

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Appalachian and White mountain forest reservation bill was doomed in the senate last night. When it was placed before that body Senators Teller, Flint and Dixon each declared he would need two or three hours to show its defects.

It was pointed out that the house had substituted an entirely new bill for the senate measure. No further efforts were made to proceed with the passage of the measure.

Camphor Gum.....75c lb.
Rochelle Salts.....10c qr.
Cream Tartar (pure)...35c lb.
Sulphur .....5c lb.
Epsom Salts.....5c lb.
Pure Borax .....10c lb.
Sal Soda .....2 lbs. 5c
Bluing .....5c oz.
Hydrogen Peroxide...8 oz. 25c
Rae's Olive Oil.....45c pt.
Licorice Compound.....10c qr.

PURE GOODS

TALBOT'S, CHEMICAL STORE

40 MIDDLE ST.

DON'T WRITE BUT TELEPOST

TELEPOST

Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, Portsmouth, Dover, Biddeford, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland are the first cities to be given the new, cheap, rapid and accurate Telegraph service. These cities are now connected, and the Telepost lines open for business.

New cities will be added in rapid succession until all parts of the United States are placed in telegraphic communication at the same flat rates, regardless of distance:

25-Word TELEGRAMS, 25 Cents
50-Word TELEPOSTS, 25 Cents
100-Word TELETAPES, 25 Cents
10-Word TELICARDS, 10 Cents

Official Sending-Blanks on Sale at Drug Stores, Cigar Stores and Hotel Offices. Write for Booklet No. 249, which gives in detail the Company's plans for rapid expansion.

Telepost Company, 225 5th Ave., N.Y.

TELEPOST Lowell Office 43 Central St.

PARIS POLICE

Refuse to Release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent

PARIS, March 4.—The police decline to release Mr. and Mrs. Sargent until they learn the whereabouts of the three children reported to have been confided to the care of the couple. Sargent, who is an Englishman, and his wife, who was Josephine Savin of New York, were arrested at Asnieres Sunday, charged with the gross ill-treatment of four children whom they had adopted.

It is impossible to gain access to Mrs. Sargent, but her brother, Frank Savin, said yesterday he was sure his sister was innocent of any criminality. He declared that Mrs. Sargent had been "queer" since the death or her first husband, a doctor named Zaremba, to whom she was secretly married at Saratoga in 1898. Zaremba was secretary of the Polish society, and he was subsequently placed on trial for embezzlement of the society's funds.

"My sister was exceedingly fond of children," Frank Savin went on. "It was even a mania, and she adopted a little girl named Marian from New York a number of years ago. This was before my mother, who was Arriba Wheat, the daughter of a physician of New Haven, separated from my father, Frank W. Savin, a New York stock broker. My mother took my sister to England and there, unknown to my father, who paid her an allowance of $5000 a year, she married Sargent."

In conclusion the brother said that Sargent had brought about the adoption of these children in order to satisfy his wife's longing.

PUTS BLAME ON HUSBAND

NEW YORK, March 4.—Frank W. Savin, broker and member of the New York stock exchange, yesterday issued a brief statement, in which he said that Mrs. Sargent, arrested in Paris, is his daughter. He has not seen her, he says, since her marriage to Sargent, nor has he ever given his approval to that union.

Ten years ago he settled upon her an allowance of $5000 a year, which is sent to her in monthly instalments. An instalment was cabled yesterday.

Mr. Savin, the statement says, does not believe his daughter guilty of the charges made when she was arrested, and thinks that her husband was responsible for her arrest. He says that he will do everything in his power to help her, except to go abroad personally to see her.

SARGENT ONCE A VALET

LONDON, March 4.—It was declared here yesterday that Sargent was formerly a valet. He served in the Boer war.

$75,000 A YEAR

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN FIXED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The salary of the president of the United States has been definitely fixed at $75,000 per annum, without any additional allowance for traveling expenses.

The senate inserted an amendment in the legislative bill giving the president a salary of $100,000 a year. The house reduced the amount to $75,000 and the conference on that measure resulted in the retention of the house figures. Anticipating such action the senate inserted in the sundry civil bill a provision appropriating $25,000 for the payment of the president's traveling expenses. Late last night the senate receded from this amendment. The senate lost all of its other amendments for increases of salaries for the vice president, the speaker of the house and the supreme court judges.

GUILTY OF LARCENY

NEW YORK, March 4.—Col. Edward E. Britton and Quarantine Commissioner Frederick H. Schroeder, former president and second vice president of the Eagles Savings and Loan Co. of Brooklyn, were found guilty yesterday of stealing $4000 from that institution in February, 1906. Sentence will be pronounced on Monday.

APPROPRIATION REDUCED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the continuation of the joint immigration commission was reduced in conference last night from $250,000 to $150,000 and in that form agreed to by both houses.

PANAMA TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The resolution adopted by the senate as a part of the ratification of the treaty with Panama, which was recalled from the state department several days ago, was amended last night in such a manner that it will now be necessary to return the treaty to Panama for further action.

SERVIAN REPLY

IS SAID TO ABANDON ALL CLAIMS

PARIS, March 4.—The Matin's Belgrade correspondent says that the Servian reply to Russia abandons all claims, leaving the whole matter to be decided by the powers. Servia only insists upon the retention of 12,000 reservists necessary for defense, but it is likely that she will consent to disband these if Russia insists. There is reason to believe that Russia will approve the reply.

LICENSE FEE

HAS BEEN INCREASED IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, March 4.—Liquor licenses when Haverhill changes from no-license to license May 1 next will cost $100 more than in previous regimes, with $1000 as the fee for first and fourth class licenses and $2000 for innholders. This announcement was made yesterday and it created much surprise as it was generally expected that the prices of $1500 and $1600 would be the same as in previous years.

The license commissioners have set Tuesday, March 23, as the time limit for receiving applications, and in applying they will be obliged to state whether they will accept the women's or the can trade, as the board is determined to stop both kinds of traffic during the next license year. The commissioners admit that they have no authority to demand the abolition of sales to women and the can trade, but they think that by requesting it the dealers who receive licenses will regard their wishes.

THE FIRE DEPT.

Had to Go by Freight to Fire

BOSTON, March 4.—The Somerville fire department was obliged to go by freight to a fire last night which was of sufficient importance to call for two alarms.

The property in danger was the storehouse of the Pullman company situated in the railroad yards of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. While fifty barrels of mineral oil used for lighting purposes and other combustible matter was blazing away, the fire departments of Somerville and Boston were standing half a mile away unable to approach nearer. After a long wait a freight train was made up and brought a steamer and hose wagons from Somerville to the scene. The flames were extinguished after a loss of $5000.

BADLY INJURED

MAN WAS KNEE DEEP IN BOILING WATER

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—While the water boat Wawenoc was towing the Bennett lighter from Customhouse wharf to South Portland yesterday morning one of the tubes in the boiler gave way, there was a loud explosion, the steam poured through the boat, giving her the appearance of being on fire, and Capt. Perkins, who rushed to the help of his engineer, Lester Sanborn, found him almost knee deep in boiling water in the boiler room.

The water boat was helpless, there was a heavy sea running, and for a time it looked like the piling of the boat and tender on the rocks, but the tug Startle reached her and as soon as possible Sanborn was landed and taken to his home. He was very badly scalded.

The accident was probably caused by some defect in the tubes. When found, Sanborn was unable to move and Capt. Perkins had great difficulty in lifting him up through the escaping steam almost suffocatingly thick.

THE SAM WALTER FOSS LITERARY CLUB

The Sam Walter Foss Literary club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. H. W. McDonald, 781 Broadway, with Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. S. S. Abbott as hostesses. The vice president, Mrs. E. D. Foss, presided at the business meeting.

Mrs. F. J. Spaulding gave a report of the midwinter meeting held at Medford of the Mass. State federation.

Mrs. S. S. Abbott had charge of the subject of the afternoon, "Current Events." The following interesting papers were contributed "Sports" by Mrs. W. A. Wheeler; "The Whistler House" by Mrs. F. W. Cheney; "A Device for Making Change" by Mrs. H. D. Fernald; "Civil Government" by Mrs. A. J. French; a recitation, "Wishing the World Were Better," by Mrs. F. J. Spaulding; "The Club Alphabet" by Mrs. C. E. Doty; Miss Blanche McDonald gave a piano solo, and Mrs. David Donaldson a vocal solo, "No One Knows," Mrs. R. J. Gilmore accompanying.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. N. Houston, Miss Grace McCue and Miss Blanche McDonald.

The next meeting of the club will be held March 17 with Mrs. E. D. Foss, 92 Grand street.

NURSE GIRL

WAS STRICKEN WITH RELIGIOUS MANIA

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—Stricken suddenly with religious mania while her mistress was out of town on a visit, a nurse girl, who had charge of the two sons, Meredith, aged 9, and John Henry, 6 years old, of the late Frederick T. Towne, proclaimed that she had been appointed by God to look after the children and refused to allow anyone to come near them. With policemen along to protect him, their grandfather, Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants association of New York, went to the house, and despite the nurse girl's threats and ravings, took his grandchildren to New York. The nurse and her two sisters, who have been in Mrs. Towne's employ for many years, were sent back to their home in Ireland yesterday by Mrs. Towne, the deranged one in the care of the others. Mrs. Towne is a distant relative of Cardinal Gibbons. She was in Boston visiting when the nurse became afflicted.

WOULD COST $18,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—A preliminary report has been received from the surveyors sent out by the Canadian government to determine the cost and practicability of building a line of railway to Hudson Bay. The surveyors report that a line could be easily and cheaply built to either Fort Churchill or Port Nelson and that the cost would be, with terminal and harbor works, between seventeen and eighteen million dollars.

The Canadian government will take no step toward construction until further evidence is obtained that the Hudson straits are open for navigation for a sufficiently long period each year to warrant the establishment of steamship lines.

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LUMBER DEALERS MEET

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the concluding session of its convention here yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon congress and the state legislatures the necessity of moderation and conservation in the regulation of railroads and that only such requirements be imposed as will not imperil earnings, reduction of wages, or neglect of future needs.

The report of the railroad and transportation committee which was also received, severely criticized the railroads for their refusal to properly stake their cars for the reception of lumber. They also reported that it is "exceedingly difficult to collect even absolutely just claims for overweights and overcharges, because the railroads have been loath to pay back anything they collected."

FOUR INJURED

BY THE DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A tampered switch resulted in the derailment a few miles south of Charlottesville at 1.22 p. m. yesterday, of train No. 35 of the Southern railway. The train was being double-headed and both engines and the mail and baggage cars were turned over. Four persons were slightly injured, including two passengers.

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PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

Speech Begins With Advocacy of Predecessor's Reforms.

MANY QUESTIONS TOUCHED.

Incoming President's Ideas on Trusts and Other Matters.

My Fellow Citizens—Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor and as such to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

Further Action Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor and of the interstate commerce commission looking to effective co-operation of these agencies is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress in December next definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

"Good and Bad Trusts."

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Revision of the Tariff.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a sugestion only, for the course to be taken by congress upon the call of the executive is wholly within its discretion.

Inheritance Tax Advocated.

In the making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by $100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand.

Favors Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of congress by my predecessor and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent, and I sincerely hope that congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law to be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

Lock Canal Plan Defended.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and indeed with some of the important ports of the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon these reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and, speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state—even more than than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self restraint, thrift and business success as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed it might be difficult now to adopt it, but with it in our fundamental law the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs.

"Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well to do and industrial element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the race has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued.

The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

No Race Feeling In White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees, and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most useful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

The Abbot of Fools.

The abbot of fools, who was also known in different parts as the archbishop or bishop of fools, the abbot of misrule, the lord of misrule, the master of unreason and L'Abbe de Liesse, was the person who used to superintend the saturnalia which were common in different parts of Europe from the fifth to the sixteenth century. The feast of fools was an imitation of the heathen saturnalia and, like this, was celebrated in December; hence the confusion of ideas which has arisen in mixing this feast with the ordinary Christmas revels. The chief celebration of the feast of fools fell upon Innocents' day, but the whole revels lasted from Christmas to the last day of Epiphany. The young people generally elected a leader, who went by one of the names quoted, and he was consecrated with many grotesque and ridiculous ceremonies.

England, Scotland, France and Germany all practiced these wild saturnalia, and it was with great difficulty that they were finally abolished. The abbot was not responsible for any trick or practical joke played on the rest of the community by his orders, and the victims had simply to "grin and bear it." In the temple (law headquarters, London) the office of the lord of misrule seems to have been a coveted one, for we read that it was only given to young men of good family.—London Standard.

Very Helpful.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to her done. I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and three pence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in nohow.

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightnin' that I'd spent two and three pence for a new horsewhip to give my boy Jim a thunderin' good hidin'. It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what a help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."—London Tit-Bits.

Et Cetera.

He is a poor little neglected boy whose mamma is so busy with mothers' meetings and club conventions and such important matters that she really hasn't time to attend to her children. This little boy was entertaining a casual caller while his mother was upstairs putting the finishing touches to her toilet. Said the little boy, whose own toilet was sadly in need of attention:

"What does e. t. c. mean?"

"E. t. c.?" asked the caller.

"Yes," said the little boy. "It's a sort of a word. It's in a book I was reading."

"Oh!" said the caller. "Etc. is an abbreviation. It is Latin. It stands for et cetera."

The little boy looked puzzled. "I'm not in Latin yet," he said.

"Et cetera," explained the caller, "means—well, it means 'and so on.'"

The little boy was thoughtful for a moment, and then he said:

"I wish my mamma could find time to et cetera the buttons on my pants."

And, taking in his disheveled appearance, the visitor murmured, "Amen."—New York Times.

When Lincoln Died.

Terrible as was the tragedy of that April night, it is still true that Lincoln may have died at the right time for his imperishable fame. He had conducted an immense nation through the most tremendous civil war ever waged and never committed a single serious mistake. He did not possess Hamilton's brilliant genius, but Hamilton never saw the future more sagaciously. He made no pretensions to Daniel Webster's magnetic oratory, but Webster never put more truth in oratorical form for popular guidance. He possessed Benjamin Franklin's immense common sense, and that twenty line address on the battlefield of Gettysburg is the high water mark of American sententious eloquence. It is fitting that after such a career his own life should be the last to be lost in that stupendous struggle. He had called over 200,000 heroes to lay down their lives, and then his own life was laid down beside the humblest private soldier or drummer boy of Gettysburg or Chickamauga.—Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler in Homiletic Review.

EXTRA

SMITH IS GUILTY

He Was Sentenced to the House of Correction

Nellie A. Ellis, a young woman about 26 years of age, was arraigned in police court this morning on a complaint charging her with the larceny of a peck of potatoes, four pounds of sugar and a pound of tea, the property of Cornelius Sullivan. She pleaded guilty to stealing a portion of the articles mentioned in the complaint and the hearing of the case developed a rather complicated condition of affairs.

Sullivan testified that he kept house for himself at the corner of Watson and Whipple streets, and of late has missed numerous articles of food. Yesterday morning he decided to do a little detective work on his own account and locking himself in the house awaited developments.

He had been in hiding but a short time when he heard a key being inserted in the lock of the door and a little later the Ellis woman entered and he asked her what she was doing. She answered that she was looking for fish heads. The woman was then turned over to Patrolman Conway and the latter sent her to the police station.

Mrs. Ellis stated that she was confined in a hospital about three weeks ago and Sullivan visited her and said he wanted some one to take care of his house. After she left the hospital she went to see Sullivan and told him that she would like to work for him until she could get other employment. She said that she stayed with Mr. Sullivan for a couple of days, but left his place for cause.

Sullivan was recalled and said that the Ellis woman had stayed at his house for a couple of days. When asked what she was doing in the house Sullivan said he had her there to keep the fire going.

She was found guilty and a fine of $5 imposed.

Assault and Battery

The case of Michael Smith, charged with assault and battery on William Rudges, came up on continuance. The case was opened last Saturday and grew out of an assault which took place in the vicinity of South and Spring streets on Feb. 19.

Dr. Fred M[illegible]ly, the first witness called, testified that he attended Rudges on the 19th of February and found that the latter was suffering from a swollen nose, small cut under left eye, left ear swollen, small sharp cut on top of head and two small bruises on back of head. Witness said that in his opinion the cut on the top of the head was caused by a sharp instrument but that the others were caused by something blunt.

Michael Smith, the defendant, denied that he assaulted Rudges. On the night of the alleged assault after eating supper he went out to get a can of beer, and returned a little later to the boarding-house. He said it was 8.30 o'clock when he entered the saloon and nine o'clock when he left it. From the time he returned from the saloon he did not leave the house until he was placed under arrest. He denied that he was in Clark's barroom at five minutes of eleven that night. Witness acknowledged that he had been arrested for drunkenness on three different occasions.

Rosa Condratowicz, who conducts the boarding-house where Smith lives, testified that she has not seen John Shobeck (whom the defense claims was Rudges' assailant) since the night of the assault. Smith was playing cards in the house till about nine o'clock, when he went out to a saloon to get some beer, returned in about five minutes and stayed in the house till he retired about eleven o'clock.

Witness said that about midnight Shobeck rushed into the house and after saying "I have done up Rudges, ran out through the back door and she has not seen him since.

Mike Ogulewicz, a boarder at the house in Spring street, corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witnesses.

Alexis Pilewicz said he retired at 10.30 o'clock and that Smith had been in the house during the night with the exception of the time that he went out for the beer.

Witness testified that after he had been in bed for some time he was awakened by a noise and saw Rudges, an interpreter and a police officer in the room. He heard the officer ask Rudges which man assaulted him and Rudges failed to identify anyone present as the man who had committed the assault and said that it was John Shobeck who had hit him. Witness continuing said: "Then Rudges pointed Smith out as the man and Smith was placed under arrest.

Patrolman Gilbert Sheridan called in rebuttal testified: "I saw Smith and another fellow in the Blackthorn at 10.15 o'clock and at 10.30 o'clock he came out. I saw him again at five minutes of eleven in Clark's barroom at the corner of South and Middlesex streets, which is about 100 feet from where the assault took place.

"When we went to the boarding house in Spring street Rudges immediately picked Smith out and said: 'There he is.'"

Witness said that he had occasion to watch the boarding house during the night and saw five or six cans of beer taken into the house. He heard loud noises in the house.

Patrolman Sheridan admitted that he was going to "lay" for Smith while he is at large because he is a trouble maker.

After the testimony had been submitted counsel made brief arguments and Judge Hadley found Smith guilty and ordered him to serve six months in the house of correction at Cambridge, three months for assault and three months for drunkenness. He appealed and was held under $400 for his appearance before the superior court.

In commenting on Patrolman Sheridan's testimony relative to watching the house, Judge Hadley said: "His testimony is only that of a prudent officer who watches his beat."

Drunken Offenders

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a parole man from the state farm, will be returned to that institution.

Jeremiah F. Collins, Michael F. Kenney and John Ward, second offenders, were each assessed $6.

Two first offenders were fined the customary $2 and four simple drunks were released.

The case of Patrick Cummings, charged with threatening his wife, Mary E., was continued till tomorrow morning.

House Raided

Edward Binley pleaded not guilty to the illegal keeping of liquor at his house which is located near the ice-houses of the Boston Ice company in North Chelmsford.

Officer Fred I. Vinal testified to having watched Binley's house prior to the raid and had seen men enter and leave the house and on one occasion saw men stagger away from the place.

When the place was visited on Feb. 28th the officers found a quantity of whiskey in lager beer bottles.

Two jugs were also found, there being a little rum in one of the jugs, while the other smelled strongly of whiskey.

Officer Gookin was called and corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witness and added that the whiskey in the beer bottles was found on the supports on the underside of the sitting room table.

Special Officer Foote, who assisted in the raid, testified along the same lines as did the other officers.

At this point a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

THE K. OF C.

WILL HOLD A SMOKE TALK THIS EVENING

Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, will hold a smoke talk at their apartments in Associate building this evening and Lecturer Frank A. Groves, by whom the arrangements have been made, has prepared a fine program for the entertainment of the members.

The speaker of the evening will be Rep. Thomas P. Riley of Malden and an eloquent member of the legislature. Rep. Riley will talk on the "Massachusetts Legislature" and it will doubtless be an interesting observation of the work of the General court. Andrew Molloy, grand knight, will preside and an entertainment embracing many of the talent in the council will be given.

WELL KNOWN SCULPTOR DEAD

PARIS, March 4.—Alexander Charpentier, the well-known French sculptor, died here today.

INAUGURATION

Continued

THE PROGRAM CHANGED BECAUSE OF WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington was swept by a blizzard early today and although President-elect William Howard Taft insisted up to almost the last moment that this inauguration should be held in front of the capitol building as planned by the committee on arrangements finally decided that the ceremonies should be held in the senate chamber.

Mr. Taft said he did not mind the snow and wind in the least but Senator Knox in charge of the program decided it would be unwise to subject the aged chief justice and the older members of the senate to adverse weather conditions.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were escorted to the capitol promptly at the hour set this morning, their progress in the blinding snow being met with cheers from a thin fringe of hardy spectators who stood ankle deep in slush along Pennsylvania avenue. The presidential party entered the capitol at 11 o'clock and was escorted to the president's room in the same wing.

A wet blinding snow, driven before a stinging northwest wind, fell throughout the night and wrought havoc with telephone and telegraph wires, completely isolating the capitol from the rest of the country for many hours. Snow and slush filled the streets to the depth of a foot or more in places. The wind thrashed many of the city's decorations to threads. The immediate reviewing stands were filled with swirling snow. Street cars and railroad traffic were impeded to the extent of seriously delaying the arrival of thousands.

President-elect and Mrs. Taft spent last night at the White House as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I always knew it would be a cold day when I was made president of the United States," was the laughing remark of Mr. Taft this morning as he looked out of the White House windows on one of the prettier winter pictures ever seen.

The snow clinging to the trees and shrubbery had transformed the White House grounds into a fairyland of dazzling white and fantastic forms. It was 9 o'clock and Mr. Taft had just finished his breakfast. He had spent the earlier hours of the morning going over his inaugural address, eliminating paragraph after paragraph which he intended to omit in reading the document today. The address for publication he allowed to stand in full.

Mr. Taft said he had never felt better in his life and personally the terrible weather was not a hardship to him, but he deeply regretted the conditions that confronted the men of the militia and the marching clubs who had traveled so many miles to take part in the parade.

President Roosevelt who has always chosen stormy weather for his most strenuous diversions greeted his successor with rare good humor as they met at breakfast and there was much bantering between the two friends who played today such important roles in the newly written chapter of American history.

With dawn the weather bureau's prophesy of "fair and somewhat cooler" was found to be but an empty dream. The splendid parade planned for the afternoon will undoubtedly be greatly curtailed.

Crowd Disappointed

Washington is filled with a record-breaking throng whose disappointment today knew no bounds. Owners of reviewing stand privileges and ticket speculators will lose thousands of dollars.

Today's storm—the worst Washington has known in ten years—followed weather which for a time yesterday was suggestive of late April.

In spite of the continuous fall of snow Prof. Willis Moore in charge of the weather service sent a message to Mr. Taft at the White House last night assuring him that he would talk under cloudless skies with a flood of sunshine and a temperature of about 40 degrees.

Downtown Washington was deserted this morning during the hours which in previous inaugural years have witnessed the struggling of thousands for places of vantage along the route of the big parade.

When Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt met this morning in the breakfast room Mr. Taft's greeting to the man he was going to succeed, was:

"Mr. President, even the elements protest."

"Mr. President-elect," quickly rejoined Mr. Roosevelt. "I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the minute I went out of office."

Notwithstanding the fury of the storm outside, there was good cheer inside the White House up to the moment that Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt started for the capitol. Vice President Fairbanks and the entire membership of President Roosevelt's cabinet had arrived by a quarter of ten.

The Party Starts

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft left the White House at 10.10 a. m. for the capitol. As he came out of the front door, Mr. Roosevelt bade goodbye to the various officers and attendants who were gathered on the portico.

Mr. Taft followed. The president was first to enter the carriage taking the right hand seat, Mr. Taft sat beside him. Senator Knox and Senator Lodge of the committee on arrangements also entered the carriage, which was drawn by four horses. The two leading horses were unruly and one of them kicked out of the traces and it seemed that the driver would lose control. Everything was soon straightened out, however, and the president and Mr. Taft drove away with the cheers of the White House attendants ringing in their ears. The officers of President Roosevelt's cabinet also took a carriage, being given places in line immediately following the presidential equipage. Troop A of Cleveland, the famous black horse cavalry of the Ohio National Guard, which has acted as escort to a number of presidents, performed a similar service today. The large veterans escort also was on hand promptly this morning in spite of the storm and were loudly cheered by the crowd which began to gather along Pennsylvania avenue in the snow and slush after 10 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt was the last of the presidential family to leave the White House.

In the Limousine automobile purchased for the Taft family and which had taken Mrs. Taft to the capitol, Mrs. Roosevelt took her final departure from the White House at 11 a. m. She was accompanied by two other ladies. The auto carried the party directly to the Union station where Mrs. Roosevelt awaited the arrival of her husband in the presidential suite of rooms.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt and party will leave Washington in a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train leaving Washington at 3 p. m.

At Long Island City the Roosevelt party will be supplied with a special train leaving there at 9 o'clock tonight due at Oyster Bay at 10.15 p. m.

CITY OF WASHINGTON WAS COMPLETELY ISOLATED

NEW YORK, March 4.—The city of Washington where President-elect Taft was inducted into office today was completely isolated for many hours by a severe storm which necessitated the holding of the inaugural ceremonies in the senate chamber and the changing of other ceremonial features of the inaugural. The last reports from the national capital were received in New York at 11 a. m. today, after seven hours of wire prostration and stated that it was snowing heavily and that the thoroughfares were covered with snow and slush. Efforts to reach Washington by every means of communication have so far proved unavailing.

A despatch received from Washington shortly after 3 o'clock gave the information that the street cleaning department of the District of Columbia was waiting until the fall of snow had ceased when it would commence immediately to remove the snow from the line of march of the inaugural procession. Washington was visited by a similar storm during the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland and at the time though the formal ceremonies were carried out many of those who participated never recovered from the effects of the storm. Scores of the paraders at that time including many West Point cadets were stricken with pneumonia and several injuries resulted. Following the inauguration ceremonies agitation developed to have the next inauguration held on April 30, or some time in the month of May, but congress did not act in the matter.

The snow storm which swept the entire Atlantic seaboard early today attained blizzard proportions and lines of communication in all directions in the national capital were broken.

Train despatchers reported that train movements were hampered and storm aggravated the natural congestion of transportation in Washington.

As showing the complete isolation in Washington efforts to reach that point at 10 o'clock this morning were made by long distance telephone from New York to St. Louis, thence to Louisville and back to Lynchburg, Va., This resulted in a few words from Lynchburg which is 120 miles south of Washington and is practically the nearest point to Washington in communication with the outside world. It is stated that the weather at Lynchburg and northward was fairly pleasant but could give no indication of this morning's situation at Washington.

New York suffered a delay in transportation facilities by the storm. Incoming trains were delayed and ferry service hampered. It was still snowing here at 10 o'clock this morning.

CREW RESCUED

By the Use of Breeches Buoy

NEW YORK, March 4.—By use of the breeches buoy the life-savers of the Moriches Long Island life-saving station today rescued the captain and a crew of wreckers from the schooner Myles M. Merry which stranded on the beach several weeks ago.

The violent storm which blew up during the night sealed the fate of the Merry which today pounded by heavy seas is fast breaking up and bids fair to become a total wreck. Last night the schooner was in an excellent position, the wreckers who had been working on her since she stranded on Feb. 12, having righted her and got her well off shore. Early today she was seen flying signals of distress. The breeches buoy was used and 32 men on board, her crew and part of the wrecking force were speedily taken off.

ITALIAN CONSUL

Helps Local Vagrant Referred to Him

Frank Malino, who formerly kept a little candy and fruit stand at the corner of Central and Middle streets and who was arrested on complaint of his being a vagrant and who yesterday was assigned to a temporary home with a fellow-Italian in Charles street, is to receive assistance from the Boston Italian Immigrant society of Boston.

Saturday when Malino was brought before the court Judge Hadley thought that the Italian consul in Boston might be able to offer some assistance and accordingly penned a letter to the consul, and this morning received the following answer:

Regio Consolato D'Italia,
In Boston, Mass.
March 3, 1909.

Hon. Samuel P. Hadley,
Justice of the Police Court,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that the case of Frank Malino was today referred by me to the "Boston Italian Immigrant society," 232 Hanover street, Boston, which will see what can be done in order to help the Malino man.

I enclose herewith $2.00 and shall be very glad if you will kindly turn same over to Malino.

Thanking you for the interest you took for one of my countrymen, I remain, sir,

Respectfully yours,
C. Poccardi,
Royal Consul for Italy.

FUNERALS

McGRATH—The funeral of Christopher McGrath took place from his late home, 189 Concord street, this morning at 8.45 o'clock and at 9 o'clock a mass of requiem was sung at the Immaculate Conception church by Rev. Fr. Sullivan, O. M. I. The choir sang the Gregorian mass. Mrs. Hugh Walker presided at the organ. There were delegates present from the following societies: Division 28, A. O. H., consisting of Mr. D. J. Rourke, Patrick Wrenn and J. Thompson, from the local aerie of Eagles, Mr. T. H. Kennedy, J. H. Morrison, John Farrell, and J. H. Wilmot, from Court Merrimack, F. of A., James J. Spillane, M. A. Corcoran, Joseph H. Dallagher and John McPadden. The bearers were Messrs. M. O'Shea, W. Nelson, T. Leonard, M. Clark, J. Thompson and John Clark. There were some beautiful floral tributes among which were the following: A pillow marked "Papa," from the family; a large pillow inscribed "Lowell Aerie No. 223, F. O. E. from the Eagles; a large standing cross with ribbon from the Leather Workers; a large wreath from Alice Roarke; a cross inscribed "At Rest," from Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family and many others, the local Aerie of Eagles held its services at the home on Wednesday evening, and the Holy Name society visited the house with full ranks. The burial was in the family lot in the Catholic cemetery where Rev. Fr. Sullivan read the committal prayers. The interment was in charge of Undertaker John J. O'Connell.

WELCH—The funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Welch took place from her late residence at 8.30 and proceeded to St. Patrick's church where a high mass of requiem was sung by Rev. T. V. Callahan. The choir under the direction of Prof. M. J. Johnson rendered the plain Gregorian chant. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Among them were the following: Large wreath of galax leaves inscribed "At Rest," from Mrs. Golden and family; wreath from Mrs. Thomas Welch and family; floral wreath inscribed "Mother," from Mr. and Mrs. Burkett of Lawrence; spray of violets from Miss Lowe. The bearers were Messrs. Michael Burke, Patrick Markey, James Tremelty and Jas. J. Flynn. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery. Services were read by Fr. Callahan. Undertaker Peter Davey in charge.

DOYLE—The funeral of J. Edward Doyle took place this morning from the funeral parlors of Undertaker Peter H. Savage. High mass of requiem was sung at St. Patrick's church at 10 o'clock, Rev. John J. McHugh officiating. The choir under the direction of Mr. Michael Johnson sang the Gregorian mass and as the body was being borne from the church the choir sang "De Profundis." Among the floral tributes were: Wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keyes and family. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. John Sentry of Lynn, Mr. J. Minihan and Miss A. Minihan of Worcester, Messrs. John and Jeremiah Santry, Mr. and Mrs. James Corr, Catherine Santry and Charles Hart of Lawrence. The bearers were Messrs. John Maher, John McCarthy, James Sullivan, Thomas Sheehy, John Martin and Walter Hickey. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. John J. McHugh read the committal prayers. Funeral in charge of Undertaker Peter H. Savage.

REQUIEM MASS

A month's mind mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Richard Casey will be celebrated at St. Michael's church at 8.45 Saturday morning.

THIEF CAUGHT

He Had Posed as a Detective

NEW YORK, March 4.—The "tall man wearing a detective's shield," who has been holding up and robbing citizens in lonely spots in Harlem and vicinity, was, the police believe, captured yesterday. At least, when they arrested Frank Templeton, a rogues' gallery individual, who roomed at 208 East 15th street, they found among his belongings a private detective agency shield, a revolver and a suit case full of miscellaneous jelery.

After they picked him up on the street on suspicion they saw a woman leaving his house with a bag. She deposited it in the checkroom of the Grand Central station. The detectives got it and found rings, opera glasses, cigarette cases, bracelets, earrings and a small sunburst, from which eight diamonds had been taken. The stones were found in Templeton's pocket. He was held for inspection by some of the hold-up victims.

In Templeton's room were found several hundred postcards written to him by women, many from fashionable Maine summer resorts.

On suspicion of having been implicated in a burgalry, three men and two women were arrested at 224 East 117th street. They were John and Sadie Gaffney, Thomas and Delia McCarthy and George Hunt. They departed from a lodging house at 170 East 116th street.

SKULL CRUSHED

NEW YORK MAN FELL FROM FOURTH STORY

NEW YORK, March 4.—Louis Kean, a real estate man, contractor and builder, who had been traveling abroad for a year and formerly occupied offices at No. 200 Manhattan avenue, was found by his servants yesterday morning on the flagging in the back yard of his residence, No. 286 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. He was living, but died five hours later. Examination showed these injuries:

Every rib on each side of the body broken; skull fractured; both knee caps broken; all the bones in each leg below the knee splintered; all the bones of both hands crushed; many internal injuries.

Coroner's Physician T. D. Lehane officially declared that Mr. Kean met death "as the result of multiple injuries sustained through a fall" from a fourth story window. Dr. Lehane declined to intimate whether, in his judgment, Kean committed suicide or met death accidentally. He said he was informed by members of the household that for some time Mr. Kean had been under the care of a physician, perhaps suffering from neurasthenia; that the builder's wife was with him in the fourth-floor rear room a moment before the fall, but stepped into an adjoining room, and returned presently to find her husband gone.

No notification of the death of Mr. Kean was sent to the police until shortly after 6 o'clock last night.

GEO. WESTINGHOUSE MARRIED

LONDON, March 4.—The marriage of George Westinghouse of Pittsburg and Evelyn Violet, daughter of Sir Thomas Brocklebank, was celebrated today at the little village church of Irton, Cumberland, where the Brocklebank country seat is located. As the church is small, only the relatives of the bride and groom, including Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a reception at Irton hall, after which the bride and groom drove to the railroad station. They will spend their honeymoon on the continent.

FUNERAL NOTICES

DOYLE—The funeral of the late James H. Doyle will take place at 8 o'clock Friday morning from the family residence, 255 Gorham street. Mass of requiem at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Thomas J. McDermott, undertaker.

HOLLAND—The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Holland will take place Friday morning at 8.30 from her home, 102 Dummer street, and at 9.30 a mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's church. Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

HOLY NAME MEETING

The Holy Name Society of St. Peter's church will hold an important session in the fair hall this evening when matters of interest to the membership will be discussed. The report of the St. Patrick's day committee would be made at this time. Pres. Wm. F. Daly will preside, it being his first meeting since assuming the chair.

SEIZED LAND

Must be Returned to Grantors

BOSTON, March 4.—Land seized by the federal government for some specific purpose and never utilized for such purpose must be returned to the grantors if the latter demand it, according to a decision handed down today by the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court. The decision was made in the case of a suit brought against the United States by Joseph S. Fay and others who sought to regain possession of a certain tract of land at Woods Hole, Mass. The land was taken in 1882 by right of eminent domain for the use of the United States fish commission. The property was never used for fish commission purposes and in 1902 Mr. Fay, one of the grantors who had sought entry to the property, was compelled to vacate by Ezra S. Lucke, a government official.

Fay and the other grantors then brought suit in the state courts to regain possession of the land and the superior court ruled that the government by not fulfilling the conditions upon which the land was taken had forfeited the right to it. This decision was affirmed by the supreme court today. The government claimed that the state court had no jurisdiction in the matter, but the court ruled that the act under which the property was originally taken contained a reservation which applies to the case decided today.

"HOT OLD TIME"

Continued

Asked what he had to do besides keeping time for the sewer department Mr. Lazelle said there were thousands of catch basins and miles of sewers to be looked after.

"Did you go to Boston a week or two ago?" asked the mayor.

"Yes, I went to Boston," said Mr. Lazelle.

"Did you have permission from the superintendent to go out of town?"

"I did. I told him I was going to the state house."

"Did you pay your own fare?"

"I did. I bought my ticket at the ticket office in the Richardson hotel."

The question again reverted back to Mr. Kittredge, the man who drew the big week's pay, and in the course of the discussion, Mr. Lazelle referred the mayor and the committee to Engineer Bowers.

"What, that fellow?" said Ald. Turner.

"Did you know if Kittredge was a citizen or not?" asked the mayor.

"No," replied Mr. Lazelle.

"Did you ever look it up?"

"Never had any occasion to."

"Did you know that Mr. Kittredge was a swearing man; that he used profane language?"

"I never heard him swear, but I heard him make the statement that he had not sworn for fifteen years."

"Did you know that a Mr. Donahue complained about Mr. Kittredge swearing?"

"Yes, but I know there are lots of other men who will tell you they never heard him swear; men who have worked with him and under him."

Charged With Backbiting

"I understand," said Mayor Brown, "that you have been around talking about the mayor, Ald. Turner and Councilman Welch."

Mr. Lazelle—"That is not so."

Mr. Welch—"I know where you call me a——"

Mr. Lazelle—"That is not so."

Mr. Welch—"I know you did say it. I believe the man who told me you said it. I know all about it."

Mr. Lazelle—"Bring the man to me who told you so and I'll make him swallow it. I have not said anything about any member of the city government that I would not say to his face."

Mr. Turner—"You said that this year's city council was a small one, a light one."

Mr. Lazelle—"I do not recall having said anything of the kind."

Turning to Mr. Putnam, Ald. Turner said—"A man told me you were at the city yard damning me all up in a heap."

Mr. Putnam—"That is not so."

Mr. Putnam was visibly vexed at the accusation and was about to inquire the nature of the examination when Mayor Brown told him he was not obliged to answer Mr. Turner's questions, that he, the mayor, was conducting the examination.

The rather child-like performance finally dropped and the original question, that of docking the busses for days they remained at the stables, but did not work, was taken up and it was decided to submit the matter to the city council.

MURDER CASE TAKEN UP

CAMBRIDGE, March 4.—Evidence in the murder of Miss Maud Hartley in Somerville on December 28th, for which James M. Harmon was arrested on charge of shooting his sweetheart, was presented to the grand jury today by District Attorney John J. Higgins.

Miss Hartley was shot as she was about to step on to a trolley car to go to her place of business and died within a few minutes.

Begins Friday Morning at 9 O'Clock

The Grand Bargain Carnival

Begins Friday Morning at 9 O'Clock

A FEW ITEMS OF THE MANY

Ladies' Storm Skirts, woolens, in gray, blue and black 19c
Ladies' Suits, good quality ..... $1.98 up
Girls' Coats, $3.00 value 23c
Ladies' Skirt Waists, well made 39c
Ladies' imitation Heatherbloom Skirts 38c
Men's Hose, 15c value 7c

Ladies' Stylish Hats, all trimmed, at 98c
A Great Bargain in Furs at $1.98
Misses' Coats at $1.43
Men's Suits at $1.98
Men's Suits, fancy worsteds $3.98
Men's Pants ..... 98c to $2.50

Men's Derby Hats, from ..... 39c to $1.48
Men's Odd Vests at 49c
Men's Shirts, 50c value 25c
Youth's Suits, spring styles $3.98
Men's Raincoats, splendid bargain $4.98
Canvas Gloves 6c

Children's Suits ..... 98c up
Children's Overcoats ..... 98c up
Firemen's Braces 12c
Men's Handkerchiefs ..... 1c to 34c
Overcoats ..... $3.98 to $4.98
Overalls 39c

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON AT THE ....

Eagle Clothing Co.

190-192 MIDDLESEX STREET

REMEMBER, DOORS OPEN FRIDAY A. M. AT NINE O'CLOCK

INAUGURATING AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON

IN monarchies the coronation of a king is an elaborate, formal, impressive, bedizened and much robed ceremony. While democratic simplicity has cut out most of the gorgeousness of our parallel ceremony of inaugurating a president, we still manage to make some fuss of our own. What with our national conventions, our presidential elections and our inaugural functions, we try to impress on our chief magistrate a due sense of the dignity of his job. Running the governmental affairs of 100,000,000 people is no small task, and the man we hire for the place cannot simply walk into the shop, hang his coat on a peg and go to work. There are certain formalities, attended by more or less show and noise, beforehand. Thus he is properly prepared for appointing postmasters and consuls and for advising and otherwise man-handling congress.

It is planned in the inaugural of William Howard Taft to make the ceremony proper the most solemn, simple and precise and the attendant functions and setting, such as the parade, the ball, the decorations and illuminations, the most elaborate and splendid in the history of the republic. One of the new and striking features will be the "beauty squad" at the ball. This will consist of one man from each state and territory, making up an escort committee for the new president. The requirements for membership in this bunch of masculine chrysanthemums are a handsome face and figure, social standing, wealth and fame, or, in other words, pulchritude, pull and popularity.

Another unique feature will be in the music, and the reform will be most welcome. It will consist, first, in encouraging all the bands possible to stay at home; second, for those that do come to avoid playing the same pieces played by other bands, and, third, for bands in close proximity not to play at the same time. Thus only the Marine band will play "Hail to the Chief," the piece de resistance at all inaugurations. The Maryland band only will discourse "Maryland, My Maryland," and the Georgia band "Dixie." If the scheme is carried out the Indiana aggregation should do things to "The Banks of the Wabash," the Alabama boys should perpetrate "The Suwanee River," one of the New York bands should hammer off "Tammany," and the Boston bunch should hand out "Yankee Doodle." It is a great idea, my countrymen, especially that part of it relative to shooing the artists on brass away from "Hail to the Chief."

Another notable feature of this inauguration will be the fireworks, the spectacular event being a "battle of the skies" similar to that now being pulled off at the New York Hippodrome. Several large airships will meet in midheaven, fire things at each other and crumple up in a most realistic and thrilling manner. Other aerial vessels will drop bombs into a miniature city, which will burn with a great conflagration. Immense flags, pictures of Taft and Sherman, pillars of light and other fiery figures will be displayed on the heavens. Among these will be gigantic letters spelling Taft, which will be greeted by twenty-one aerial guns.

Inauguration Weather.

Still another great feature will be the weather, which always does original and surprising things on the 4th of March. For obvious reasons the committee of arrangements has not scheduled this part of the program in advance. The omission was not due to oversight. The committee had the subject in mind—in fact, it has never been out of its thoughts for a moment—but it could not seem to get into touch with Jupiter Pluvius and find out his intentions. As for the weather man, he will not say a word. Some years ago he predicted a "fair and warmer" 4th of March, and it did not do a thing but rain all day. The attentions he received in consequence have made him sidestep the day ever since.

A novelty in this inauguration will be that the president and president elect will not enter the senate chamber together; neither will Mr. Roosevelt ride back with Mr. Taft to the White House, but will drive to the Union station and immediately take a train to Oyster Bay. There is to be no dividing of honors.

For the Too Jubilant.

One more novelty is that a very large vacant storeroom has been provided for the use of those visitors who look too much upon the wine. Heretofore the police stations have been overcrowded. The relief of the bun congestion will be hailed with delight by those who think they cannot properly celebrate without becoming tanks.

In other respects the inaugural of President Taft will be much like those that have gone before. His will be the thirty-first of these functions since the founding of the nation. In addition there have been five vice presidents sworn in, but because of the mourning for the dead presidents whom they succeeded there was no set ceremony. The most spectacular of these inductions of vice presidents was that of Theodore Roosevelt in his wild night ride down Mount Marcy before he took a train to Buffalo.

The First President.

The first presidential inauguration occurred April 30, 1789, in the city of New York. No president since the days of Washington has known the universal procession of loving, triumphant welcome accorded him in his progress from Mount Vernon, where he was living when apprised of his election, to New York on horseback, by stagecoaches and barges. No hamlet was too small or city too great to turn out in honor of Washington its whole populace. The flag he had given a place among the ensigns of the powers was flung in thousands above his head and waved in the hands of the grateful multitude, whose souls were in the cheers that rang in a long procession of jubilation from Mount Vernon to New York.

Washington was inducted into office in the federal building, in New York city, which was the meeting place of the congress. The leaders consulted with him as to the ceremonial to be observed, and the form settled upon by the president was promptly accepted by his advisers. It has remained practically unchanged.

Special committees of congress met him and escorted him into the presence of the senate, where the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston. A signal was then given to the multitude which had assembled without, and great cheering and merry making resulted and extended far into the night.

When President Washington was inducted into office a second time the ceremony was more elaborate. The seat of government had been changed from New York to Philadelphia, and congress was in session in Independence hall, from whose tower the old bell had rung out the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. To this historic building President Washington was drawn in a magnificent coach, to which were harnessed six beautiful white horses.

The Central Figure.

Philadelphia witnessed for the last time a presidential inauguration when John Adams of Braintree, Mass., assumed the office of the chief executive, March 4, 1797. The ceremony took place in the same building, Independence hall, where Washington had taken the oath of office four years previously. There seems to have been but little popular demonstration.

General Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the many notables assembled in the hall of the old statehouse. General Washington was greeted with cheers whenever he made his appearance and was more of a central figure, Adams complained, than the new president about to be placed in charge of his high office.

The myth that Thomas Jefferson rode to his first inaugural on horseback and hitched his horse to the fence has long since been exploded. In fact, he went on foot and was accompanied by an escort of his friends. John Adams showed his personal spleen by absenting himself from the occasion. Jefferson's inaugural was not only the first in the new century and the first of a long line of Republican-Democratic presidents, but was the first celebrated in Washington, the new capital of the nation. Truly it was the beginning of a new era.

A General Festivity.

Washington was but a muddy village, and the first inauguration that dignified its avenues was the most insignificant in the matter of display in the history of the city. President Jefferson's simple tastes prompted such a course.

In the other cities of the country, however, the inauguration was made the occasion of great jubilation. In Philadelphia, where John Adams had been inaugurated, and New York, where Washington, as first president of the United States, had taken the oath of office, there was booming of cannon, ringing of bells and great merrymaking. The celebration far excelled in those cities the modest affair which noted in the capital the coming of a new chief into the charge of the affairs of the young republic.

The occasion of President Jefferson's second inauguration appears to have been totally without incident. No accounts of any celebration are extant. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office.

After serving as secretary of state during the administrations of his political leader and predecessor, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison of Virginia took the oath of office March 4, 1809. The weather was pleasant, and, though Madison shared the views of his predecessor on political subjects, he did not bear the great aversion of his leader to outward display. The inauguration of Madison was a gorgeous function. American industries were attracting general interest, and Mr. Madison signalized his accession to the highest office in the gift of the state by wearing a suit of clothes made entirely of American grown, carded, woven, cut and sewed goods.

The new president had already been one of the notable residents of Washington for eight years, and his home was one of the most famous in the land. From this house the newly elected president was driven to the capitol under the escort of a troop of cavalry.

In the evening there was an inaugural ball at Long's hotel, a function the like of which Washington had never seen before at that time. The great social power wielded by the new president and his famous wife had been a feature of the two previous administrations, and they embarked upon the higher career at an entertainment the most brilliant and most largely attended that characterized any inauguration up to that time.

Madison's second inauguration was also brilliantly celebrated. The president was escorted to the capitol by the volunteer cavalry of the District of Columbia. Justice Marshall again administered the oath. In the evening there was a magnificent ball at Davis' hotel.

James Monroe of Virginia, who had been secretary of state in the cabinets of his predecessor, President Madison, took up the reins of government at a time of general prosperity. In consequence a great throng came to the capital, and when the 4th of March, Tuesday, arrived the hotels and other lodgings were crowded to their capacity.

The First Inaugural Speech.

President Monroe appears to have been the first of the presidents to follow the custom now in vogue of making the inaugural address to the people. The president delivered his address to a [illegible] concourse of citizens, foreign diplomats and officers of the government before he was sworn in by Chief Justice Marshall. The usual salute of artillery from the navy yard and Fort Warburton announced the advent of the new administration.

The presidential party was then escorted to the Octagon House, at the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue northwest, which was the executive mansion, the White House having been destroyed by the British Aug. 15, 1814, and not yet rebuilt. The inaugural ceremonies ended with a ball of great magnificence at Davis' hotel.

March 4, 1821, fell upon a Sunday, and the inaugural ceremonies attending the induction into office for a second term of James Monroe were held on March 5. Again Chief Justice Marshall officiated and stood beside Mr. Monroe while he delivered his second inaugural address. The day was very disagreeable, snow and rain having fallen during the preceding night. A feature of this inauguration was the attendance of the Marine band, without which in these days even an inauguration would seem incomplete.

John Quincy Adams was the second of the presidents to be chosen by the house of representatives. He, too, had been a member of the cabinet of his predecessor, having served as secretary of state during the two terms of James Monroe as president.

The present custom of the retiring president accompanying the new president to the capitol was followed on this occasion for the first time since the day of Washington's retirement.

John Quincy Adams, like James Monroe, wore on the occasion of his inauguration a suit of plain black cloth made wholly of American wool and by American workmen.

Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, the hero of two wars and the idol of his party, was inaugurated under circumstances peculiar and different from those which had attended the assumption of office by any of his predecessors. The friends of John Quincy Adams had agreed to take no part in the inaugural ceremonies, and as the Adams party was very strong in the capital this action led to the refusal of the only company of uniformed light infantry in the District to participate in the function. A company of veterans of the Revolution, having been previously organized, tendered their services to General Jackson, which were gratefully accepted.

On the East Portico.

Jackson was the first of the presidents to be inaugurated upon the east portico of the capitol, the place where the presidents now take the oath. There was an enormous throng in attendance, Daniel Webster having written of the occasion that it seemed as if the whole nation had rushed to the capital. When General Jackson appeared on the portico of the capitol a roar of welcome greeted him. After the tumult had subsided he took the manuscript of his inaugural address from his pocket and read it with dignity. When he had concluded, Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath of office. As the boom of guns announced that Andrew Jackson was president of the United States a new tumult of enthusiasm broke out, and the vast crowd surged toward the platform, almost carrying it away. A stout cable had been drawn across in front of the president's stand, and this alone saved him from being overpowered by the attentions of his devoted adherents.

The enthusiastic multitudes followed the new president to the White House, where they became uncontrollable. They broke into the place, smashed china, trampled carpets and tore down curtains in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the new president.

The ceremonies of the second inauguration of President Jackson at the capital were very simple. There was no military display. President Jackson on this occasion reversed the order which had theretofore prevailed and took the oath of office before reading his inaugural address. For what was to be the last time, Chief Justice Marshall administered the sacred obligation to the president. Beginning with President Jefferson in 1801, Chief Justice Marshall had officiated at the inaugural ceremony for every president up to this time.

First Native American Citizen.

A forerunner of the vast hosts which have crowded to some of the inaugurations of recent year went to Washington when Martin Van Buren of New York, the first of the presidents of the United States who had been born an American citizen, was inaugurated. All his predecessors had been born while America was under the dominion of Great Britain. The day of the inauguration was perfect, and Washington was crowded beyond its capacity. All sorts of places were converted into sleeping apartments for the vast hosts which flocked to the capital.

An imposing array escorted the president elect to the capitol. President Jackson and President Elect Van Buren were seated in an elegant phaeton constructed of wood taken from the old United States frigate Constitution and manufactured at Amherst, Mass., and presented to the president elect by New York friends. This was drawn by the four fine carriage horses of President Jackson, which were resplendent in brass mounted harness.

William Henry Harrison of Ohio took his place at the head of the nation amid ceremonies the most unique in the history of those events and lived but a short month to fill the office he had sought and won after years of struggle and defeat.

The wild and riotous campaign of the hero of Tippecanoe had an aftermath in the celebration at the capital. In the parade the log cabins, cider barrels, coonskins and similar insignia of the late campaign were very much in evidence.

The Hero of Tippecanoe.

Inauguration day was cold and cloudy, but no rain fell. The president insisted upon riding on horseback to the capitol, though the Whigs of Baltimore had presented him with a handsome carriage for the occasion, which was in readiness, with four horses attached to it. The president elect was urged to wear an overcoat on account of the chill of the day, but declined, and to his recklessness in thus exposing himself was afterward attributed the illness which resulted in his death.

He made a fine appearance seated on his charger and excited much enthusiasm. The march to the capitol took a circuitous route, and from windows overywhere flags and handkerchiefs waved a welcome to the old warhorse. The queer features of the parade also excited enthusiasm, especially a power loom on wheels, brought from Laurel, Md.

An eventful administration began March 4, 1845, when James K. Polk of Tennessee took the oath of office. He had previously been speaker of the house of representatives and is the only president in the history of the United States who has held both positions.

Elaborate preparations had been made for his inauguration, and the throngs of visitors were unexampled in the history of the event. The hotels of the city were unable to accommodate all who sought even lodging. Unfortunately the weather was almost the worst that has ever attended an inauguration. Mr. Polk was quartered at Coleman's hotel, now the National, and a large military escort gathered there to conduct him to the capitol. While they were waiting numerous military and civic organizations passed on their way to the east front of the capitol, and the Empire club of New York city discharged a cannon, which they dragged several times in front of the hotel.

Another of the presidents whose term of office was cut short by death was inaugurated March 4, 1849, when Zachary Taylor of Virginia, the gallant hero of the war with Mexico, took the oath of office. He died a little over a year later, July 9, 1850, in Washington. He left a son, who became a general in the Confederate service, and one of his daughters was afterward the wife of Jefferson Davis.

No Vice President.

An unusual feature of the inauguration of Franklin Pierce on March 4, 1853, was the absence of the vice president elect, William R. King of Alabama. Mr. King was in Cuba on the date of his inauguration, but was sworn in by United States Consul Rodney on a plantation near Matanzas at as nearly the same time as President Pierce in Washington.

President Elect Pierce was attended in his march to the capitol by a large number of civil and military organizations. No inaugural ball was held. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was secretary of war in Pierce's cabinet.

Perfect weather was accorded the ceremonies which accompanied the induction into office of James Buchanan. On the morning of March 4 President Pierce and President Elect Buchanan joined the large escort at Willard's hotel. They were seated in a carriage drawn by two fine gray horses. A large civil escort under the marshalship of William Seiden accompanied the presidential vehicle. More than thirty organizations were in the line which paraded the avenue with the carriage bearing the president and president elect.

A Magnificent Display.

An administration which was to see the United States pass through the severest trial not only of its history, but of the stability of the republic as an institution, was inaugurated with one of the most magnificent displays that have ever occurred on such an occasion and at the same time amid ominous scenes unparalleled at any similar function. The air was full of rumors of civil war, and the assassination of President Lincoln was feared at the hands of irresponsible sympathizers of the south, which had already been loud in expression of its grievances.

President Elect Lincoln was driven to the capitol to take the oath of office surrounded by cavalry, and along Pennsylvania avenue riflemen had been stationed on the roofs of the buildings with instructions to carefully watch the windows of the houses on the opposite sides of the street and to shoot down any one who should point a weapon toward the presidential party. A small force of United States cavalry guarded the avenue at the intersections of other streets, and to the north of the capitol a light battery of flying artillery was stationed. General Scott took station near the latter and kept a careful eye upon the succeeding ceremonies.

President Buchanan drove to Willard's hotel, and from there returned to the senate chamber with Mr. Lincoln, the two riding together in an open carriage. A company of infantry preceded this carriage, and on either side were double files of the District cavalry. Infantry and other military organizations followed close in the rear. The procession was very large and imposing, one of the features of the civic division being a float representing the constitution and the Union, the latter being represented by thirty-four little girls dressed in white, one for each of the states. After he had taken the oath of office President Lincoln kissed each one of these little girls.

For the last time Chief Justice Taney, who had officiated in the same capacity at so many inaugurations, administered the oath to the new president after he had concluded a most powerful address, spoken in clear and ringing tones which held the great multitude assembled on the east front of the capitol till its last prophetic word had been uttered.

Lincoln's Second Inauguration.

Washington was an armed garrison on a hostile frontier when Abraham Lincoln again took the oath of office as president of the war devastated Union. Soldiers in thousands thronged the streets, and the avenue was ablaze with the national colors, for those who were not in sympathy with the party in power were almost as much afraid to show their sentiments as the enthusiastic Federalists were to display their allegiance. President Lincoln was engaged at the capitol and did not ride in the procession.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office, and the usual ceremonies in the senate and on the east front of the capitol took place. A feature of the parade from the capitol to the White House was the presence therein of carriages in which rode Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the president, and others which bore his children. They followed the president's and preceded those of the diplomatic corps.

Honor to a War Hero.

Hero of the greatest struggle of the century, Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated for his first term as president of the United States on a rainy, disagreeable day. General Grant went to the capitol alone, as President Johnson was engaged at the senate signing bills up to the last minute of his administration.

On this occasion the first of the extraordinary crowds which have gone to Washington on similar occasions assembled in the capital. There was intense interest in the proceedings, and as much as $50 was paid for a room having windows overlooking the route of march. This was regarded as unheard of extravagance at that time.

Great preparations had been made for the second induction into office of President Grant, but the weather on March 4, 1873, proved the coldest of any inauguration before or since. In the morning the thermometer stood at 4 degrees above zero and never was higher than 20 degrees. The wind blew with great force, and, though the stands which had been erected along Pennsylvania avenue were well filled, the spectators could not stand the cold, and they were soon deserted.

Sworn In Secretly.

The fact that the succession to the presidency had been determined in favor of the Republican candidate by the decision of an electoral commission appointed by the party of which he was the choice gave an atmosphere of some uneasiness to the function which ushered into the highest office in the gift of the people Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio. That this uneasiness was shared even by General Grant is shown by the fact that Mr. Hayes was secretly sworn in as president of the United States on Saturday evening, March 3. The ceremony took place in the White House, while guests were assembling for a dinner given by the retiring president. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath, and the affair was kept secret until after the ceremonies at the capitol on Monday, March 5, two days later.

James A. Garfield of Ohio, the second of the presidents of the United States to die at the hands of an assassin, resigned the positions of representative and senator in congress when nominated to be president. The ceremonies of his inauguration were of practically the same character as all since that time. The president elect and President Hayes were escorted to the capitol by only one division, commanded by the grand marshal, General W. T. Sherman of the inaugural parade, contrary to the custom which had heretofore prevailed of having the whole procession follow in the wake of the presidential cortege.

MR. TAFT IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Rep. Garceion's Amendment to the Law Was Passed

BOSTON, March 4.—In the house yesterday Representative Garceion of Newton won out easily on his bill to amend the corrupt practices law.

In this law is a provision that candidates may expend money only through political committees. This provision has caused much comment. Yesterday Mr. Garceion declared that such a provision only causes men to become unintentional violators of the law, and that it never served any useful purpose. In the interests of frankness this provision should be stricken out, and in the interests of honesty candidates should be required to make full returns of all personal expenses, something they are not required to do by the present law. His bill provided for these things, the elimination of the provision for expenditure only through committees and the making of returns of "personal expenditures."

After he had explained the measure it was passed to be engrossed without division.

Representative Tolman of Gloucester wanted the house to substitute for an adverse committee report, a bill to make the stockholders of a corporation "severally" liable for certain of its debts.

This was opposed by Representative Riley of Malden, who suggested that such a liability would bear hard on innocent stockholders, especially of fake oil and rubber concerns. The stockholders are now jointly liable, he said, and that is quite sufficient.

The motion to substitute was lost.

The committee on insurance reported a bill permitting insurance companies with $400,000 capital to do fire and marine insurance.

Speaker Walker announced the receipt from the secretary of state of a certificate of the election of Charence P. Bolles of Wilbraham as a member of the house, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Edwin W. Wall of Wilbraham. Mr. Bolles was present and was escorted by Representative Adams of Agawam to the council chamber, where he took the oath of office and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill to prohibit fortune telling.

Legal affairs—Mayor Hibbard's bill to provide that all contracts entered into by a city shall be open to public inspection.

Agriculture—Leave to withdraw on the bill to place the cattle bureau under the care of the state board of health rather than the board of agriculture.

Public lighting—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for 80-cent gas in Chelsea.

Military affairs—Leave to withdraw on the bill providing for the erection of a monument to the men who died in the war with Spain.

Taxation—Leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that the taxes of public service corporations shall be distributed to the cities and towns where their property is located.

Fisheries and game—A bill to permit the use of nets in fishing in Westport harbor. Senator Keith and Representatives Pattison, Morse and Curtiss dissent.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

No play in recent years has scored a quicker success than Clyde Fitch's newest comedy, "The Happy Marriage" which is just closing a most successful two weeks' engagement at the Hollis street theatre, in Boston. In fact, so great has been the pleasure afforded by this charming comedy that Mr. Charles Frohman, under whose direction it is being presented, was obliged to change his plans at short notice in order to comply with the insistent demand for its presentation in some of the New England cities. "The Happy Marriage" will be seen at the opera house, tonight.

"The Happy Marriage" is written in Clyde Fitch's best vein. In fact it isn't at all certain that his newest play is not likewise his best. It deals with a subject of most vital interest to all classes and in spite of the fact that he is himself a bachelor, Fitch seems to have solved the marriage problem. Mr. Frohman has given the piece the usual lavish production for which he is famed, and has provided a company of unusual merit, headed as it is by Miss Doris Keane and Edwin Arden.

Every critic in Boston has been more than enthusiastic over Miss Keane's performance of the principal part in "The Happy Marriage." It is admitted that nothing much finer than her finished work in this play has been seen in recent years.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

At the Lowell opera house, Saturday matinee and evening, the famous "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be presented with Fred W. Pierce, in the leading role. His work is extremely fine and he has received some very complimentary notices by both press and public. Everyone should take advantage of the opportunity of seeing the play that has been so much talked of. Seats now on sale.

"MARRIED FOR MONEY"

In the new play "Married for Money" which will be the attraction at the opera house next Monday for three nights, the story is told of one John Stowe, president of the United Iron company, who, after acquiring wealth and position, tires of the wife of his early manhood and struggles against adversity, divorces her only to marry an actress. The story is one of absorbing interest and promises to rank among the best of this season's products of American authors.

HATTIE WILLIAMS

In "Fluffy Ruffles" the musical comedy in which Hattie Williams will be presented at the opera house on March 15, by Manager Charles Frohman, there are nearly a score of song gems, one of the most popular of which is "Burlesque Imitations,"—between the verses of which Miss Williams takes off to a nicety the little idiosyncracies of speech and manner of Ethel Barrymore, Rose Stahl, Mme. Nozimova, and other prominent stars.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

"Love's Garden," a delightful operetta in one act, ought to create much interest at Hathaway's theatre this week. The little work is filled with sweet music and it is admirably put on by Edmund Stanley & Co. Mr. Stanley sings and acts the role of the Oriental potentate, who disguises himself as a poet and who makes love to a princess. Miss Hortense Mazarett is the princess in question. She has a powerful contralto voice and one that will please much. Miss Rene Dietrich is the soprano of the company and it isn't too much to say that she is the most pleasing singer heard at this theatre this year. The scenic accessories are rich.

Jean Clermont has a first rate take-off on a traveling circus. Clermont has a keen sense of delicate humor and he uses it to good effect in his excellent parody. The circus arrives in town, goes through its paces, and then pulls up stakes and is away again. The equestrian act of the three ponies and the pretty mule with their elegant cavalry figures is a hit. The dog that plays "The Last Rose of Summer" on a piano is bound to score a double barreled hit. Other acts on the bill are: Barry & Halvors, in singing, comedy and dancing; Mullen & Coghlin, acrobatic comedians; Burt & Bertha Grant, first class colored singing and dancing team; Mary Davis, good comedienne; and Claude M. Reede, slack wire performer. The motion pictures are good.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the remainder of the week. Special seats at matinees for women.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

This is the last opportunity to witness the pictures of President Taft and his party inspecting the work of building the Panama canal, the greatest work of its kind ever undertaken. All who have seen the pictures believe that statement of the film manufacturers that they are the perfection of motion photography for clearer and more perfect pictures were never presented on the screen. The president is shown in the immaculate attire of the southland wearing his famous smile and the pictures not only show him and his party to excellent advantage but also give the spectator a fine idea of the magnitude of the work of connecting the two oceans by means of the Panama canal. These pictures are new and are seen here for the first time since their release from the factory and those who have not seen them should not miss the final opportunity to see President Taft. They are shown in connection with a fine program of moving pictures, illustrated songs and Travellettes and there will be a complete change of bill tomorrow. The performances today will be from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10.30. Don't forget the continuous performances from 2 to 10.30 on Saturday and Sunday. The price of admission is but five cents and that includes a good seat. There are a few reserved seats at five cents extra but there are hundreds of good seats at five cents.

THEATRE VOYONS

A new program full of the best procurable features will be shown at the Theatre Voyons today. All will be new and pleasing and the kind that one wants to see. "The Prince and the Dwarf" is a splendidly staged story picture by one of the best of the French makers. The picture is finely colored and its story affords a fine opportunity for pleasing costumes and beautiful stage pictures. "His Wife's Mother" is an American comedy rich in surprises and full of laughs.

It is expected that on Saturday of this week the Theatre Voyons will be able to offer for its patrons a complete series of motion pictures of the inauguration of William H. Taft as president of these United States.

STAR THEATRE

In addition to new motion pictures of drama, comedy and travel, a new talking picture was presented and new songs were sung at the Star theatre this afternoon. The efficient orchestra at the theatre, including a violinist, and the extensive assortment of effects electrical and otherwise, go to make up one of the best shows in Lowell for five cents, for which seats can be had.

The Chagnons in their sketch, "Wanted a Phonograph," are making a decided hit. Mr. Chagnon creates a laugh from the time the curtain rises.

C. E. SOCIETY

The regular monthly social of the members of the Intermediate society of the Christian Endeavor of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was held last night in the vestry of the church. The members turned out in large numbers and the affair was greatly enjoyed. Games were played and a program of musical numbers was also carried out. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

MEN WILL RECOVER

BOSTON, March 4.—The last two men who were thought to have been fatally injured in the trolley car collision last night in which one man was killed were said today to be suffering from nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

Patrick Blakey of Dorchester whose identity could not be learned last night, was perhaps the most severely hurt, having received many abrasions on the body and hips. Arthur Beaumont, also of Dorchester, was suffering from shock and bruises.

HOME-MADE QUININE HAIR TONIC

The high cost of a good quinine hair tonic prevents thousands of men and women from using such a preparation daily on the hair. This has resulted in the study and investigation of the subject by some bright men and women who use quinine hair tonic regularly, but who do not care to pay for the expensive ready-made tonics. They find that by simply mixing one ounce of Beta Quinol with half a pint of water and half a pint of alcohol that they can make more than a full pint of a quinine hair tonic of better quality and more beneficial to the hair than any of the widely advertised brands. A tonic made as described here will help the hair to become beautiful, glossy, long and abundant. It tends to prevent dandruff and falling hair and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. This home-made tonic is used by women who have most beautiful hair and plenty of it, as well as those whose hair and scalp are not in perfect condition. The Beta Quinol and alcohol can be procured at any drug store for 75c or 80c, and they will make more and better hair tonic than you could buy for $2.00 in a manufactured state.

FARMERS' MEETING

ARTHUR H. CLUER, President.

REV. MR. ALGER, Pastor Pawtucketville Church

Held at the Pawtucket Church Yesterday

If the ears of state inspectors of dairies didn't burn yesterday it wasn't the fault of the Middlesex North Agricultural society. The society held an institute at Pawtucket church. Chairman George W. Trull presided and Sumner H. Read of West Brookfield was introduced as the speaker of the forenoon and his subject was "The Production of Milk Under Massachusetts Laws."

He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The development of the production of milk is a matter of considerable interest. Centuries ago the goat gave the principal supply, and there are goats today that will give seven quarts daily. Europe studied the cow for improvement through many generations, and finally selected the Holstein as the best producer. Today the Yankee breeds the largest milking cow in the world. There is in this state a cow that has given a hundred pounds of milk for a hundred consecutive days.

"Cows have been bred for special purposes. The Jersey holds the record for butter; the Holstein still holds it for milk. By breeding we can produce a Holstein cow that will almost give water. Such a cow would give milk that was pure, and yet below the standard set by law in Massachusetts.

"Conditions have changed greatly in milk production in 50 years. Half a century ago nearly every family kept its own cow or got its supply from a neighbor. Ice was not stowed in any quantity then, and the railroads did not penetrate far into the country. Farmers worked their wives pretty nearly to death making their milk into butter and cheese. Now they sell direct to milkmen or contractors, and the railroads have become the backbone of the industry.

"It is interesting to note where our Massachusetts milk comes from. Hood of Boston buys in Maine as far as 250 miles. D. Whiting & Son go all through New Hampshire, and across the Canadian line. Alder Bros., go into Vermont and a part of Connecticut. D. Whiting & Co., draw a supply from New York state. The Springfield creamery maintains creameries in New York and C. Brigham takes from Central Massachusetts. The Elm farm is supplied from Connecticut. In all 30,000 cans come from outside the state all the time.

"The dairy bureau of the state has done the farmer a service in many ways. It has driven imitation butter from competition with the dairy article, and it has assumed control of milk peddlers. Our cattle commission has also done us a service in stamping out the foot and mouth disease and in cleaning out tuberculosis. Recently I saw a herd of 27 high grade cattle where all but seven were condemned as suffering from the disease, and in another herd of 35, 34 were condemned with the disease. The barn was cleaned up, a new herd put in, and no trouble has since been experienced.

"But the state board of health is a different proposition. It has been arbitrary in many cases because it has sent out men of no practical experience. One inspector who knows the dairy business will go through a town without making a disturbance, giving only a hint here and there that will result in the desired changes. But the inspector of the other type will perhaps go into a new barn, freshly painted and varnished, with all the modern improvements, and order the whole place whitewashed.

"In one town such an inspector visited 12 men who had been in the milk business for years, and made complaints that every dairyman knew were unfair. The law gives the inspector almost absolute authority, and he can withhold milk until the changes that he has ordered are made. Everything that tends to purer milk and better conditions meets with the farmer's approval.

"We are willing to carry out all the recommendations that the state makes to us as far as we can afford it; but that fact is driving many farmers out of the milk business. It accounts in part for the loss of 70,000 milch cows in the state last year. Only the rich can afford to equip the modern sanitary stable that will produce milk to sell at 10 and 12 cents a quart. The discovery of a contagious disease on a farm now cuts off the milk supply to the outside, and I hope that the bill now pending will pass to compensate the farmer for his loss at such a time.

"The newspapermen have injured our business to an untold degree. They have gone so far in the past two or three years that the public looks upon milk as the vehicle of disease above anything else. Whenever there is an epidemic of typhoid or diphtheria, or scarlet fever, it is charged up to the milk supply if no other cause can be found. It works discredit and great harm."

De Lacy Corkum to the Fore

Dinner was served in the church vestry. President Arthur H. Cluer was toastmaster and spoke of the plans already under way for the fair to be held in Chelmsford next fall.

The after dinner speakers included Rev. Mr. Alger, pastor of the church, James S. Murphy, DeLacy Corkum, who said that a "fresh inspector" after inspecting his fine cows which he prided himself were the cleanest in town, sent him a curt notice that they were filthy, and called his attention to a well that was near his barn, and that the speaker said had been filled up with rocks for several years; Herbert E. Fletcher of Westford, who said that the success that business men attained in farming depended upon the hard, earnest thought they gave to it; President Russell of the Essex Agricultural society, who spoke in favor of a standard of milk based upon its purity; Mr. Reed, the speaker of the morning described how a letter travels and Capt. J. P. Thompson, who told of "raising crops" in the south during the war.

There were readings by Miss Etta Hill of Lawrence.

Chairman Trull, in the early forenoon, called attention to the next institute to be held at Billerica Centre March 18, with the most important program of the season.

In the morning Prof. Clinton will speak on "Making the Most of the Country," and will be followed by Miss Mabel Hill of the normal school, who will speak on "Training Children for Citizenship." The afternoon will be devoted to the children, when prizes amounting to $90 will be offered in the various speaking and singing contests. Mr. Trull announced that $5 was also to be offered in prizes for the best drawing by public school pupils, the drawing to be done upon a blackboard in sight of the audience. It is desired that one pupil should enter from each town.

TALK OF THE TOWN

NEARLY EVERYONE IN ALBION, MICH., PRAISES MI-O-NA, THE PERFECT INDIGESTION CURE.

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 16, 1909—People in Albion are elated to an unusual extent because of the many and remarkable cures which have lately been made by Mi-o-na, which has a world-wide reputation for the cure of all stomach disorders. Everybody is endorsing Mi-o-na as a remedy of real merit. Here is what some respected residents say:

Mrs. E. C. Cass says: "Mi-o-na cured me of stomach trouble that had bothered me a long time."

Ed. Cooley says: "Mi-o-na cured me of distress in my bowels and stomach in a short time."

J. Nuseur says: "I only had to use one box of Mi-o-na before the much needed relief was given me."

Mrs. Emma Overy says: "For months I had dyspepsia, bad stomach distress, pains and nausea. Nothing I used relieved or cured till I used Mi-o-na."

W. H. Mott says: "Often I had doctored for months without help. I used Mi-o-na and since using it three years ago I have been free from the distressing malady.

Mrs. D. Sharpe says: "I doctored and used remedies for a long time for gastritis, pains in stomach, dizziness and dizzy headache, and pains over my side and loins. Mi-o-na cured me, and to it I give the credit."

Mi-o-na is sold in every town in America, and by Carter & Sherburne in Lowell for 50 cents a large box, and they think so well of it that they will give your money back if it doesn't cure. Mi-o-na purifies the stomach and bowels; it relieves at once sour stomach, belching, heaviness and shortness of breath. It makes meal-time a joy time. Prepared by Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

Booth's Laxative Pills are the kind you have been looking for. Best for liver and bowels. 25 cents at Carter & Sherburne's.

Saunders' Market

159 GORHAM ST., COR. SUMMER. TEL. 2489

Satisfaction is assured in all purchases, as we know a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

CANNED GOODS

Well filled cans, newly packed, pure delicious foods.

TOMATOES--Extra fancy, solid packed 7 1-2c

PEAS — Sweet and toothsome, 7 1-2c

Blueberries, finest high bush 12c
Red Raspberries 14c
Black Raspberries.... 14c
Peaches, luscious, ripe fruit 12c
Pineapple—Extra quality, 12c
Strawberries 10c
Silver Coin Brand, 3 for 25c.
Plums—Royalton Brand, 10c
Blackberries 12c
String Beans or Wax Beans 6c
Sugar Corn, Tender, sweet 6c
Baked Beans, very fine, 8c
Van-Camp and Columbia condensed soups. Made from the finest materials—All flavors. 6c
Sardines—Fancy American brand....7 for 25c
Potash, 1 can 6c
Karo 8c

CONDENSED MILK

Challenge Brand 9c
Lakeside Brand, 3 for 25c

SALMON

Pink ..... 9c can
Alaska Red ..... 11c can

TEAS

We are selling some of the finest blends of Formosa, Oolong, Gunpowder, Assam and Japan Tea at 25c lb. 5 lbs. for $1.00. We refund money if not satisfactory.

COFFEE

We are agents for United States Refining Co.'s Coffee and cheerfully recommend it as it is blended so as to produce a most pleasing taste.

1 lb. canister 20c
1 lb. bag 20c

COCOA

New England Cocoa, warranted strictly pure.

¼ lb. cans 7c
½ lb. cans 14c

SOAPS

All well seasoned. Welcome, Borax, Naphtha, White Ribbon.

7 bars for 25c
Swift's "Tuck" famous laundry, 12 bars for 25c
Famous Old Dutch Cleanser 8c
Borax—20 Mule Team brand 10c
Washing Powder, 4 lb. pkg. 15c
Swift's Old Mill..... 10c to 25c
White Rose Soap, Ivory size, 10 for 25c

SPECIALS

Squire's & North's Sugar Cured Hams . . . 11c lb.

Large New Onions 25c pk.

Best Rump Steak, best cut of best heavy beef..... 15c-18c
Best Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. for..... 25c
Nice Fresh Rump Butts ..... 8½c lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c

Swift's Best Smoked Shoulders 6c, 7 1-2c lb.

Hamburg Steak ..... 10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c
Fresh Pork Shoulders ..... 8 1-2c lb.

Fresh Pork Loins 10, 11c lb.

Pork Butts 9c-10c
Fresh Killed Fowl ..... 13c-14c lb.

Short Cut Choice Legs of Lamb 10c, 12c lb.

Best Corned Beef 5c-6c
Large New Potatoes, nice and mealy ..... 23c pk.
Rex Brand Skinned Smoked Hams..... 10c lb.

Fine Granulated Sugar 5c lb.

We allow 20 lbs. to a customer.

BUTTERINE-- The Very Best 13c to 15c

We carry the "New England" brand. This is a Butterine of absolute purity, according to a United States monthly sworn statement.

Customers Are Kindly Requested to Check Off Goods on Delivery, Otherwise the Market Will Not Be Responsible.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAISINS, 1 lb. box 7c

Wetmore's Cocoanut..6c
Codfish, pkg. 6c
Mince Meat, pkg. 6c
Prunes, large and fancy, 6c
Manhattan gelatine, bright and sparkling, 6c
New line of D'Zerta Food Co.'s goods.
D'Zerta Our Pie, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Jello, assorted, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Ice Cream Powder, all flavors 6c
D'Zerta Quick Pudding, Chocolate, Vanilla, Orrange Macaroon, Lemon, Tapioca Pudding 6c
Evaporated Apples, 1 lb. box 10c
Currants, 1 lb. box..... 9c
Corn Starch..... 5c pkg.
Lump Starch, 2 lbs. for 9c

LARD

Pure Lard—Swift's and National Packing Co.

38 lb. Pails ..... 11c lb.
3, 5, 10 lb. Pails.... 12c lb.
Compound Lard—20 and 40 lb. Tubs 8½c
Swift's Jewel, 3, 5, 10 lb. Pails ..... 9c lb.

BOTTLED GOODS

Lemon Pie Filling, 3 lb. Mason Jar 15c
Ketchup, 1 qt. size 10c. 3 for 25c
Extracts—Vanilla, Ginger, Peppermint, Lemon, best quality, absolutely pure 6c
German Mustard, large and fancy schooner..8c
Large bottle, 10c size, 6c
Worcestershire Sauce..6c
Horse Radish, 10c size..6c
Bluing—Large bottle, 6c
Ammonia—Large bottle, 6c

FLOUR

"Gold Key" and our celebrated "Searchlight" flour, $6.00 bbl., 80c bag.
"American" flour makes fine white bread, always gives perfect satisfaction, $6.00 bbl., 70c bag.
Pastry flour, ... 65c bag
"Acme" or "Gold Best."
Hecker's Reliable Self-raising flour..19c pkg.
Hecker's Buckwheat Flour, 3 lb. pkg. 18c
1 1-2 lb. pkg. 9c
Hecker's Farina 7c pkg.
Hecker's Old Homestead Flapjack 9c pkg.

PATRIOTISM OF PEACE

Eloquent Lecture by Gov. Hanley of Indiana

In Y. M. C. A. Star Course Last Evening—Large Audience Was Thrilled by Classic Oratory of the Speaker

Hon. Frank J. Hanley, governor of Indiana and one of America's foremost orators, was the attraction in the Y. M. C. A. star lecture course, last evening, and for two hours he held a large audience spellbound during a brilliant discourse on the subject: "The Patriotism of Peace."

Preliminary to his main discourse Gov. Hanley went back to the foundation of the republic and the struggles of the colonists, stating that a nation cannot be born without pain and traced the fortunes of the nation through the Revolutionary war and down through the War of the Rebellion, in order, he said that the audience might realize the value and the cost of free institutions, and have presented to them a picture of that sublime passion that men call patriotism—the patriotism of war.

"But granted as it is," he said, "there is another passion born of the same parentage, welling from the same fount, differing in form, in manner and expression, but none the less sublime; the passion that impels men and women to obey the law in this land; a passion without which this government never could have been, without it could not continue a single year; the passion that inspires men and women not to die, but to live for the Republic—the patriotism of peace. I would pluck no laurels from the brow of any man who, at his country's call, faces her foes at the battle front; but there are occasions in time of peace—when wealth accumulates and men decay—that require more undaunted courage to meet the requirements of our citizenship, than is required amid the storm of the battlefield.

"We are wont to say that Washington and his armies established this government. They did no such thing. Washington and his armies burned away the barriers, and won from an unwilling king an acknowledgment of our right to build a government here. But when his armies had returned to their home, there was still no government here. It remained for the patriotism of peace to gather up the tangled threads of colonial life and weave them into that splendid fabric, the constitution of the United States".

Gov. Hanley then referred in classic eloquence to Chief Justice Marshall, the great interpreter of the constitution, to Daniel Webster and to Lincoln, showing how man after man has been raised up to meet each special, urgent demand of the nation for a leader; all "links in the chain of God's providence, leading to the solidarity of this nation."

Battle Days Nearly Over

"There is no great need in this land today, of the patriotism of war. The battle days of the nation are nearly over. "What!" cries Captain Hobson, "And we on the verge of war with Japan!" We are not now, and will not be, in danger of war with Japan. Maybe she is commercial and ambitious, but she is governed by wise, far-seeing statesmen who know full well that America is infinitely a mightier nation; and there will be no war between America and Japan. Let not your hearts be troubled. But if her purposes were spoliation of this land and the subjugation of the people, she could not reach the city where I live in a hundred years. Men would fight on and on, and would not yield until the foot of the invader was driven back across the sea.

"There is no need of a revival of the patriotism of war in the hearts of the people. It lies ever present, needing only the touch of a match to spring it into conflagration. But there are five times a hundred men in this splendid municipality, who lack the courage, the moral fibre, and the civic concept, to meet with honor the obligations of their free citizenship in times of peace. So the need of the hour is a revival of the patriotism of peace; for statesmen, rather than men whose trade is politics. We need more men who are willing to do something for the country, rather than more men who are concerned to know how they can do the country. That is the difference between a statesman and a politician!

"Captn Hobson is wont to alarm us again and again by saying that in foreign lands there are great and powerful enemies, awaiting an opportune moment to invade this land. That idea is born of the over-heated imagination of a hero. It is not a fact. The enemies of this nation that we need fear are not in foreign lands; they are here.

"Almost within the week, we witnessed with pride one of the marvelous spectacles of the age, 30 mighty ships coming home and anchoring in Hampton Roads. What mighty engines of destruction they are! We turned to the nations of the world and cried, 'Behold the defenses of America!' Not so. These are good to have, I would not deny them; but thank God! these are not the real defenses of my country. The citadel of her strength lies in the heart and conscience, in the civic concept of this great people!

Our Domestic Foes

"Among our domestic foes are three that I want to introduce to you people of Lowell, though I doubt the necessity of an introduction. I shall not be surprised if they turn out to be old friends of yours. Here they are! Greed, avarice, and the lust of gain. They are responsible for 75 per cent. of the crimes committed in this land, either against the individual or the state.

"I have not been in this great state of Massachusetts very long, nor often; and I am not acquainted with its greatness. But I have been here long enough to find in her great cities a multitude of places whose swinging doors are never still.—places that know no midnight hour, no Sabbath day, where intoxicating liquors are sold as beverages. That is item number one in the bill of particulars. There is no such place in Massachusetts that is not due to greed, avarice and the lust of gain.

"The great failures of financial institutions within the last ten years have not been because of the monetary conditions of the country, but because some man charged with the administration of the bank's affairs forgot the great God's commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.' Greed, avarice and the lust of gain debauched his conscience until he could not tell the difference between his money and the money of his depositors—until he risked it all in speculation and lost.

"I make no war on the railroads. I know their value. But I know, too, that every railroad line in America is a public utility, that it owes its existence to that fact; and I say to you people of the east, that there will be no safety for the investments of men and women in the bonds and stocks of railroads until the men who manage them realize the right of people to use them for just the cost of service rendered, without discrimination in rates. I make war upon the right of these great corporations to administer the government of Washington and Lincoln. That belongs to the people!

"I make no war on life insurance. The administration of such a fund ought to be sacred. Yet the men who have administered that holy trust, forgetting their high commission, have voted its funds by hundreds of thousands of dollars, where no service was performed whatsoever.

"Men have died in multitudes, to maintain the sovereignty of the law. Liberty is only obedience to the law. The law is a thing to be loved, a thing to die for. If need be, so long as it hovers with equal care about my cot and your palace! Only within the law lies security for every man, rich or poor, high or low.

"There is scarcely a city of 100,000 inhabitants in America, where in the last 10 years public franchises have not been bought and sold. Give me the franchises governing heat, light and transportation, and you will make me master of the destinies of the people.

"I am not a pessimist. I know that honest men are in the majority, in public and in private life. But it is good for a free people to pause and make inventory of their moral assets, lest they become bankrupt. I believe in the American people. I have seen the moral uprising of a great nation; I have seen a mighty people turn from darkness unto light. I have seen such an answer in four years as the world never saw in an equal length of time; and I have come to believe that the American people, down beneath their negligence and their carelessness, will never consent that the government of Washington and Lincoln shall perish at their hands in time of peace."

GEORGE KREAMER

MAY NEVER BE ABLE TO RACE AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—George Kreamer, one of the best known motor cycle riders who arrived here recently from the east was seriously injured at the new Saucer track last night by being thrown from a machine he was trying out. The machine buckled and turned turtle, throwing him across the track and down the incline, the flange of the wheel striking him as he fell. He was hurried to the hospital where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the left leg near the ankle. His knee was split wide open, the tendons and ligaments being cut through and the joint dislocated. The surgeons believe Kreamer will never again have the free use of his leg.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The officers of Lowell commandery, Knights of Malta, elected for the ensuing year were installed Tuesday night by Deputy Grand Commander Thomas J. Bryant of Somerville and staff. The staff consisted of Past Commanders Wiggin of Boston, Charles C. Alden of Malden, and Jesse W. Chapman of Lowell. The following were installed: Commander, John A. Lamberton; generalissimo, J. Walter Bowers; captain-general, Henry Wisbey; prelate, William H. Saunders; recorder, George P. B. Bowring; assistant recorder, Herbert E. Elliott; treasurer, Edwin S. Eastman, P. V.; senior warden, Albert C. Cheney; junior warden, Arthur S. Chapman; warder, E. S. Yeomans; first guard, Ezra J. Thurber; second guard, Charles H. Bond; sword bearer, David Caddell; standard bearer, Samuel W. Arnold; sentinel, James E. Noel. The committee on the recent mock degree submitted a report of progress in which it was indicated that the event had proved a grand financial success.

The following finance committee was appointed: Past Commander Clarence F. Harrington, chairman; James P. Bowring and George W. Libby.

Oberlin Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Oberlin lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., held a rehearsal of the second degree last night with great success. Another ritual rehearsal will be held next week. The floor work was unique and enjoyable. Amendments to the by-laws were adopted, and plans were considered for the anniversary which comes on April 26.

United Irish League

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the United Irish league next Sunday evening at A. O. H. hall. It will take the form of a celebration of the anniversary of Robert Emmet. The address will be by ex-Rep. James E. O'Donnell and there will be a fine musical and literary program. The final arrangements will be made for the lecture, a week later, of Rev. John J. O'Brien of St. Peter's church on memories of the 17th of March. A noted out-of-town singer will assist in the musical program.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton futures opened steady: March 9.50; Apr. —; May 9.56, June —; July 9.55; Aug. 9.48; Sept. —; Oct. 9.37; Nov. —; Dec. 9.32@33, Jan. 9.30@32.

NAVY YARDS CLOSED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—By direction of the president and in accordance with the recommendations of the general board of the navy, Secretary Newberry yesterday ordered the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans closed.

Little or no work, it is said, is now done at these yards and their continuance in operation is regarded as unnecessary.

ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL FORESTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing last night of proclamations creating additions to thirteen national forests in Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 1,036,758 acres, bringing the total national forestry acreage up to 195,010,080 acres. The land will be managed in accordance with the forestry principles now practiced by the government.

MAYOR IS ANGRY

Calls on Citizens to Denounce Aldermen

LAWRENCE, March 4. — Mayor White said yesterday that he would call a mass meeting of the citizens of Lawrence in the city hall some day this week to denounce the action of the majority of the republican members of the city government in failing to uphold him in his appointments of men to various offices.

The mayor intimated that certain disgruntled members, because they failed to secure positions for relatives and friends, became antagonistic, and he is determined to find out the reason for the seemingly combined action against him.

He stated that he would have a conference with Chairman J. Frank James of the republican city committee with a view to calling a meeting of the committee to join in the denunciation of the republican members of the government.

Within a few weeks the government has turned down the mayor's nominees for the board of health, public property department and building inspector.

MYSTERY SOLVED

BONES DUG UP WERE THOSE OF SIXTY-THREE BOYS

ST. PIERRE, Miq., March 4.—The mystery of the discovery last month of more than 60 human skeletons on the farm of a fisherman named Jourgand has been dispelled by one of the older inhabitants of the island, who recalls the wreck of the French ship Clarisse, 62 years ago, in which 63 young boys were lost.

The Clarisse was wrecked while entering the harbor of St. Pierre on April 7, 1847. On board were a number of boys coming to help in drying the season's catch of fish. Nearly every one on board was lost.

The bodies came ashore and were buried in a lot which for many years after was known as the Cemetery Anse a l'Allumette. A large cross and a monument were put up, but both cross and stone disappeared. On the stone, according to some of the older residents of the colony, the following inscription, in French, was chiselled:

"While entering this port on a very dark night, sixty-three boys perished in a shipwreck. Passersby, whoever you are, pray for them. Wreck of the Clarisse, April 7, 1847."

WAS DESPONDENT

Man Ended His Life by Shooting

RUTLAND, Vt., March 4.—Despondent and ill, Howard Hascall returned to Rutland, his native city, early today after an absence of two years and ended his life by shooting. He was 21 years of age and the son of George M. Hascall, a well known Rutland jeweler. Recently the young man had been employed at Stamford, Conn. and had also worked at various places in New York state.

Shortly after an early morning train passed through here today George Cox, a cab driver, discovered the body of Hascall beside a stone wall, a short distance from the railroad station. Hascall had shot himself through the heart. A new 38-calibre revolver was lying beside his body. That the suicide had been premeditated and calmly accomplished was evident. On the stone wall was found a box which contained the revolver and on top of the box was Hascall's overcoat, carefully folded. A letter in his pocket stated that he had been despondent through continued ill-health.

TOOK POISON

MAN REMOVED FROM NEW HAVEN TRAIN

NEW YORK, March 4.—Suffering today from chloral poisoning, a young man believed to be Emil Dufault of 824 Washington street, Boston, was found unconscious on a New York, New Haven and Hartford train which arrived at the Grand Central station last night. A bank book which bore the name "Dufault" was the only indication of his identity. He was taken to a hospital where it was said early today that he would probably recover.

KING EDWARD

HAS POSTPONED HIS DEPARTURE FOR BIARRITZ

LONDON, March 4.—Owing to the gale prevailing over the channel, King Edward has postponed his departure for Biarritz.

Queen Alexander who recently has been suffering from a cold is much better today.

EASY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

But you must have a little persistency in your make-up to do it. There are hundreds of so called rheumatism cures, but not one that we know of has stood the test of time like NEURALGIC ANODYNE.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, pains or aches of any kind, internally or externally, get a bottle of NEURALGIC ANODYNE to-day, and follow the directions for use.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a household necessity. It kills pain almost instantly, and if used promptly when pains occur, will prevent pneumonia.

For sore muscles or lame back, due to over-exertion, there is nothing half so good. Sold everywhere. Made by The Twitchell-Champlin Co., Portland, Me.

STOMACH TROUBLES

Relieved By a Simple Mixture That You Can Get at Any Drug Store For Little Money.

Here is a prescription that any druggist will put up for you at little cost; or you can buy the ingredients separately and mix them at home; this simple prescription is highly recommended for all cases of stomach troubles; the digestive ferments and vegetable tonics tone up the stomach and increase the secretions of the gastric juices, making the stomach perform its work.

Here is the prescription; if you suffer from stomach troubles have it filled and give it a trial:

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce; Prosene Compound, one ounce, and Sherry Wine, half a pint. Mix and take one teaspoonful in a wine glass full of water before meals and at bed time.

Stomach specialists claim that this simple prescription will relieve the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, and will cure any case that is curable.

ONE MAN KILLED

Ten Other Persons Injured in Trolley Accident in Boston

BOSTON, March 4.—One man was killed, two probably fatally injured and eight other persons hurt by the piling up of seven trolley cars on a steep down grade on Blue Hill avenue, opposite Canterbury street, last night.

The killed:

THOMAS J. CURLEY, aged 27 years, single, motorman, 199 Blue Hill avenue. He was crushed under the front of his car and died on reaching the hospital.

The probably fatally injured:

Unidentified man, about 30 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall, and weighing 180 pounds, black hair and mustache. At City hospital with concussion of brain.

Arthur Beaumont, aged 38, lead glazier, of 9 Harvest street, Dorchester. Concussion of brain; at City hospital.

Others injured are:

David Conroy, 814 Blue Hill avenue, cuts and bruises.

Misses Helen and May Craft, sisters, aged 20 and 18 years, respectively, 28 Massasoit street, Hyde Park; cuts, scalp wounds.

Ernest T. Whitney, aged 38; 172 Ashmont street, Dorchester; internal injuries.

W. C. Whitney, motorman, 449 Blue Hill avenue; face cut.

William Poinell, of Dorchester, motorman of a Columbia Road car, injured about head.

Mrs. David Conroy, 814 Blue Hill avenue, leg injured.

L. E. Billings, Floyd street, slightly hurt.

The accident was due to the failure of the brakes to hold on a slippery rail on a heavy grade. A Columbia Road car had stopped at a point where the track is diverted from the curbing into the middle of the avenue. An Ashmont-Talbot avenue car, immediately following, crashed into the Columbia Road electric, and before the cars behind could come to a standstill, they had crushed the Ashmont car against the first one. The Ashmont car was partially demolished and Motorman Curley was buried in the wreckage. Most of the injured were passengers in this car.

TWO WERE KILLED

Five Firemen Injured at Fire in New York

NEW YORK, March 4.—Fire in a big tenement building on Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, early today caused the death of two members of a family of five and serious injury to the remaining three. Five firemen were injured and a number of tenants had narrow escapes. Mrs. Nathan Rabinowitz and her 12-year-old son Harry were the ones who perished. The family occupied the top floor and their escape was cut off by the flames. The mother and her oldest son were overcome and died of their injuries.

IMPROVEMENT ON SEISMOGRAPH

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Mar. 4.—Prof. Durand, head of the department of mechanical engineering has perfected an improvement to the seismograph which if successful will prove invaluable to building interests on the coast. While the present instruments record only direction and duration of the shock, Prof. Durand's instrument is calculated to show the exact destructive force of a shock at any point, thus being of special value in compiling the required strength of foundations for buildings in earthquake districts.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 4.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained today at 3 per cent.

$2.25 Worth of Kickapoo Medicines for $1.00

For Two Days Only

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

March 5 and 6

Since our representative has been at Daws' drug store, the sales of Kickapoo Sagwa, of which he has been giving free trial bottles, have become enormous. It seems as if almost everybody in Lowell and vicinity had bought Sagwa. They evidently have all been satisfied. So many of them have returned and told us of the splendid results received from Sagwa that we are more than gratified. Practically no one has reported disappointment in the results obtained.

However, we have a special offer that we wish to make. We believe that our other Kickapoo Remedies are equally as good as Sagwa. We want to have all the people of Lowell and vicinity know about them, also and use them as much as they use Sagwa. We have so much confidence in all of our remedies that we believe that when people have once used them, they will become regular family remedies in every household. In order to get every one to using all of our Kickapoo Remedies, we have thought of the following proposition which we are now making to every person who reads this paper.

In order to give you an opportunity to try all of our Kickapoo Remedies without cost, and in order that you can be convinced of their remarkable virtues, we will give free of charge to everyone who buys a dollar bottle of Sagwa, a regular size 25c package of each of the following remedies:

Kickapoo Oil 25c
Kickapoo Pills 25c
Kickapoo Healing Salve 25c
Kickapoo Cough Cure 25c
Kickapoo Worm Killer, the best Children's Medicine 25c

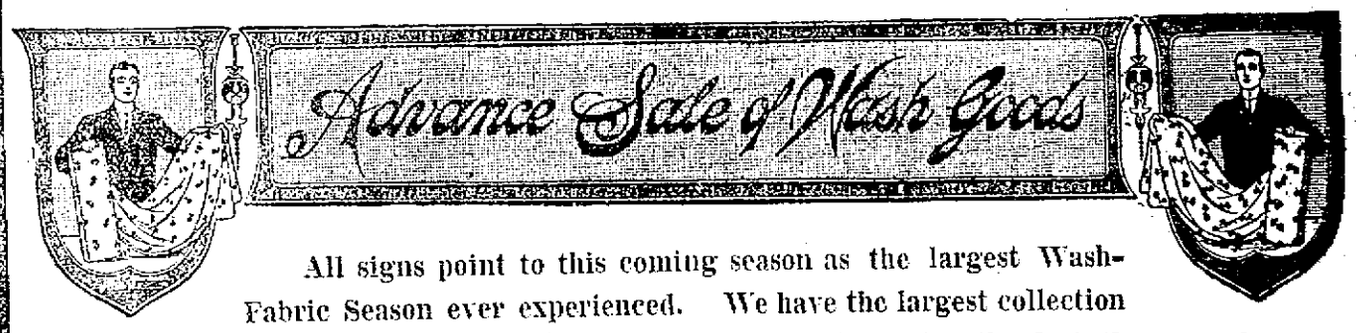
In accepting this special offer which is given for a very limited time only, you do not pay one cent for any of these standard household, highest quality medicines. You pay only the regular price, $1.00, for a large size bottle of Kickapoo Sagwa, the finest medicine for stomach and liver troubles and for Rheumatism and other diseases of the kidneys.

Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you to our representative at Daws' drug store, and upon the purchase of a one dollar bottle of Sagwa, you will be presented with the regular 25c package of the above five remedies. Do not wait or you may be too late. The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company, Louisville, Conn.

Lowell, Thursday, March 4, 1909.

A. G. POLLARD COMP'Y

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE



All signs point to this coming season as the largest Wash-Fabric Season ever experienced. We have the largest collection of foreign and domestic novelties ever offered in this section; for the last three weeks new imports have been arriving daily and every wanted fashion can find its fabric on our counters. Today we particularize our unusual variety of

GINGHAMS

Which if fashion reports are true will be foremost among the tub dress materials to be worn this summer.

For 45c a Yard we offer over fifty styles of the celebrated D. and J. Anderson's Ginghams, full 32 inches wide, in the most beautiful stripes, checks and plaids—color combinations that are far ahead of anything ever attempted before.

The Famous French Florence Ginghams, full 48 inch a yard and 12 inches wide—in plain grounds with striped and floral borders, all the leading shades and combinations—perfectly fast colors, at ..... 45c, 50c, 58c and 79c a yard

See Merrimack Street Window. Palmer Street, Centre Aisle

For Today

$2.98 SWEATERS $1.50

White Fancy Stitched Sweaters, regular price $2.98, reduced to $1.50. For Thursday bargain. All sizes.

Waists at 49c

75c and 98c Waists reduced to 49c on Thursday. We haven't every size of every style but all sizes in the lot from 34 to 44.

Cloak Department, Second Floor

Basement Shoe Dept.

Children's High Grade Shoes at Half Price

About 800 pairs of fine welted sole Shoes, made in Russia calf, velour calf, patent colt, vici kid and gun metal calf. The lot embraces samples and surplus stock of some well known manufacturers and name shoes which cost twice the price we are asking for at this sale. Sizes from 4 to 13 1-2. Regular prices $1.50 to $2. Sale price 98c

SALE FRIDAY MORNING

TO LET—A very desirable suite of two rooms fronting on Merrimack Street in Edson Block. Inquire at office

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5.46	6.50	6.30	7.20
a6.27	7.41	7.53	8.55
a6.44	7.53	8.15	9.02
6.49	7.30	9.00	9.39
7.51	8.00	10.00	10.37
7.23	8.05	10.[illegible]	11.34
a7.51	8.50	11.30	12.07
7.47	8.35	12.00	12.56
8.52	9.40	1.00	1.37
b9.37	10.35	2.30	3.02
9.50	10.19	3.00	3.37
10.45	11.40	b3.51	5.02
11.[illegible]	12.20	a4.14	5.30
12.42	1.06	5.00	5.37
1.40	2.36	b5.21	6.23
2.41	3.35	5.55	6.25
3.57	4.46	a5.51	7.05
4.28	5.20	a6.14	7.37
5.26	6.15	7.30	8.05
6.10	7.05	8.30	9.05
6.52	7.50	10.20	11.24
7.52	8.35	11.25	12.16

WESTERN DIV.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6.30	7.55	a7.00	8.10
8.04	8.55	9.25	10.35
9.50	10.50	10.55	11.52
10.50	11.57	11.50	12.53
12.00	1.05	2.15	3.23
2.30	4.14	3.30	4.39
5.23	5.25	4.59	5.56
5.06	6.12	6.02	7.03
7.00	8.00	6.35	7.45
9.35	10.35	9.35	10.31
		*11.25	12.21

*Runs to Lowell Saturdays only.
a Via Lawrence Junction.
b Via Bedford.
c Via Salem Jct.
z Via Wilmington Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS

SOUTHERN DIVISION

6.48	7.30	9.00	10.00
7.22	8.05	10.00	10.37
8.45	9.49	11.30	12.07
9.20	10.16	1.00	1.57
10.36	11.33	5.00	6.02
2.25	3.27	7.30	8.05
5.10	6.00	8.30	9.08
6.28	7.10	9.00	10.02
7.52	8.35	10.29	11.35

SUNDAY TRAINS

WESTERN DIVISION

8.20	9.28	3.30	5.02
10.30	11.15	12.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
3.50	5.00	2.15	3.09
6.45	7.50	3.30	4.40
8.50	10.02	6.20	6.35
		5.40	6.42

LOCAL NEWS

Try Tobin's Printery next time.

Undertaker Finnegan, Davis sq. Tel.

When you have any real estate to sell consult J. F. Donohoe, Donovan Bldg. Telephone.

A new military guard has been formed among the Artisans of South Lowell, to participate in the social and religious gatherings of the French Americans of that district. Emmanuel Grenier is the organizer and captain and the guard will bear his name, Garde Grenier. A special assembly will be held next Sunday to elect officers.

FATALLY BURNED

SOMERVILLE, March 4.—Gertrude Fallon, a young woman of 18 years, died at the Somerville hospital today as the result of burns received last night. Miss Fallon was reading in bed when a lamp was overturned setting fire to the bedding and burning her frightfully.

OFFICE OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supply Department, City Hall, until 10 a.m., Monday, Mar. 8th, 1909, upon the following supplies:

Req. 42,334. Charity Dept.

10 doz. Overalls—2 doz. 40 waist, 3 doz. 42 waist, 3 doz. 44 waist, 2 doz. 46 waist.

10 doz. Overall Jumpers—2 doz. 40, 3 doz. 42, 3 doz. 44, 2 doz. 46.

5 doz. Brooms, No. 7.

Submit samples on above clothing and brooms.

½ doz. Agate Bed Pans.

50 bags R. Oats.

Each bid must be in sealed envelope, plainly marked on outside "Proposal" for kind of supplies bidder is submitting price.

PETER A. MACKENZIE,
Chief of the Supply Department.
Lowell, Mass., March 3, 1909.

HATHAWAY'S

Matinees at 2.30 — week Mar. 1st — Evenings at 8.15

EDMUND STANLEY & CO. IN LOVE'S GARDEN
CLAUDE M. ROODE
BURT AND BERTHA GRANT
MARY DAVIS
BARRY AND HALVERS
HATHASCOPE
MULLEN and CORELLI
JEAN-CLERMONT'S CIRCUS-PARODIE

Pianos from M. Steinert Co.
Remember—The Ladies' Matinee, 10c

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TOOMEY & DEMARA, Managers

The Last Day of Taft in Panama

GREATEST MOVING PICTURES EVER SHOWN
Admission—5 Cents with Good Seat
A few reserved seats 5 cents extra

LEARN TO DANCE
AT
O'CONNOR'S DANCING SCHOOL
Runels Bldg., Merrimack Square
Best method of teaching. Open every evening. Lessons taught every day by appointment. Tel. 1871-1. Hall to let for dancing parties.

THEATRE VOYONS
TODAY
THE PRINCE AND THE DWARF
HIS WIFE'S MOTHER
TEN CENTS—THAT'S ALL

Lowell Opera House
Proprietor—JULIUS CAHN—Mgr.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4
Charles Frohman Presents
"The Happy Marriage"
Clyde Fitch's Funniest Comedy. Direct from the Hollis St. Theatre, Boston. Prices, 25c to $1.50. Seats on sale.
Saturday, Mar. 6, Matinee and Night
Return of the most famous of all plays
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
With Fred W. Pierce in the dual role
Prices, eve. 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Mat., 10 and 25c. Seats now on sale.
Next Sunday 1 to 5, 6 to 10
NEW Moving Pictures, Pictorial Songs, Musical Features

TAFT'S CABINET

Continued

the new cabinet, Frank H. Hitchcock, Mr. Taft's postmaster-general, is probably better known to the general public than any of his colleagues by reason of the prominence he obtained as chairman of the republican national committee in the recent campaign. Mr. Hitchcock is only forty-two years of age, and since he left school has been in the employ of the government. He is a native of Ohio, but received his education in Massachusetts, to which state his parents removed while he was quite young. Graduating from Harvard in 1891, he obtained a clerkship in the department of agriculture. Later Secretary Wilson made him chief of the division of foreign markets, and when the department of commerce and labor was organized he was made its first chief clerk. In Mr. Roosevelt's first campaign he was assistant secretary to the republican national committee, and was later appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He resigned that position when the Taft campaign was opened to take charge of Mr. Taft's interests. Subsequently he was elected chairman of the republican national committee, which post he still holds. During his first years as a government clerk in Washington Mr. Hitchcock found time to take a law course at Columbian university, and on graduation was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia and three years later was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Among other associations he is a member of the American Economic association, the American Statistical association and the American association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Hitchcock is a bachelor.

James Wilson

If Secretary Wilson continues to hold the agricultural portfolio until next November, he will have broken the record for continuous cabinet service, which is now held by Albert Gallatin, once secretary of the treasury, who served twelve years, eight months and twenty-five days. Secretary Wilson was appointed at the outset of the McKinley administration. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, and at the age of 17 was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and at Iowa college. He engaged in farming and, entering state politics, was a member of the 12th, 13th and 14th assemblies of Iowa, being elected speaker of the assembly in his last term. He served three terms in congress. In the 48th congress his seat was contested and the opponents of General Grant, who was then nearing his end at Mount McGregor, used the seating contest for a filibuster to defeat the Grant retirement bill. Mr. Wilson saved the measure by resigning on the stipulation that the Grant bill should be immediately passed.

Franklin MacVeagh

Franklin MacVeagh, merchant, who will be the next secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm near Phoenixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Yale as B. A. in 1862, and from Columbia Law school, New York, in 1864, and began practice with his brother Wayne MacVeagh, but, his health failing, he abandoned law and went west. Shortly after he established in Chicago the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh and company, which for many years has been one of the largest in the country, and from which it is reported he has only recently resigned. He is also a director of the commercial national bank, and other Chicago corporations.

Mr. MacVeagh is distinguished in Chicago not only as a most successful merchant, but especially for his active work in behalf of civic progress and reform. He became president of the Citizens' association of Chicago in 1874, and continued to hold the office several years afterward, making it the instrument of many political reforms. At the head of the bureau of charities he added greatly to the effectiveness of that organization, and as chairman of the Municipal Art league and otherwise he has been a faithful worker for the beautifying of Chicago, by extension of the boulevard system and in many other ways. He has also taken an active part in the work of the National Civic Federation. Mr. MacVeagh was until recently affiliated with the democratic party and in 1895 he was nominated in convention by the democracy of Illinois for the U. S. senate. He made a canvass of the state, but was defeated in legislature. He married Miss Emily Eames.

BAY STATE WOMAN CHOSEN

BOSTON, March 4.—Mrs. F. B. Tiary of Winchester, Mass., has been chosen president for Massachusetts of the Shut-in society, according to an announcement made at the International Shut-in society in this city. Mrs. Tiary succeeds Mrs. I. H. Ames, who has removed to New York.

STAR THEATRE
Merrimack Street
Opposite City Hall
Talking Pictures
Continuous 2-5 and 7-10 P. M. Seats 5c

BASKETBALL
SACRED HEART SODALITY
VS.
ST. JOHN'S, Danvers, Mass.
Friday Evening, March 5, at 8 O'clock
C. M. A. C. HALL
Pawtucket and Merrimack Streets
ADMISSION, 15 CENTS

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON
MARCH 6-13
WILL OPEN
Saturday, March 6
AT 8 P. M.
Every Day Next Week 10 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES EVER HELD IN THE WORLD.

IN WASHINGTON

"HAIL THE COMING, SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

1000 LIVES LOST

Boat Was Burned to the Water's Edge Near Hong Kong

VICTORIA, B. C., March 4.—A disaster on the Canton river, involving the loss of more than 1000 lives, followed the overturning of a kerosene lamp on a flower boat which the steamer Akima, which reached this port last night was at Hong Kong. The boat burned to the water's edge, the flames reaching to other boats and permitting no one to escape owing to the difficulty of moving the cumbrous flower boats lying along in an unbroken line and made fast by iron chains.

LONG SITTING

Of Congress to Clean up Business

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When congress met today as a continuation of the session of yesterday practically the only legislative measure before it was the pension report. At the close of the session last night no agreement had been reached by the conferees over the proposition of the house to concentrate all of the pension agencies under one head in Washington. As in former years the senate was opposed to the consolidation and held out stubbornly against it.

The last few hours of the session were begun with the possibility of one of the appropriation bills failing of passage. Such a contingency is not regarded seriously, however, as the appropriations carried by the bills last year are sufficient for all needs until the end of the fiscal year and if the bill is not passed the damage can be repaired at a special session of congress. This would mean a renewal of the contest in the special session.

Both houses of congress worked overtime yesterday with the result that no imperative legislation except the pension appropriation bill was left for today. Beginning at ten o'clock yesterday morning the senate ran until eleven o'clock last night while the house which commenced business at 11 a.m. was in session until 1.10 a.m. today. During the night Rep. Sherman who will today take the oath of office as vice-president, made a notable address in bidding adieu to his comrades of the house of representatives where he has served for twenty-one years. He was given a great demonstration by both republicans and democrats.

The senate took a rest at 9.30 o'clock and the house at [illegible].

FOUND DAUGHTER

WHO ELOPED OVER TWENTY YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, March 4.—Anton Schmitt, an animal trainer from Germany, accidentally found his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Lang, of No. 410 Cleveland avenue, Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the first time in twenty years. During that period they had never [illegible] each other.

Schmitt [illegible] Harrison [illegible] days ago [illegible] animals and made his headquarters at Daniel Rentschler's hotel. [illegible] is employed [illegible] International Steam Pipe Works. [illegible] work yesterday [illegible] Rentschler's place and [illegible] Schmitt got into conversation [illegible] asked the animal trainer [illegible] what part of Germany [illegible] When Schmitt told him [illegible]

"Why, my [illegible] name was Schmitt, and [illegible] from the same part of Ger[illegible] you did."

Schmitt told [illegible] acquaintance he had a daughter [illegible] that she eloped twenty years [illegible] not married. He said he had [illegible] since.

"I believe [illegible] your daughter," exclaimed [illegible] "as I eloped about twenty years ago. After getting married we came to America."

The two went to Lang's home, where father and daughter met.

If you want help at home or in your business try The Sun "Want" column.

THE ISLANDER

Which Was Grounded Floated Today

NEW YORK, March 4.—After being grounded on a sand bar one thousand feet off Coney Island all night with imminent danger that she would be pounded to pieces by the heavy seas and her crew lost, a lighter, supposed to be the Islander, was floated with the assistance of the revenue cutter Mohican this morning. Five men, constituting the lighter's crew, are believed to be safe. The lighter was driven inshore by the gale last night. The police boat patrol and several other boats including the revenue cutter Mohican remained outside the grounded lighter most of the night, but were unable to go near enough to her to render assistance while the gale raged so violently. The lighter was one of the fleet plying between Barren Island and New York.

AEROPLANE TRUST

MAY BE FORMED TO CONTROL THE CRAFT

NEW YORK, March 4.—What is believed to be the first step in the formation of a big aeroplane trust was taken yesterday. Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero club of America, and the largest stockholder in the Chemical National bank, announced that a syndicate composed of prominent members of the Aero club has purchased the rights of the aeroplanes of A. M. Herring and Glenn H. Curtiss, and that hereafter they will collaborate in the production of heavier-than-air machines.

The syndicate, which will shortly be incorporated under the laws of New York, has purchased the plant of the Aerial Experimental association at Hammondsport, N. Y. It will be known hereafter as the Herring-Curtiss Manufacturing company.

Although Mr. Bishop would not reveal the exact sum which figured in the transaction, it is said the deal involves many hundreds of thousands of dollars. All Mr. Bishop would admit was that members of the club were interested in the new organization.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAFT

LONDON, March 4.—The Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at the conclusion today of its annual conference agreed to draw up a resolution congratulating William Taft on his assumption of the presidency of the United States and expressing the good will of the association towards America.

PENNY POSTAGE

LONDON, March 4.—While urging the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to agitate penny postage with France, a member of the Paris chamber of commerce said today that he had the authority of John Henniker Heaton to say that he had learned from an important American source that France and America had successfully concluded negotiations to this same end and that penny postage between these two countries was about to be established.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

SEVERE ATTACK

Was Made on Chancellor Von Buelow

BERLIN, March 4.—A severe attack on Chancellor Von Buelow and a defense of Emperor William in connection with the alleged imperial indiscretions of last year is contained in a book by Rudolf Martin which appears tomorrow. Herr Martin was formerly attached to the department of the interior, and he is said to be supported by a considerable party at court as part of an organized plan to force Von Buelow out of office.

Herr Martin accuses Prince Von Buelow of misdirecting the emperor, especially in the matter of the interview published in the London Daily Telegraph. He declared this interview was prepared under Prince Von Buelow's instructions and the prince after perusal told his majesty it could be published. Then when the crisis arose after publication the prince advised the emperor to leave Berlin during the exciting debates in the reichstag.

TELEPHONES PARALYZED

WILMINGTON, Del., March 4.—Not a telephone or telegraph wire south of Wilmington was in working commission this morning. The storm of the night played havoc with all wires. Beginning with a light rain in the early hours of the night, conditions were aggravated by a high wind. When the rain changed first to sleet and then to a heavy snow the wires, swayed by the gale, soon began to fall and before daylight all the wires from the south running into Wilmington had been either dragged to the ground or broken so that service of any kind was out of the question. The snowfall in this city was six to eight inches.

In the lower part of the state very heavy rains prevailed with heavy thunder and severe electric disturbances. Much damage by flood is experienced.

DEATHS

LETRIACQ—Mrs. Eleonore Letriacq, widow of Onesime Letriacq, died yesterday at her home, 465 Moody street, aged 46 years. She leaves six sons, Oscar, Arian, Conrad, Donat, Armand and Albert Letriacq.

FUNERALS

DOLLOFF—The funeral of Susan M. Dolloff took place yesterday afternoon from her home, 131 A street, Rev. Mr. Hunt of Lynn officiating. The bearers were Messrs. Raniett, Taylor, Davis and Vickery. Burial was in the Edson cemetery, under direction of C. M. Young.

A BOON TO CHILDREN

Mothers, if your child is pale, always tired, takes cold easily, has poor appetite, is too thin or is troubled in any way at all, we would suggest our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Not a secret remedy as it contains just what its name implies. Not a cure-all but a valuable nutritive tonic that gives results and is pleasant to take. A large bottle 50c. Howard, the druggist, 197 Central street.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

HAS $1,000,000

Man Made a Fortune at Mining

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 4.—Harry Parsons, a desert miner, 75 years old, left San Bernardino for Philadelphia to visit relatives whom he has not seen for fifty years. He goes back with a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, all amassed within the last four years within the mining regions of this county and southern California.

Just Returned from New York

Where we have bought our Spring and Summer stock of Cloaks, Suits and Millinery. We have made a grand selection of this season's styles and the new styles and the prices are right and in reach of everybody's purse. They will be ready for inspection Saturday, March 6, and we extend an invitation to the ladies of the city and suburbs to call and inspect our purchase.

Now as to our FURS, we must get rid of the balance of this stock and any reasonable offer will not be refused.

The place is well known, next door to the Academy of Music.

PHIL. GOLDMAN
PROPRIETOR
147-149 Dutton Street
LOOK FOR THE TIGER IN THE WINDOW

GALVANIZED AUTOMATIC
Ash Sifters
$2.50 Each
Regular Price $4.50
W. T. S. Bartlett
653-659 MERRIMACK ST.
The Uptown Hardware Store